

The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

DECEMBER 13, 1924

Number 13

News Notes of the Fortnight

India and "Mr. A"

TWO troubles of empire have been afflicting the British Government—one a personal scandal and the other the Egyptian problem. The former involves an affair between the heir to a Rajah's throne in a northern Indian state and a married Englishwoman, and an amazing blackmail plot involving 300,000 pounds. The "Oriental potentate's" name was kept out of it by the English judge as long as possible, and when at last "Mr. A" was revealed as Sir Hari Singh, heir of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, the reason for hiding his identity came too. The point is that British interests in India are involved. The Kashmir heir had been chosen, in preference to the more aggressive personality of his cousin, through British wire pulling, for British reasons. All sorts of horrors threatened him if he were identified—among them the loss of his throne, and in that situation the security of the Indian frontier was involved. For Jammu and Kashmir, containing much of the Himalaya Mountain system north of the Punjab, are the key to India, and if the potentate who controls there should become disaffected he might let the hillmen down through the mountain passes on to the plains; or he might let emissaries through from Bolshevik Turkestan. And northern India is already restless.



Egypt

THE Egyptian crisis seems to be over, Egypt having yielded at every point, as it was almost inevitable that she must do. At the moment Great Britain, on her own request, is about to explain the affair to the Council of the League of Nations, through Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and her chief representative at the Council.

Egypt did attempt to appeal to the League, but the appeal was made by the lower house of the Parliament, and failed to meet the technical require-

ments, which are that such complaints must be made by governments. So no action was taken on the protest, which claimed that the British Government had "seen fit to exploit this sad incident [the assassination of Sir Lee Stack] for the benefit of its imperialistic aims and to wreak vengeance upon a pacific nation" . . . and that these aggressions were in violation of the constitution.

The new Premier, chosen when Zagloul Pasha resigned, is pro-British, and King Fuad, to simplify the situation, prorogued the Egyptian Parliament until Christmas Day. That put any possibility of further appeal to the League out of the question. Meantime Great Britain had announced that she would

tolerate no intervention in any case, and reaffirmed a sort of Monroe Doctrine for Egypt.

The next step was the arrest of four prominent Deputies, on charges of plots against the British, and of thirty-five other persons. The new Premier exhorted the people to be calm, and "safeguard, as far as is still possible, the independence of the nation." When the forced removal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan began—a British demand with which Zagloul Pasha had refused to comply—mutiny broke out in two platoons of a Sudanese regiment. They declined to obey the acting Sirdar, and rushed on a nearby military hospital, barricading themselves in the compound until fired on by artillery. A number were killed on each side. The platoons finally surrendered.

A little later the Egyptian Premier yielded to all of the British demands. The huge indemnity had been paid at once, and as soon as the Egyptian Government promised to end political propaganda, to accept the removal of the troops and the increase of the Gezira irrigated area, the British gave up the Alexandria Customs House which they had seized. British assurances have been given that no attempt is under way to destroy Egypt's semi-independence. A large part of the press has supported the government. A few papers have strongly objected, and much of the foreign press has been sharp in criticism of the drastic British course.



Tension in Italy

PREMIER MUSSOLINI continues to be on the defensive. A letter written by General Balbo, head of the Fascist militia, to the head of the Fascisti in Bologna, caused great excitement when it became public. Balbo urged that violence should be employed against Communists and pressure brought to bear on high government officials. Balbo resigned, but the after effects are still evident. The debate between the extreme Fascist press and the opposition

This time the CITIZEN appears with both frontispiece and cover by women artists. The mural painting reproduced on the opposite page is a modern "holy picture"—"The Christ Child," by Ella Condie Lamb, which was composed so that the heads of the Madonna, angels and Christ Child represent the jewels of a suggested cross. Mrs. Lamb was a pupil of William C. Chase and C. Y. Turner in New York; later she studied in Paris with Colin and Courtois, and with the late Professor Hubert Herkomer in England. Her work has been awarded many honors, including the Dodge prize of the National Exposition and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. She is well known as a portrait painter and a designer and worker in glass and mosaics.

Christmas, of course, has another type of suggestion—revelry, spacious fireplaces and huge Yule logs, and so we think our cover by Frances Burr is quite appropriate for this Christmas number. It is a "Mediaeval Tournament," but the castle surely would hold the largest log, and the knights and ladies would grace any Christmas celebration. The work is one panel of Frances Burr's dining-room walls, done in modeled and painted gesso—in lapis-lazuli, carnelian, gold and turquoise.

Mrs. Alfred Ely (Frances Burr's other name) began her career with modeling. She later studied painting in New York with the intention of becoming a portrait painter, but her love of molding urged her to combine the two. She began experimenting with decorative scenes, covering her own cupboards. These were so successful that they later appeared at the Architectural League's exhibit. Then she conceived the idea of doing armor in relief, and executed the four walls, one of which we show.

press is hot to the boiling point. A paper which has usually been a Mussolini partisan speaks of the "strong-arm tactics which have terrified the provinces of Italy for the last two years."

A few days ago Senator General Giardino proposed in the Senate that the Mussolini Government should have a vote of approval only if the Premier bound himself to "constitutionalize" the Fascist militia—and rid the Fascist Party of all its undesirables. The trouble, he said, was that the army is a *party* rather than a political organ, and he proposed its reorganization in various ways to change this. The next day Premier Mussolini challengingly addressed the Senate in rejection of the proposal, drawing a grim picture of a possible return of Bolshevism. The Senate gave him a vote of confidence, 206 to 54, with 35 refraining from voting. A few months ago the vote was unanimous.



Opium Discussions

THE first opium conference held at Geneva has concluded its present business and disbanded. It will be remembered that the first conference included only Oriental countries and those with Oriental possessions, and dealt with the question of control and reduction of *opium smoking* in countries where the plant is grown. The agreement it reached establishes a government monopoly of the manufacture, sale, importation and distribution of opium, excepting the retail trade, and pledges the signers to limit the retail shops as far as possible and by other means to stamp out the evil. It is due to be signed December 13 if all the governments say yes. China, whose objections have to do with the illicit trade in manufactured narcotics which floods her from abroad, will probably make a minority report.

At the other conference, where the United States is represented, the theme is limitation of *production*. American representatives proposed to "reform it altogether"—to limit the growth of poppy seeds to scientific and medical purposes. There was a strenuous effort to shut out from consideration various points in the American plan, and considerable tension between John Campbell, the chief delegate from India, and Stephen G. Porter and Bishop Brent, of the American delegation. Finally, however, the Americans won, and their program was put on the agenda. Further work along the lines of the program is now being blocked by Swiss opposition to a central board of control.

Our own personal stake in this business is shown by figures given in the *League of Nations Herald*. The annual per capita use of opium in this country is thirty-six grains—thirty-six times Italy's, eighteen times Germany's, twelve

times that of England, eight times that of France, and twice that of India. Great quantities of the export opium of the world are smuggled in here.



The French Debt

A SITUATION with embarrassing possibilities arose in connection with the French debt to the United States. Very tentative negotiations were under way between the governments of France and the United States looking toward a settlement of the French war debt of four billion. There was a suggestion that the terms might be more favorable than those accorded to Great Britain, and at any rate the news leaked out, prematurely. A surprising outcome was the report from London that the British Government was likely to address both the American and the French governments, asking to be informed what steps had been taken or were contemplated. The French Foreign Office, a few days ago, issued a statement to make clear the tentative nature of the "exchange of views" between France and the United States. A New York *Times* correspondent says that pressure is being brought on M. Herriot to go

VERY BRIEFLY

IT is a great pleasure to discover that Judge Lindsey, of the Children's Court in Denver, was reelected after all, instead of being defeated as the first election returns reported. The figures were close, but Judge Lindsey was ahead, after a very bitter fight in which the Klan figured as opponent.

Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, is dead, after a long career of adventure, revolution, tyranny. He was described as the man who "received more ultimatums than any man living"—from European powers protesting against disregard of their nationals' rights.

The third anniversary of the signing of the Irish Treaty has been celebrated. Ireland faces the new year with a serious unemployment problem, ninety thousand being in need of relief.

A bill is being urged in Denmark which would permit physicians to end the lives of incurable patients. This is said to be a general practice in Scandinavia and Germany (though nowhere legalized), upon consultation among physicians. The measure is opposed on religious grounds and on the ground of the danger of abuse of power.

The Grand Duchess Cyril, of Russia, sister of the Queen of Rumania and cousin to King George, is visiting the United States on a non-political mission. Her husband, the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, recently announced that he will present himself to the Russian people as their Czar when the time is ripe.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention at El Paso, voted to maintain its traditional non-partisan policy and not to endorse the formation of a third party. An interesting innovation is that the A. F. of L. plans to go into life insurance.

General Plutarco Elias Calles, elected by the Labor-Agrarians, has just taken the place of General Alvaro Obregon as president of Mexico. Peacefully, Calles is a friend of the peons, a Socialist, but not, he says, a radical.

slowly—to wait until the Dawes plan has been somewhat tested, and to try to arrange the French debt to Great Britain first.

Meantime, France has agreed to the American claim for a share in the war damages, to be collected from Germany under the Dawes plan. These reparations claims are derived, of course, not from the Treaty of Versailles, which we didn't sign, but from American participation in the war and the victory. Great Britain is reported reluctant to recognize the claim, and a good many Americans, it appears, wish the government would forego it.



Viscount Cecil Wins

THE first annual prize of \$25,000 offered by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation "for meritorious service of a public character tending to the establishment of peace through justice," was won by Viscount Cecil. He will come to America to receive the prize at a dinner on December 28. Not for any single service, but for years of effort toward establishing peace and furthering human freedom was Viscount Cecil honored. The Foundation included in the outline of his "meritorious service" his work in the Corfu crisis last year; his aid in gaining statehood for Albania and so promoting peace in the Balkans; his pioneer work for control of arms traffic; his activity in behalf of racial, religious and linguistic minorities.



Better Farm Conditions

THE annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, just issued, shows American agriculture in better condition than it has been since 1920. This year's harvest, though not the greatest in volume of products, is described as having been the best balanced and as having brought the best income. Wheat raisers prospered most. But this does not mean the farmer is generally prosperous. "The showing of 1924 brings agricultural prosperity nearer, although the improvement it represents has not yet lasted quite long enough to produce any marked betterment in the finances of the farmer." The report was prepared under the direction of Secretary Wallace.



THE first returns from the Reichstag elections in Germany show a swing to the left. The Socialists gained about thirty per cent, the Communists about ten. A four-party Coalition Government will probably be formed under the present leadership. The outcome of the election is favorable to the operation of the Dawes plan. December 9, 1924.



Christmas

Deodars

By Mildred Adams

From Notes by Mrs. J. J. Carter,
President of the Hollywood Community Chorus

IT was Christmas Eve in Hollywood, and from all the hillside streets came children and mothers and fathers and grandparents, moving slowly in the pleasant dusk toward that canyon amphitheater which is the center of community life. The night air was soft and fragrant with the memory of a day's sunshine. Underfoot the new grass told of early winter rains, but the sky showed no trace of cloud. Bethlehem's star burned in the velvet east.

As the streets became roads and the roads dwindled to trails, groups met and made larger groups, until crowds were moving together over the uneven ground. They poured in over the lip of the Bowl and settled themselves in a solid mass around its curving sides. In front of them Christmas Hill loomed in faint outline against the darker mass of the farther hills, and in the very center of the Bowl a single tree, dressed in the early morning, blazed with light and color.

Suddenly rustling and chattering ceased as if by signal. Against the farther hills there flashed a single light. Then another, and another, and with them came a melody. Light after light flashed and moved onward, until a bobbing chain wound along the hillside toward the Christmas tree. And as the chain grew longer the melody took on form and depth, until its insistent rhythm lifted ten thousand people to their feet and swung them into the majesty of "O come, all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant!"

For one long moment the song held them all together, wiping out woes and pains and ages and sorrows. The people

of Hollywood were one people, united above race and color, creed and class. The last note rose like a final drift of incense, carrying up to the very stars that moment of high exaltation.

Then individuals became conscious of themselves again, of each other, and of the service. Little whispers ran around: "Aren't the tree lights lovely? I spent all morning helping hang them." And, "Do you see Mary down there? With the red cloak. I can hear her voice above all the others." "Yes, Jimmy's there—the littlest one, in the very front row of the children. He was so excited he could scarcely eat his supper." For this was a yearly festival of, for and by the community, and the community was taking a proper pride in itself.

The chain of light wound itself into a ball of gay-clad singers carrying lanterns on high poles, lighting the way for another band. These were white-clad, and very small, with fresh young voices that rose and fell in the beloved old carols. This was a human thing, full of mirth and gayety, the new generation singing the songs of man's youth around the Christmas tree.

The children, too, fell into marching order, and, singing still, trudged to the slopes of Christmas Hill, where they gathered around a baby deodar. You who read Kipling have met the deodars in the Himalayas. They are sturdy evergreens, used to a country of alternate seasons of rain and sunshine. Their leaf is nearest to the eastern fir, a short needle, and quite broad. They spread wide branches above the earth and parallel to it, providing grateful shade and moist ground in the driest weather. From those wide branches they taper

upward in true evergreen fashion, forming a perfect pyramid.

This baby deodar was no taller than the tallest child. The fifth of its kind to come to Christmas Hill, it was to live there forever, gathering its brothers around it until the hill is a forest of living Christmas trees, of which one will be lighted each year. The earth fell softly around its sturdy roots, and the children chanted their blessing, "O little tree, grow straight and tall, and every Christmas bless us all."

Then they came slowly back to sing again, in chorus and with the audience. And much too soon for music-hungry folk, the singers swung into that song which is most filled with the tenderness of Christmas, "Holy Night, Silent Night." It was the signal that the Christmas Eve service was over, and that people must resume their mantles of individuality and go back to their problems. Slowly they left the great Bowl, lingering to catch the last note of the lovely song.

And the singers were kind, for the great chorus did not dissolve at once, but broke up into groups of fifteen or twenty, each with a lantern bearer, singing through the lighted streets of the hillside city. Hotels heard them, and hospitals, old people who forgot institution life in the joy of memories their carols brought, shut-ins, the exiles from a sterner climate, those so poor they have no homes of their own. They sang until the very hour of midnight. Then a hush fell over the city, and only the lighted trees in gardens, the poinsettias guarding their flame for the sunshine, and the star that had climbed the heavens saw the coming of Christmas day.





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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

December 4, 1924



HE President was the great phenomenon of the Army and Navy game at Baltimore the other day. When thousands of fur-wrapped people acted like wild men, shouting and cheering, Mr. Coolidge, in an overcoat open at the throat, and a light Fedora hat, watched the hunching of a foot-frozen but excited crowd, apparently impervious alike to cold, wind, cheers, bands and seas of fluttering pennants. It was said that the President wanted to show impartiality, that his sympathies were on neither side. But the marvel remains that his habits of discipline held him to the resolution in the face of such a spectacle. It shows the President's enormous self-control.

In the old days football, baseball, tennis and golf were apt to be considered juvenile. Today they are as much politics as athletics. A politician who is not ever seen at these great events is not considered well-rounded, and is thought a little queer. In the middle of the Army game the other day, members of the Cabinet passed across the field, and certainly more people stopped in front of the presidential box than would have gone to the White House that wintry afternoon.

Mrs. Coolidge, Fan

What do the President and Mrs. Coolidge really say when they step down from a seat where they must be ogled and pointed at hour after hour? Of course, it is known that Mrs. Coolidge is trying to make the temperament of the President understood. But so far as the crowd could see, Mrs. Coolidge, were it not for the pall of officialdom, would be a simple fan, brilliant and sparkling with enthusiasm. We do not mean to imply that had she been relieved from the office of first lady she would have ridden the Army mule, as did one feminine admirer after the game, but it seemed far harder for her

to sit there dignified and composed, than it would have been to jump up and chant with the rest, "Block that kick! Block that kick!"

It has been a colorful week. The Republican caucus surprised the capital, or at least a considerable part of it, with its action in reading Senator La Follette and his three radical colleagues, Senators Brookhart, Frazier and Ladd, out of the Republican party. The comment here on this impulsive action is on the whole unfavorable. There are some who say, "Good enough for them, they used the Republican party while fighting against it." Many others, however, believe that this action has given the protest vote more impetus, and has placed the leaders, Senator La Follette in particular, in the coveted position of martyr and outcast. Nothing suits them better than publicity and prominence. The most deplorable fate would be inconspicuous neglect. The Democratic leaders, in contrast, so far have taken no action regarding Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who was Senator La Follette's running mate on the third party ticket, and it is unlikely that they will. It is interesting to recall that during the vote for the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, when insurgent Senators Shields and "Jim" Reed made unending trouble for the Democratic side, no suggestion that they be read out of the Democratic party for their constant abuse was entertained. Senator Borah's comment that he did not want anybody read out of the party; on the contrary, he wanted men brought in, is significant of the more temperate view of the matter.

Congress opened at noon on Monday, December 1, in a genial frame of mind. First days at the Capitol are more like a college reunion. Political enemies embrace, and friends meet, personal prejudices are overlooked. "Bob," "Charlie" and "Jim" shake hands. Senator Moses, a standpatter on the

Republican side, put his arms around Senator La Follette as the insurgent came into the Upper House and whispered pleasantly in his ear. Senator Wheeler shook the hand of his chief cordially. Senators Ladd, Brookhart and Frazier, of the radical group, took their accustomed seats without comment.

New Faces for Old

Yet it was a different Senate and a different House. The man who had represented Massachusetts for thirty-seven years and had always been in his place on the Republican side as leader was absent. When the committee was appointed from the Senate and the House to go to the White House and inform the President that the Congress was in session, it seemed entirely irregular and abnormal that it should not have been led by Senator Lodge, who for years has performed this office and then with his head slightly on one side posed on the White House steps for the photographers. Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democrat, formally announced the death of Senator Lodge and led his successor, William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to his seat.

When the Senate adjourned after twenty-two minutes of business, it did so out of respect to those who had passed on, Senators Lodge, Brandegee and Colt. The new majority leader, Senator Curtis, of Kansas, already has a host of friends throughout the country who have recognized his sympathy and ability on many occasions when delegations have sought him. As Republican whip, he had a happy faculty of meeting half way those who wanted reform measures, at the same time keeping his place in practical politics. He is a human and genial legislator, open-minded, and an expert parliamentarian. He has made one of the most effective Republican whips the party has ever had and his elevation to leadership

is generally acclaimed. The big stick goes now from Massachusetts to Kansas and the Middle West feels that its interests are more to the fore. The position of whip, from which Senator Curtis has been relieved, was awarded to Senator Wesley Jones, of Washington, again emphasizing Western supremacy. But it is always safe to warn ambitious missions to the Capitol that added responsibilities often check the ability of men to lend a sympathetic ear. As Republican whip, Senator Curtis had more time to pose on the steps of the Capitol with groups of delegates than he will have as majority leader. But the personality of the man will assure many that he will be more accessible than was his predecessor. Senator Lodge by nature was secluded. The approach to his office was devious and heavily barred to those who were not intimate with him.

Three Months' Business

It is now conceded that during the next three months of the session little can be accomplished except thorough attention to the general appropriation bills, which total nearly two billion dollars. If Congress gives these the study they merit it will take all the time from now until March to dispose of them. One of the first acts of each house was to pass a joint resolution setting aside Monday, December 15, for memorial services for Woodrow Wilson. Incidentally this comes at a time of League of Nations activity. The League is now holding one of the most important conferences, that on regulation of the opium traffic, at which the United States for the first time is adequately represented.

As I write, a dispatch from Geneva tells of the success of the American delegation, headed by Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress, in obtaining the inclusion in the agenda of the conference of the problem of opium-eating in India.

But the outstanding work of the fortnight has been the draft of the budget message and annual message, which the President presented to Congress on December 2 and 3. The motif of the Coolidge administration is rapidly formulating as that of rigid economy and consequent ability to reduce the taxes. The President himself is about to go to Chicago in an ordinary compartment of the train instead of taking a special car. He will eat in the public dining-car and otherwise pay the fares of an ordinary passenger. All this fits in with the general tone of the budget message, which is to cut down in every direction. If all goes well in Government finances the Treasury will indicate a surplus of about \$67,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1925, and at the end of the following fiscal year \$373,000,000. This is the part of

IN CONGRESS

THE last session of the 68th Congress assembled at noon, December 1. In the three months allotted it will be concerned chiefly with appropriation bills for the support of the Government. Following is a summary of the opening days:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, Democrat, bill providing that the conduct of future national political campaigns be held at the expense of the Federal Government and under its control.

By Senator Edge, of New Jersey, Republican, legislation increasing postal revenues in order to provide for an increase in postal salaries; the heaviest increases in rates to be imposed on third-class mail matter, including magazines and periodicals.

By Senator Smoot, bill for the extension of the life of the War Debt Commission.

By Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, legislation for the prevention of manufacture, sale or transportation of misbranded articles.

By Senator Dial, of South Carolina, Democrat, legislation repealing the joint resolution providing an amendment to the Constitution regulating child labor.

By Senator Underwood, of Alabama, a new plan for the operation of the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Resolutions on the death of the majority leader, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and of Republican Senators Colt, of Rhode Island, and Brandegee, of Connecticut. The Senate adjourned out of respect to the deceased members.

House Joint Resolution devoting Monday, December 15, to memorial services for Woodrow Wilson.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Wright, of Georgia, Democrat, joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a joint congressional commission to consider Muscle Shoals proposals.

By Representative La Guardia, of New York, requesting that Secretary Mellon be asked regarding seizures of liquor in New York, particularly that seized in the home of Hugo D. Fritsch.

By Representative Fairchild, of New York, and Watson, of Pennsylvania, and Chindblom, of Illinois, bills for the repeal of the law authorizing publicity of income tax returns.

By Representative Perlman, of New York, admitting to the United States aliens who had received visas prior to July 1, 1924, regardless of the quota situation.

By Representative Hawes, of Missouri, bill repealing the "Trading with the Enemy" act and providing for the return of all alien property and money held by the Alien Property Custodian.

By Representative Watkins, of Oregon, and Johnson, of Washington, legislation for the deportation of aliens convicted of bootlegging or the violation of narcotic or white slave acts.

By Representative Crisp, of Georgia, bill for the extension of the War Debt Commission for a period of two years.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

A resolution of Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, Democratic leader, to set aside Monday, December 15, for memorial services for Woodrow Wilson.

Government finance of interest to the layman, for it shows whether or not the business of government is paying and the savings can be divided among the taxpayers.

The President did not deliver the annual message in person. It was read by clerks in each chamber of Congress. The general impression made was favorable, Democrats commenting upon the straightforward, terse style and constructiveness of the message. Applause was frequent from the Republican side. The outstanding notes in the document were two—economy and optimism; need for rigid attention to thrift in the business of government, and satisfaction over the state of the nation and prospects for the future. If Congress meets the President half way, further tax reduction may be possible in the next fiscal year. Although the annual message of the President goes to the country in the light of a personal communication from the Chief Executive, it must be remembered that this is a statement from the whole administration and fairly represents the attitude, hopes and aspirations of the Department heads. It is a round-up of opinion on the urgent problems before each Department, coupled with the advice and consent of the President as to what he will do and wants done. In brief form, let us record the message for future reference. It will form the basis of the work of the coming year:

The President's Message

Practice rigid economy in government, thereby making possible a gradual reduction of taxes. Pay our national debts. Expose the fallacy of the theory that cost of government should be borne by taxing the rich. Revert to the recommendations of Secretary Mellon that surtaxes be lowered and more capital thereby thrown into industry and productive enterprise. Congress must cooperate. Repeal the provision of the law providing for publicity of income tax amounts. "When I approved the present tax law, I stated publicly that I did so in spite of certain provisions which I believed unwise and harmful. One of the most glaring of these was the making public of the amounts assessed against different income-tax-payers."

Agriculture. The President hopes to report to Congress legislative remedies for the agricultural situation determined upon by his Agricultural Conference now at work. "The great need of the farmer is markets. The country is not suffering on the side of production. Almost the entire difficulty is on the side of distribution."

Muscle Shoals. "It is my opinion that the support of agriculture is the chief problem to consider in connection with this property." The President would favor a sale with guarantees of commercial nitrogen production for fertilizers.

Railways. Four main recommendations: Increase the facilities of freight terminals. Consolidation of roads and

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On Horseback and Camel-Hump

By Caroline Avis

WHAT would our grandmothers have thought of young women, in shirt and breeches and boots, riding horseback into the Northwestern wilderness escorted only by Canadian guides? And *what*, oh *what*, would they have thought of a similar group, similarly attired, caravanning across the Sahara Desert, escorted by no Nordic male whatever, but only by a half dozen turbaned, burnoose-draped Arabs? Such



The Sahara party, with an Arab guide, among the Roman ruins at Timgad

things women are up to these days, increasingly—prying into the four corners of the earth.

For that matter, without considering grandmother, one may wonder what the Arabs themselves thought of these astounding women. The Arab mind, hidden behind an unrevealing face and an unfamiliar language, is inscrutable;

but it was made clear to Caroline Hinman and her party last winter that the Arabs who accompanied them were quite unable to comprehend the total absence of husbands in a party of six women.

But let's not imply that the venturesome section of womankind is a large section yet. Let us only observe that it is growing, and reflect that if women go on hunting lions and climbing difficult mountains and touring off the beaten track, the adventuring spirit hitherto largely man's will not long remain a distinguishing characteristic.

Probably much of all this comes back to the recent freedom of legs—though whether mental freedom released the legs, or the other way round, is a subject good for debate. Certainly, anyhow, horseback trips and camel travel don't go with skirts.

As for Miss Hinman and her incitement to feminine courage and independence, the whole thing started when her father, who wanted his daughters each to have a profession regardless of need, had the idea that she might make her longing to travel the basis of an occupation. So he gave her a trip to Europe under the conduct of an able and experienced woman, who that year took a party of eight, and bade her observe the conductor's methods. It



The Hinman caravan all ready to start from Touggourt on a camping trip in the Sahara Desert. In the background is the hotel

worked. Miss Hinman took a party of personal friends the next summer.

But before she could get settled down to a regular itinerary there came for her two trips into the great Northwest that showed her the way to adventure along with her occupation. One was with the Alpine Club of Canada, and it freed her love of outdoors, of wide spaces and above all of mountains and going up them. For Caroline Hinman's traveling friends will testify that she has a passion



Miss Hinman, leader of camping parties, with Mount Temple in the background



Camping in the Canadian Rockies near the Columbia ice fields

for climbing up and seeing over. If there are no mountains, towers will do. The second trip was taken with Mary L. Jobe, who recently married the explorer, Carl Akeley. Miss Jobe, who had branched out from history teaching to exploring, meeting Caroline Hinman quite casually on that first western trip, had seen in her the signs of an active lover of the wilderness, and arranged to secure her company on a pack-train trip into British Columbia to locate a big mountain. They went, and bagged

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Why Farmers Cooperate

By A. W. McKay

Marketing Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

JOHN SMITH, who lives, let us say, in New York City, comes down to breakfast and discovers that the orange to which he has become accustomed is missing from the morning menu. His wife, being appealed to, informs him that oranges are now seventy-five cents a dozen and out of reach of the Smiths. Smith bitterly condemns the avarice of the orange growers. Breakfast is an unsatisfactory meal.

The same morning, John Brown, who owns a Florida orange grove, takes a walk about his place. The thrifty, well-laden trees give Brown satisfaction, but it is tempered by the thought that the golden fruit will bring him only six cents a dozen, perhaps less. With fertilizer eighty dollars a ton; feed for his mules, gasoline for his tractor and the wages he must pay his hired men at high levels, Brown can see very little return for his own labor and the money he has invested in the grove.

Between Brown's grove and Smith's table there is a dark, mysterious tunnel through which oranges and other farm crops pass. Both Brown and Smith are apt to think that it is inhabited by modern bandits who collect toll from the producer and the consumer. But these, on examination, prove to be our familiar servants—the railroads, the wholesale merchants, the grocers and others in the business of transporting and selling foodstuffs. All of them will tell you that their reputed profits are oftentimes a minus quantity.

The orange that went from Brown's grove in Florida to the table of John Smith in New York was picked from the tree by a man who demanded a fair wage for his day's work. It was hauled to the packing house by a motor truck, hungry for oil and gasoline and guided by a driver who was on hand to receive his pay check at the end of the week. It was washed and dried by machines that required men and power to operate them. It was polished, wrapped in tissue paper and packed in a crate, costing at least twenty cents, by an expert who would refuse to work for the pay of a common laborer. The crates were stamped and labeled and a record of the size, grade and quality of the fruit in each was sent to the office of the packing house to be entered in journals and ledgers by a bookkeeper with a family to support.

After 360 of these crates, containing

on the average 170 oranges each, had been loaded in a car by men who were paid for their dexterity, the railroad company entered the scene. First, over five tons of ice were placed in compartments in each end of the car in order that Smith's orange might come to him fresh and sound. Then the car started north, stopping at intervals at ice plants along the way in order that the ice compartments might be refilled.

Arrived at the city market, the car was taken in hand by a wholesale merchant. Motor trucks hauled the fruit to the store of the wholesaler, or to the stores of other dealers, known as jobbers, who bought from ten to fifty boxes of the shipment.

Your grocer ordered perhaps two boxes from the jobber and the fruit took another motor ride. You called the grocer on the telephone and informed him you would take half a dozen, if they were the right size, free from blemishes, juicy and of good flavor and could be delivered in time for lunch.

This description indicates some of the services required to supply you and Smith with food. The people who perform the services that carry farm crops from the producer to your home are known as middlemen. The name ac-

quies some odium during periods of high prices, but in spite of frequent complaints the middleman persists. He persists because he is performing a service.

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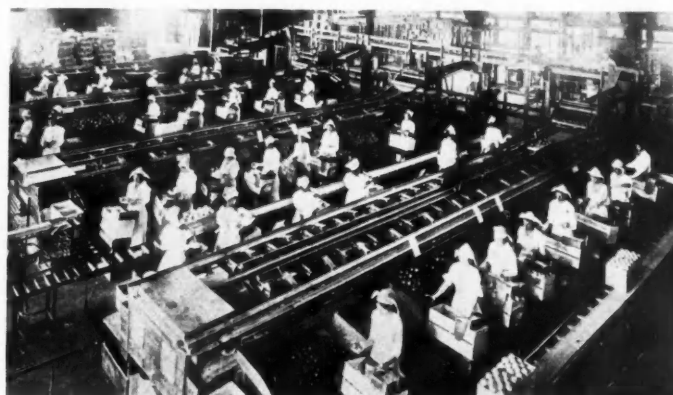
The middleman nearest the farmer is the country dealer. He has an interesting history. The pioneer farmer dealt directly with the housewives or

the merchants in a town within hauling distance of his farm. But cities became larger and began to reach further and further into the country for the food necessary to maintain them. There appeared then men who made their living by buying the farmers' crops and reselling them to dealers in the cities.

The demand of the cities continued to grow. In response, new agricultural areas were developed. Transportation facilities were improved until at the present time the potato grower in New York is competing with farmers in Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The business of marketing potatoes, as an example, became complicated by many new forces. The small country dealer was unable to cope with the situation. If he should ship potatoes to Chicago in the expectation that prices in that city were advancing, several hundred other dealers were likely to make the same guess at the same time. An over supply of potatoes in Chicago would result in prices so low as to cause a heavy loss to the country dealer.

This was a risk the dealer had to pass on to the farmers. The danger of spoilage of the shipment while it was en route to market was another. The



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California oranges—being packed by the employees of a California cooperative association for their trip across country to Eastern consumers

dealer took all risks into consideration in determining the price he should pay for potatoes, and then, the farmers claimed, subtracted a substantial amount for unforeseen contingencies.

In addition, the dealer paid the farmers approximately the same price for potatoes no matter what might be their quality. His excuse was that it would

cause dissatisfaction to pay one man more than another. But the man who grew the best potatoes was then penalized and it was only natural that he should come to pay little attention to quality. Country marketing became a contest of wits between the farmer and the dealer to decide how much worthless produce the latter could be induced to purchase.

The farmer, naturally, developed a healthy distrust of all middlemen. He did not stop to analyze the situation; he did not stop to consider that lack of knowledge of the markets, the production of poor products, careless grading and poor packing were as much responsible for the low prices he had been receiving as the shortcomings of the middlemen. Nor did he stop to consider that some seasons there was an actual over-production of certain crops. Instead he fastened the blame on the men who handled his crops, and decided that he must have marketing agents less concerned with making a profit for themselves and more concerned with his interests.

What Are Cooperatives?

In this fashion the stage was set for cooperative marketing. What is it and what does it amount to?

Fifteen wheat farmers agree that they will help each other during threshing time, and avoid employing hired labor. That is cooperation, but it is not a cooperative association. There is no formal organization and no joint property is involved.

But fifteen dairymen meet and agree that they will jointly rent a building, buy equipment, and hire a man to make the milk produced on their farms into cheese. There are elements of permanency here that did not exist in the cooperative effort of the wheat farmers. Some kind of a formal organization must be set up.

Let us suppose that other farmers join this group of dairymen until there are one hundred men delivering milk to the cheese factory. They decide to manufacture butter instead of cheese and it is necessary to spend, say, twenty thousand dollars to build a creamery.

The original fifteen men presumably knew each other well and trusted each other. There was no great amount of money involved and a loose, unincorporated organization was entirely satisfactory.

Now, however, there is more at stake, and since the group has expanded there can not be quite the same mutual trust. It is desirable that the association should have a legal form and that the obligations of each member should be clearly defined.

The first step is to incorporate the association. There are special cooperative laws in about three-quarters of the states that provide for the incorporation

of cooperative associations. When the association is incorporated it is a corporation, and may issue shares of stock, or under the laws of most states it may be incorporated as a non-stock organization.

By-laws are prepared which lay down the rules that shall govern the operation of the association, a board of directors is elected and a manager is employed.

The farmers are interested in selling their crops at a fair price, not in making a profit from the performance of marketing service. They demand, therefore, that their association shall be "non-profit." That is, that it shall not make a profit for itself, nor for its stockholders—who are the farmers themselves—but that it shall turn back all its revenue, except what may be necessary to carry on the business, to the farmers who grew the crops that produced that revenue.

Accordingly, if a cooperative association pays dividends on its capital stock, the dividends do not exceed the usual rate of interest. There is here a fundamental difference between a cooperative association and the corporations that own the railroads, banks and factories of the country.

It is customary for each member of a cooperative association to have but one vote, no matter how many shares of stock he may own. Each stockholder of a non-cooperative corporation is entitled to one vote for each share of stock which he owns.

How They Sell

This illustrates the two most important principles of cooperation. The cooperative creamery we were discussing is now organized and ready to do business. But the association has certain handicaps as compared with a non-cooperative firm operating a creamery. It was organized to do business for its members and can not compete in the open market for the products of farmers who are not members.

Therefore, it is essential that the members shall deliver cream to the association and shall not be permitted to patronize its non-cooperative competitors whenever the fancy seizes them. It is usual for the members to sign a contract whereby they agree to deliver cream to the association for a year, or two years, or five years. If a member violates this contract, the association can collect damages.

Then arises the question how the product shall be sold and how the members shall be paid for the products they deliver. A great many associations "pool" the products of their members. For example, John Brown delivers a hundred boxes of oranges to his association. They are sold with oranges of the same size and grade delivered by other growers. Brown gets his share of the average price received for oranges

of the same quality sold in many markets, at varying prices, during the "pooling period"—a month or two months.

Quality Counts, Again

The associations we have been discussing are local associations. They operate in country communities, and perform the tasks of making cream into butter, grading and packing oranges—the things that must be done to put farm products in a salable condition.

They have made one important forward step. The association pays its members according to the *quality* of the products they produce. The farmer is affected in his pocket-book nerve. He strives to produce better products. The association attempts to make its grades conform to as definite a standard as is possible with articles that are not machine made, but are produced by Nature in irregular shapes and of varying appearances.

The man in New York or Chicago who buys a graded product has beforehand some conception of what he will get when the shipment arrives. Confidence is established and trading is facilitated.

Millions of dollars have been paid to the railroads for transporting to market farm products that were unfit for food when they arrived. The local associations have done much to reduce this kind of waste.

But four hundred local associations competing with each other are just as likely to flood one market with butter or potatoes, while there is a scarcity in other cities, as are four hundred country dealers. Specially trained salesmen and daily news reports by telegraph from agents of the association in all important markets are essential. The local association can not afford either. Its volume of business is too small to justify the expense.

Consequently, many local associations have affiliated to form a cooperative sales agency that represents all of them. There are over one hundred and eighty associations in the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the organization that urges you to eat "Sun-kist" oranges, and together they do an annual business of fifty million dollars. Over four hundred Minnesota cooperative creameries have united to form the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, and they propose to make "Land o' Lakes" butter a symbol for quality. In Michigan, more than one hundred local associations have formed the Michigan Potato Exchange.

The tendency at the present time is to have the selling, the collection of the proceeds of sales, the consigning and routing of shipments, advertising and other matters of general interest handled by a central association representing the

(Continued on page 26)

A scene from
Peter Pan

Below—
Wilda
Bennett,
in "Mme.
Pompadour"



Below—
Pauline Lord
in "They
Knew What
They
Wanted"



Wide World Studio

White Studio.

Early Winter Stage Stars

Ethel Barrymore



ONLY "What Price Glory?" has won such paeans of critical praise as "They Knew What They Wanted," the Theatre Guild's second success of the theatrical season. A good play, with new angles on a new kind of triangle, "They Knew What They Wanted" is lifted even above its own level by remarkable acting, and especially by Pauline Lord's. The story is about a San Francisco waitress who accepts a proposal by mail, and finds instead of the young man whom the photograph pictured, an old Italian. But the young man is there too. That's why there is drama.



White Studio

Ethel Barrymore has chosen to revive "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Pinero's play, which is worth seeing for comparison with modern plays, and for—Miss Barrymore. "Peter Pan" is "revived" too; not Maude Adams's Peter Pan, but Marilyn Miller's, chosen by Barrie himself. It's not the same thing, but Peter is Peter, and all the children, whether young or grown up, should know him. You will find Peter at the left in the picture.

A lovely bit of light opera is "Mme. Pompadour," with Wilda Bennett charming in those most unwieldy, spectacular clothes.

Educating the Kitchen

By Emma H. de Zouche

In the latest CITIZEN you learned of the Government's newest plans for helping the farmer's wife. Now here is the story of a woman who saw it first. Founder of Cornell's School of Home Economics, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer was a pioneer in the extension work which brought the rural housewife and the college together. One of the famous twelve, Miss Van Rensselaer has a high place on the list for her fine constructive service to the American home.



HE greatest song in our language was written by a man. The greatest interpreter of that song is a woman. For, while John Howard Payne touched the deepest springs of nature in the undying words of "Home, Sweet Home," it is the genius of that other American, Martha Van Rensselaer, which has lifted this home, be it ever so humble, to a new effectiveness as the vital principle of a nation. Payne, the wanderer, pictured the call of home to the heart through the years. Martha Van Rensselaer went farther. She brushed aside age-old encrustations of ignorance and bigotry and "soul-smearing drudgery"—the phrase is her own—to show the real home as the perfect blending of a man's castle and a woman's kingdom. She did not talk about a woman's rights in it. She simply set her on her feet and four-squared her to her job with the world.

Many high and ennobling achievements have gone into the struggle for the equality of the sexes. The history of the past hundred years is full of them. But the revolution begun in a farm kitchen, which quickened the sensibilities of the overworked housewife to her value as a human machine, gradually eliminated hardships, and helped her to rebuild her life through reasonable leisure and pleasure, may fairly be rated among the biggest of them all.

Martha Van Rensselaer, as one of the twelve greatest American women chosen by the League of Women Voters, supplies the link between home and state through the rationalization of woman's labor.

Twenty-five years ago or thereabouts Martha Van Rensselaer was a young school teacher in Cattaraugus County, when the women of that section of western New York agitated for her election as County Commissioner of Schools, to investigate conditions and devise ways

and means of betterment. Both Republicans and Democrats, impressed by the unanimity of this demand for her services, placed Miss Van Rensselaer before the voters and she was duly elected. Equipped with a horse and buggy for the long drives across country to inspect the 153 schools under her supervision, she was started on her adventure without a scintilla of suspicion in anyone's mind, least of all her own, that in the person of this attractive young school ma'am the authorities had launched a charge of domestic dynamite which would blow up the whole works. No such social and political bomb was ever sent out under the frank of a confiding official. After this lapse of years, through all the upheaval that strews the way, the explosive is still detonating.

When Miss Van Rensselaer stopped off to visit a school she stayed in the family of one of the neighboring farmers



Martha Van Rensselaer, 1924

and thus became familiar with the hardships of many a farm woman's lot. It first haunted and then inspired the school teacher. She sensed here the need of an education that was different; no mere theories, but the practical solution of what was often an appalling drudgery. The light came in a study of the farm kitchen, where the patient housewife cooked huge meals, washed mountains of soiled linen, including the laundry of the hired man or men, scrubbed, made the clothes for her brood—for the mail-order house was

still on the list of doubtful luxuries—papered, painted and whitewashed, churned the butter, pieced her quilts and sewed her rag carpets, canned and dried fruit and vegetables, planted and worked the garden, tended the chickens, helped with the milking, and accomplished daily miracles in the regulation of her household. Spinning, weaving, and dipping candles were only a lap behind her—a trifle old-fashioned. Up before dawn, the last in bed, "mother," with little chance to learn anything about these highly specialized tasks she must perform, was the driving wheel of the farm.

A quarter of a century ago the farm kitchen, which served in winter and often in summer as well, as dining-room and general living-room, was usually a large room wholly lacking in conveniences. Watching the housewife duplicate and re-duplicate effort in her journeys from stove to sink, to pantry and to table, Miss Van Rensselaer worked out her initial scheme of labor saving. Her early experiments developed the fact that many a woman walked as much as eight miles a day in the kitchen and the house. One housewife in a seven-room house, with five in the family, was induced to wear a pedometer, and it was shown that she traveled an average of 37,840 steps a day in the routine of her housework.

File away in your mind for future reference what Miss Van Rensselaer did not know then but soon found out, that eighteen million women in rural and urban communities of this country do their own work, and 91 per cent of them wash and iron. Then go back to the consideration of her methods of relief.

When, after months of investigation along her circuit, much evidence from the women themselves and many experiments, Martha Van Rensselaer had mapped out a plan which would reduce the care of a baby from two miles to three-quarters of a mile daily, would save 570 steps in the dining-room, and would not only cut the steps in the kitchen in two, but cut the kitchen itself in two, she was ready to carry the news of her contemplated revolution to her superior officers. Through the vision of Liberty Hyde Bailey, dean of the state agricultural college, she had been asked to Cornell to prepare reading courses for the farm women—in itself a bit of pioneer work. This was in 1900. The college was anxious to do something for the women, as well as



In very early stages

for the men on the farms, but without the smallest notion of what that something should be. They had reached the farmer with bulletins and reading courses. Why not his wife? But Martha Van Rensselaer convinced them that the women could not be taught to cook and sew and tend their babies by reading alone, that some schedule must be worked out whereby they might be equipped for home-making and motherhood.

She carried the day, and in that victory all the 18,000,000 women chained to the routine of housework had a share. For Miss Van Rensselaer, in establishing a school of Home Economics at Cornell, took the first step in an extension program for the farmers' wives that was to alter their lives profoundly. A school of Home Economics was not a novelty; its extension to the rural households was real pioneering.

The model kitchen Miss Van Rensselaer built later was a room barely large enough to contain the furniture. All equipment was close. A kitchen cabinet to hold the routine necessities in food preparation, cooking utensils and so forth, a work bench between stove and sink, a garbage pail under the sink which opened with a foot lever, a cupboard one step away, a wheel tray to travel to the dining-room, and a china closet at the kitchen door, made it possible to turn out a breakfast for six persons with just eleven steps—the old average had been 120. The rearrangement of other rooms was a later evolution.

The winter courses of lectures of the year 1906 at Cornell were delivered by experts; and women of all ages and conditions of servitude, often at great sacrifice, took a three months' course on Home Management, Care of Children and Preparation of Food and Clothing. The Household Economics Department next became an integral part of the college, and in 1907 a degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred. Not with-



Lovell, Randolph, N. Y.

A serious-minded young teacher

out protest, however. When, after those six years of pioneer work to redeem the submerged farm woman the Chair of Home Economics was proposed at Cornell, the Trustees with one accord rose against it. This would mean a woman in the faculty, and it simply never had been done. But Miss Van Rensselaer was the answer—and so Miss Van Rensselaer was seated.

Martha Van Rensselaer translated the needs of the farm women into deeds. She could not take the university to the kitchen, so she took the kitchen to the university.

Twenty-four years ago Cornell welcomed the woman member of its staff to a small office in the basement, containing one pine table and two chairs, as its total equipment. Today, a large plant teaches efficiency in every department of the home, from cookery to furnishings, and labor-saving devices to decoration. And endless letters a month ask advice of this department. Since the organization of her department, Miss Van Rensselaer has been associated as co-Director with Miss Flora Rose, and the two women occupy a house on the campus.

The idea spread like a conflagration. What was originally conceived for the relief of the farm women of New York state became the salvation of women all over this continent. Other colleges followed Cornell's lead in extension work. Western institutions, which already offered teaching programs in domestic efficiency, now extended it to the people of their states. Household Economics was hailed as the new and practical science of the fireside as well as the school. Not alone country women and girls enrolled for the reading courses, but city students crowded the classes.



About thirteen years old

Interest in Home Economics as a college subject grew too. In the five hundred enrolled this year at Cornell, one hundred are young men studying household efficiency and food preparation to qualify for hotel management. Miss Van Rensselaer admits these co-educational classes become happy hunting grounds for husbands, that the young people associated in this conquest of the home, its planning, its comforts, its beauties, its care, make natural marriages. With a knowledge of problems ahead and how to surmount them, they have a rational attitude toward family life. Men marry sooner, girls shirk none of their responsibilities when the domestic survey is a partnership.

"This is the vital study," says Miss Van Rensselaer. "It lays the whole basis for health and happiness. As much for men as for women, who share the home-building, it sets standards of living in the home which citizens will later demand in the municipality. Its growth will be slow, like book-farming, for a Senator who may be enthusiastic over educating the farmer to the highest development of his farm, may never understand why his wife should need any instruction in the making of a home or the nourishing of her family."

The Practice House, where the students learn housekeeping in its every phase, includes the complete care of a baby, adopted each year by Cornell for the benefit of these many "mothers" who, under the direction of trained Home Economics women, feed, bathe, dress and tend an infant from the tender age of two weeks throughout the session.

Martha Van Rensselaer was born in the village of Randolph, Cattaraugus County, where she was the remarkable product of a remarkable school, Chamberlain Institute, teaching later in the public schools and returning to the Institute as instructor of teachers in high school training. As County Commissioner, and State Lecturer, she had

(Continued on page 27)

Editorially Speaking

Good-will Through Song

DID you ever try to sing when you were angry? If so, you know that you can't keep on singing and keep your ill temper. Singing is the natural expression of joy, of good-will, of friendliness. That is one of the by-products of the lovely Christmas story told on page seven, and of the community singing which has become popular in so many places in the country.

A striking example of the value of community singing in creating neighborliness came up in a rural township in New York State during the campaign for woman suffrage. The place was torn by family feuds. "You can't hold a meeting here," the suffragist was told, "because there are half a dozen different cliques, and one set won't speak to any of the others. They won't even sit in the same room!" Nothing discouraged, the suffragist engaged the only hall in the neighborhood for the three winter holidays—Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year—and invited the countryside. So warm was the invitation and so many the attractions, that all the different factions came. In separate corners of the big hall they clustered, keeping to their own groups, each glowering at the other. But the hostess was ready for them. In the center of the floor were a piano and a magnetic song conductor. A few staunch friends surrounded her and began to sing familiar hymns and tunes. Presently the contagion made itself felt. There was such a swing to it that little by little some of the rival groups began to break away and join with the singers.

Not all the ill feeling was dissipated that first evening, but by the end of the winter families that had not spoken for years had become good friends, and today a community house, run by women, is an established institution of that valley, and community singing and well-chaperoned dances are a regular feature of the countryside. The life of the entire neighborhood is made thereby more interesting and attractive.

By all means let us extend community singing. Mrs. J. J. Carter was a public benefactor in her work for the Christmas festival in Hollywood. There are many other women doing similar service in many places. Success to them all! Through their efforts the Christmas spirit is being carried throughout the year.



Friendly Enemies

THE other day, when the Senators flocked back to the Senate Chamber, regulars and irregulars together, there was an entertaining little scene among the Republicans. As the newspapers told it (and Mrs. Stokes confirms it) the ringleader of the irregulars was greeted with demonstrative affection by brother Senators whose party he had deserted and whom he had caused simply quantities of trouble. This was no mere matter of hand-shaking, mind you. The merest courtesy would run to that. It is recorded that Senator Moses put his arms around Senator La Follette, and Senator Moses is a solid conservative, just fresh from reading Senator La Follette out of the party. Others of the same faith greeted the "outlaws" with similar cordiality, and through it all Senator La Follette beamed back, apparently forgetful of the hard hot words hurled at him by devoted Republican Senators during the campaign.

The question rose, would women have done it? And the answer is pretty clearly, No. Counting out the exceptions on both sides, it has to be admitted that women have not yet learned to put personal and public considerations into separate compartments as men do. They are, by nature maybe and

by training certainly, more personal. Those senators were not being insincere; they would not be misunderstood by each other. They weren't exactly burying the hatchet, either—Senator Moses had hardly dropped it yet. They were merely—friends, of markedly different opinions, each respectful of the other's sincerity and his right to be wrong; quite likely to differ to the point of violence again—and *still* be friends. Can women do it in the clubs and leagues and party groups you know? If not, hadn't they better take this leaf anyhow from men's book?



"The Golden Rule in Business"

IS it possible that, after all, the Golden Rule works? Not only in spiritual returns but in actual profits? Strange stories have been going about—and the strangest is that of "Golden Rule" Nash, of Cincinnati, who was looking for suggestions last May as to how he could best spend an inevitable million made through application of the Golden Rule principle to a manufactory of men's clothing. Mr. Nash has collected into a little, informal book the story of his venture—part of it told by himself, part by outside observers.

At the close of the war, conditions in his line were very bad, and when Mr. Nash added a friend's shop to his own small business, he was closing his year with a loss of \$4,000. The friend's shop showed a very low payroll, averaging only \$7 a week. Mr. Nash had been talking a good bit about the Golden Rule during the war, and it stood now between him and that roll. In the face of loss and failure, he called the workers together, read the names, and raised every wage, beginning with an old lady of nearly eighty who had been sewing on buttons for four dollars a week. Mr. Nash raised her to twelve. When he left, the workers looked at each other in amazement, and a little Italian presser blurted out, "Well, I'll be damned!" and then went on thoughtfully: "Whatever this Golden Rule thing is I don't know, but what Mr. Nash told us was that all he wanted us to do was to work just as we would want him to work if we were up in the office paying wages, and he was back here doing the work. Now I know if I was the boss and would come in and talk to the workers as he did, and raise wages like he has, I'd want everyone to work like blazes!"

That's what they did. Before long the business had doubled. The thing kept up, on both sides—apparently cause and effect. The employees found they were getting a square deal, from a man who made a friendly family affair of the business. They responded—that's all. The week was reduced to forty hours by the elimination of Saturday, without loss of production. Promptness was secured, without fines or time clocks. All the modern conveniences and comforts were put into the factory, and profit-sharing was established. The business rose from \$132,190 in 1918 to \$5,958,508 in 1923.

Once a manufacturer of a skeptical turn went to study the plant. He stopped, puzzled, at the door of a big room where scores of girls were busy at their machines. "I've never seen people working so fast before," he said. "They're all piece workers, of course." No, they were all weekly wage earners. On the floor where the clothing is cut the visitor paused again and commented on the slowness of the workers, who were evidently taking great pains. "Of course *they* are paid by the week too?" As a matter of fact, they were the only piece workers in the plant!

To Arthur Nash Christianity is not believing a theory but living a life, and the basis of that life for all human relations

is doing as you would be done by. One of the good things that are quietly going on under the surface of our bejazzed life today, is the growing tendency to study the possibilities of the application of this Christian principle to the present industrial and economic system. Perhaps it will finally appear that "idealism" doesn't necessarily call for the word "impractical" as a running mate.



Children's Rights



"SOME of you sit around the family table as I speak. The fire is crackling on the hearth. The boys and girls are home from school. They have helped out in chores about the house or farm. They are flushed and happy, the result of wholesome labor. We want to cultivate such families and their domestic ties. We need the benediction of home-loving, Christian mothers. We want to stimulate in them a feeling of responsibility, of thrift and industry. Let us encourage their ambition to excel. Can you afford to gamble with your children's happiness at stake? Can you afford to risk contamination of the Massachusetts home?"

What is the danger threatening children and homes that aroused this touching appeal which was broadcast during the recent campaign in Massachusetts? No one could guess, and the answer is incredible—it is the *Child Labor Amendment*. "Flushed and happy from wholesome labor"—did any one ever see "flushed and happy childhood" coming out from the labor of an eleven-hour day in a factory? Are "domestic ties cultivated" where children work in the beet fields nine or ten hours a day? Is the "benediction of home-loving, Christian mothers" felt at its best in the sweatshop home? Are habits of "responsibility, of thrift and industry" stimulated by putting children even of fourteen to work in mills, when they can't read the first reader? Which is the greater gamble of childish happiness—a day spent in school or a day in a cotton mill?

The Child Labor Amendment will give children the right to some education, the chance to develop a healthy body, will protect them against being exploited by ignorance and greed. The question is a very simple one—Shall the United States Government have the right to protect children when children need its protection?

It is going to be a fight, and every woman at this Christmas season ought to make a vow that she will do her best to insure the ratification of the children's Bill of Rights, and to give to the national Government the power to legislate to protect childhood as it legislates already to protect commerce, hogs and cattle and agriculture.



The Women's Peace Conference

IN January a new kind of peace meeting is to be held. Delegates from eight national organizations of women (see page 22), representing, it is claimed, at least four-fifths of the educated women of the country, have combined to call a week's conference for the study of the Cause and Cure of War. No organizations that are primarily peace societies are included, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, general organizing chairman of the conference, explains the reason. It is because the peace societies have varied programs ranging all the way from timid uncertainty to a strong radicalism, and have not seen the wisdom of a common procedure. The women's organizations united for the conference have wished to avoid the old controversies that divide the peace organizations, and start free from handicaps. The object of the con-

ference is enlightenment—of the delegates sent by the eight cooperating organizations, and then of all the auxiliary organizations of the eight, penetrating to many millions. A program may or may not follow. If such a program should be found, Mrs. Catt believes that it will be notable not so much for its nature as for the greater fact that it will have the largest number of constituents yet committed to any program leading to permanent peace. The best hope is that coherent thinking among these women may be an example to other groups and that the present timid, groping, bewildered thinking may clear and crystallize into some definite constructive program.

Isn't this the biggest thing women have yet undertaken? And could we wish the country any better Christmas wish than its success?



Give Prohibition Time

THE prohibition amendment is in the same boat with the suffrage amendment—in that it is expected to work miracles with trick speed. And perhaps, too, in that it gets scanty credit for progress in application. Five years is a very short time in which to try out a nation-wide social experiment, to weigh it and pronounce judgment. As a matter of fact, it is absurdly short. A generation of sincere effort at law enforcement might be a fair test. For beyond every other factor involved, the education of popular sentiment is fundamental to this experiment; and that takes time.

In some places, at least, the experiment works. An intelligent woman from Kansas told us the other day that she had hardly seen a drunken person until she left her home state, and that she has yet to be convinced that what happened in Kansas can't eventually happen elsewhere.

The tremendous publicity violation gets should be discounted. It gives false impressions of the failure of enforcement. Proof of prohibition, if anywhere, is to be found in a reduction of poverty, a reduction in the number of deserted and neglected children. And such proof may be found—not in conclusive volume, but impressive and arresting in details and amount. Those of us who live in large cities need to remind ourselves that there is much country outside of them, and quite a bit of it is dry. And a final reflection is that it is preposterous to suppose that even all the bootleggers and the home brewers can produce as much liquor to drink as was turned out by the breweries and distilleries that ran full force and full time all over the country.

That enforcement is a long way from satisfactory, it would be foolish to deny. But to say that its failure is demonstrated is worse than foolish. Gains are to be counted in the last election. A Massachusetts referendum confirmed a stronger state enforcement law, and the new Congress will contain 72 senators and at least 320 congressmen counted as friends by the "drys." Downright opposition to prohibition is one thing; but those who are opposed to it only "because it won't work" should be urged to wait longer for their evidence and allow the colossal experiment a sporting chance.



FOR some months Martha Bensley Bruère has been asking stimulating questions in the *Survey Graphic* about What She Has Done With It—meaning woman and her new power. In the Christmas issue she points out "a job for that restless contingent of the younger women who want something to do now!"—stop the Christmas rush! She reminds us of the great improvement since the beginning of the century. Big stores no longer open in the evening, and the gospel of shopping early has removed much of the Christmas horror. But Christmas is still a dread time for overworked saleswomen—and the remedy is in the other women's hands. Last minute shopping should become extinct.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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An Appetite for Facts

CERTAIN casual observers have created a stir by crying out that women are indifferent to public questions and that their votes are wasted. A traveler who has met women of the same habits of life in many parts of the country generalizes on that experience and solemnly reports that women, ill-informed, are flocking to an enthusiastic support of legislation they do not understand. From the point of view of these observers women's votes are a menace.

On the other hand, sojourners in state capitals, with an eye for new political influences, praise the intelligent hard-headed legislative work done by women in the last four years. Observers who have learned to take note of the various forms of political education persistent in every quarter of the country are impressed with the patience and foresight of women in qualifying to use their votes.

There is foundation for each of these observations but no one of them is a proof of the new pudding. At the worst, what is said of women's use of their suffrage means indifference or must be understood as the initial stirring of a gregarious instinct to use a new means of expression for ancient human ends. At the best, what is said indicates that there is a new element in politics, as stimulating to think about as the discovery of a new element in chemistry. It is a tendency to inquire, a desire to know more, an appetite for facts.

No element can be more precious in politics nor more rare. If the tendency becomes a habit there is need for it to become as active as radium and to be far more widely distributed than that precious element.

From our point of view there is more and more evidence of such a tendency. It can be seen in a steady stream of individual inquiries, in the stacks of orders for League publications which are little more than a collection of certified facts, in the increasing demand for conferences as well as speeches.

The stories of requests for pre-election information have only begun to be told. In 1920 classes explaining the ballot were planned and conducted by devoted leaders who saw the necessity for that information. This year those leaders have been importuned to organize such classes. But it is the continuously swelling volume of demand for facts to support the Child Labor Amendment that is impressive. One cannot read the serious searching letters of legislative workers, nor go from state convention to state convention, without assurance that the support women are giving the ratification campaign

is based upon a respect for facts and upon the assimilation of all the facts they can get.

In such an atmosphere it is not safe to say that women endorse legislation in ignorance and that their support of legislative measures is ill-founded. It is certain that there is more reasoned and widespread understanding in the support of the Child Labor Amendment today than there was in support of the Sheppard-Towner Act four years ago.

It is conservative to say that we shall see the support of the amendment more thoroughly rooted in reasoned convictions before the winter is over. There is a hunger and thirst for facts abroad in women's organizations. Who can doubt but that the old law will hold good and that those who hunger and thirst will be blessed—"for they shall be filled"? That will have a value as far-reaching as ratification itself.—B. S.

The Stakes of the Game

This is an excerpt from the address of Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, president of the Connecticut League, at the state convention last month. It is a middle section of her speech.

FIRST, we must remember that we are women; that those who worked to give us the right to take our part in government believed that we represented interests which were not receiving full consideration in government.

Second, we must look around to see how other interests, such as those represented by manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, labor organizations and farmers' groups, have adjusted themselves to our party system as it exists and works. Did they form clubs within the party, or did they get together as nonpartisan organizations outside the party? We find that they formed nonpartisan organizations according to their interests.

Third, we must see how they got the political organizations to consider the interests which they represented. We find that very largely they did it through working alliances with the parties.

Fourth, we must ask ourselves whether we wish to follow the same method. In deciding this question, there are one or two other things we must consider. To begin with, the men's organizations mentioned start with one great advantage. The members of manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce control the pocketbook, both as contributors to party organizations and as men who control the economic powers which make for prosperity. Labor organizations and farmers' groups have also material economic bargaining advantages.

All of these groups use two or three methods to get their interests considered by party organizations. The business interests use mostly that of quiet diplomacy. They manage to have the right people put in administrative and legislative positions. They use the threat of tightening the purse-strings or creating fear of unemployment. The labor and farmer groups use the bargaining method as well as bloc tactics, with its attendant threat of using the vote.

To sum up, women found that men, irrespective of party, grouped themselves according to their interests. They spent time and money on these organizations. They had officers and executive secretaries which kept them in touch with the development of their interests; and above all, which kept them in close touch with legislation which might affect those interests.

The alarm was sounded if legislation hostile to their inter-

ests was pending. They bargained, threatened and cajoled to get legislation favorable to them passed and legislation inimical killed. They were successful in proportion partly to the soundness of their demands, partly to the fear with which they inspired party organizations.

Women decided they could follow the example of the men in banding themselves together to become familiar with the interests which they represent, to make definite channels of information which would keep them informed both as to the latest developments in their field of interest, and with legislation affecting those interests. But as to the method of having these interests considered by the political organizations, women are trying to use only the method of public opinion expressed in an orderly and open way through the proper party and governmental channels. It is the right way in a democratic country. It is the way to get permanent results. Public opinion is slow to form and hard to mobilize, but like a tidal wave, once started, it overwhelms.

That is the only weapon the League of Women Voters has or wants to have. We have no bargaining basis. We do not make alliances with party organizations. We do not stand for or against candidates.

The League of Women Voters believes in the party system. It recognizes that the interests of this country are best served by having political parties. It therefore recommends that women not only join parties, but that they work in the party of their choice. But far and above all else, it believes that the party must serve the public.

The founders and leaders of the League of Women Voters, however, believe that women are too new at the political game to play it without knowing the rules of the game and understanding thoroughly for what stakes the game is being played. The stakes can be the best government, using the political organizations as the legitimate means to that end. The stakes can be, and often are, keeping the party in power or getting it in power, giving enough good government as a by-product to prevent a scandal.

The League of Women Voters is working constantly to help its members to keep in mind that the game should be played for the stakes of good government, to be able to determine at all points whether they are being paid in real coin or imitation. I believe in the League of Women Voters because it is the only organization I see in sight which helps me to play the greatest of all games for the best of all stakes, using the cleanest of all methods.

The Susan B. Anthony Desk

NO pioneer suffragists worked in established headquarters or well-equipped offices. Their work was field work; they traveled and "lectured" as they went. Most of them were home makers and labored for the cause only as their family duties permitted.

Susan B. Anthony did her office work in her own home when in Rochester, New York, or in her hotel room, in the old Riggs House, Fifteenth and G streets, in Washington, during the sessions of Congress. Until late in life she had no desk. Pigeon holes, typewriters and files were unknown to her; just a table with stationery, pens and ink and blotters, piles of letters awaiting answer, while documents and literature found a place on her mantel.

Rachel Foster Avery, who, as corresponding secretary of the National Suffrage Association from girlhood to middle age, was associated with Miss Anthony longer—and more dearly beloved by her than any other woman—presented an oak roll-top desk to Miss Anthony in 1888. At this desk Susan B. Anthony did all her work in later life.

At her death, Miss Anthony left the desk to me and I used it in my suffrage work until the Woman Suffrage Amendment became a law. I then brought it to Washington when a new job, that of vice-chairman of the Republican National

Committee, called me. "I now have entrusted it* to the League of Women Voters until a suitable place is secured for, or erected to, Miss Anthony's memory."

In 1891, when Miss Anthony first opened Congressional headquarters at 1328 Eye street, Washington, she purchased a desk which I used as acting chairman of the Congressional Committee in the making of that first suffrage poll of Congress. Miss Anthony never used this desk herself, and it is now a cherished reminder in my home at Warren, Ohio.

If the Anthony desk, now entrusted to the League, could speak, it would astonish those who think that woman suffrage came about "without effort." It could tell of "hopes and disappointments, victories and defeats" and of the faith of a steadfast group of women, led by one of America's noblest and greatest characters, Susan B. Anthony.—HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

Ruth Kimball Gardiner

RUTH Kimball Gardiner, writer of books, contributor to leading American and English magazines, the first editor of these pages, and, for two years, press secretary of the National League of Women Voters, died in Washington in November. A technician of the highest skill, Mrs. Gardiner was a worker who loved her art. To her, pure and simple English transcended all literary style—simple English was style. Generous in counsel, unstinted in praise where praise was merited, and firm in criticism, her advice was constantly sought by younger writers.

Death loves a shining mark and aims high when the talented among us fall. Citizens of Mrs. Gardiner's ability are all too few in any place and any time.—A. W.

The Better and Surer Method

IT has long been a matter of record that the National League of Women Voters opposes the blanket method of attempting to adjust legal discriminations between men and women. The case against the proposed "Equal Rights" amendment, from a legal standpoint, is the subject of the National League's latest publication, "Equal Rights—How Not to Get Them," just published by the Committee on the Legal Status of Women, of which Miss Esther Dunshee, of Chicago, is chairman.

Summarized, the objections to an amendment of the blanket type are: By failing to define "equal rights" or fix the standard of equality, it would open the way to a long period of litigation; it would extend the jurisdiction of Congress over many subjects now reserved to the legislatures of the various states; it would discriminate against women by depriving them of the weapon of special legislation, which has proved their most effective means of securing equal industrial opportunity; and it would retard state legislation needed to correct the serious discriminations which still exist. Finally, there is a better and surer method of establishing equality.

Paragraphs in the pamphlet which build up the case against the amendment include:

"The lack of an established interpretation by law of the term 'equal rights' makes it impossible to gauge the field covered by such an amendment as is proposed in the interest of equality between men and women. In some courts it has been held to include privileges and immunities, by others to exclude them, and there have been all shades of interpretations between these extremes. In order to express equality of men and women there must be a standard fixed. In the amendments as heretofore presented, there has been nothing

*The Susan B. Anthony desk is now on exhibition at National League headquarters in Washington.

to indicate what shall be taken as a standard, and the amendments were, therefore, meaningless, and passage would have meant endless litigation.

"Section 8 of Article I of our Federal Constitution provides the powers granted to Congress. It has been only after careful and long debates that the effect of this section has been changed by amendments to the Constitution in any single particular, and yet such an equal rights amendment presents a possibility (yes, a probability) of construction which would extend the jurisdiction of Congress to almost every field of legislation, along lines wholly undreamed of.

"It is very generally the consensus of opinion of the lawyers of this country that such an equal rights amendment would strike every bit of such protective legislation from our laws. The League is by no means opposed to protective legislation for men where it meets a real need, but it is not necessary to step backward twenty-five years by removing such protection as women now have, in order to see that such disadvantages as now exist in the case of men are set right.

"There can be but one excuse for seeking equality by this method (a Federal amendment); that is, the belief that the method is a time-saver in establishing equality as a national principle or that the method of securing such legislation by states has failed. This latter excuse can not be offered, for during the period of three years four hundred and twenty bills in forty-five states were passed directly contributing to an improvement in the status of women and children."

And here is the *better and surer method*:

"The states have it within their power to pass legislation which will establish an actual equality with a minimum interruption and interference with present laws and conditions. The women in each state are in better position to understand their own needs than is any group from the outside. It is their task, and it is gradually being accomplished. The League stands ready to help in every possible way such local effort, such a method of procedure is in entire conformity with the structure and organization of our government, and proof has already been given that equality can be established since in many matters in many states it has already been done, without any of the ill effects which must follow blanket legislation."

Spreading the Christmas Peace Message

WHILE the Christmas season brings visions of bountifully laden Christmas trees, stockings waiting to be filled, family dinner parties and the countless other happenings in the average American home, our more serious thoughts naturally turn to the century-old Christmas message of peace. To peace-loving men and women Christmas would never be complete without some expression of their abiding faith in everlasting "peace on earth, good-will toward men," and so, members of the League of Women Voters are doing their part in this 1924 Christmas season by purchasing four Christmas cards, which have for their design the prize-winning sketches in the Christmas card competition conducted by the League early this year.

State Leagues throughout the country have undertaken to arouse interest in the circulation of these cards. In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin special efforts have been made to urge Christmas card purchasers to use these peace cards.

It will be recalled that more than a thousand artists participated in the design contest, the winners of which were selected by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, George E. Buzza, Charles Dana Gibson, Walt Kuhn, Joseph Pennell, and Eugene Speicher. The winners were Arthur B. Davies, Adrian Gil-Spear, Carl Schmidt and Power O'Malley, the last two tying for third place honors.

The Cause and Cure of War Conference

DURING December the National League of Women Voters, as one of eight participating organizations, will name its delegates to attend the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War called by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to meet in Washington, January 18-24. The study of international questions, which has in the past two or three years been increasingly emphasized by women's organizations, has had no idly speculative or cultural purpose. It has been directed unflinchingly to the seeking of methods to avert war and secure peace. Because of these years of study and discussion there will be real significance attached to the deliberations of the Conference, when for the first time a body of delegates representing the largest women's groups of the country addresses itself to the problem of war.

League members will follow its sessions with heightened interest because of the prospect that its recommendations will be brought before the League's own convention in Richmond next April, to be debated in connection with the program of the Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War. Can the women of the United States agree on a common program of methods for destroying the institution of war? It is a possibility of dramatic interest, and from its very consideration must come a stimulus to public opinion and to the whole peace movement.

A Tri-State Conference

INTIMATE discussion of League problems and achievements at a tri-state conference of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin Leagues at the home of the regional director, Mrs. William G. Hibbard, in Winnetka, Illinois, on November 18, brought together a representative gathering of over one hundred women. For more than seven hours organization, finance, program, and the Child Labor Amendment ratification work were considered by qualified speakers from these three states. Miss Marguerite M. Wells, director of the Fifth Region, filled her familiar rôle of discussion leader of that portion of the program devoted to organization. Mrs. Harry E. Thomas, president of the Wisconsin League; Mrs. F. R. Moulton, of the Sixth Ward (Chicago) League; Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, director of the Indiana League, and Miss Edna Wright, organization secretary of the Wisconsin League, made valuable contributions on organization problems and their solution. Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Thomas Henry Mullins, finance chairman of the Indiana League, directed the finance discussion.

"Relating the National Program to State Use" was the subject of the program session, the discussion leader of this being Mrs. Kenneth McKenzie, of the Champaign County (Illinois) League. Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, former director of the third region, who is now making her home in Urbana, Illinois, was warmly greeted in her discussion of state programs, while Mrs. C. J. Otjen, president of the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) League; Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, of the Elkhart (Indiana) League, and Mrs. Belle Root, president of the Grundy County (Illinois) League, added to the discussion on local League programs. With such a leader as Miss Julia C. Lathrop, the discussion on the Child Labor Amendment supplemented by consideration of "legislative methods" by Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress, brought to a fitting climax a perfect day.

MISS GERTRUDE TIDWELL, of Birmingham, Alabama, was the prize winner of a scholarship for the fall term at Howard College, as the result of a peace essay contest conducted by the world peace committee of the Birmingham League. The award was for the best essay based on a course of lectures given at the summer school and on collateral reading.

State League Conventions

Connecticut

A BRILLIANT program presenting widely known speakers on important phases of the League's work featured the fourth annual convention of the Connecticut League in New London, November 19 and 20. Miss Belle Sherwin, National League president, spoke of the League's great opportunity in political education. Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region, discussed county problems, and Mrs. Ann Webster, chairman of the National League's social hygiene committee, presented the aims of her program. Large audiences were particularly inspired by addresses from Mrs. Jennie L. Barron, of Boston; Professor James T. Shotwell, and Dr. Samuel Inman. Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith happily consented to retain her leadership.

Delaware

IN reviewing the convention sessions of the Delaware League held in Wilmington, November 20 and 21, a leading newspaper did its best to describe the convention spirit when it declared "the game of politics, legislation, good roads and bond issues is absorbing the group of women who are members of the Delaware League as no bridge game or golf match ever did." Delegates expressed much interest in Miss Gertrude Ely's version of happenings at Geneva, and Miss Belle Sherwin's description of the League's progress. Delaware joined the state Leagues on record by convention action in support of the Child Labor Amendment.

Illinois

MRS. James W. Morrisson, who needs no introduction to League members in any part of the country, was the happy choice for president, made by the Illinois League at its fourth annual convention in Chicago, November 19-22. She succeeds Miss Julia C. Lathrop, who, as first vice-president of the National League, is now devoting her time and energies largely to ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. With such speakers as Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States Attorney General; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Miss Katharine Ludington, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and Mrs. Elliott Cheatham, the program proved rich, both in instruction and inspiration.

New York

WITH one hundred and four of the one hundred and fifty assembly districts in the state represented, the New York State League had a rousing convention at its fifth annual gathering in New York City on November 17-19. Election to fill expiring terms resulted in the retention of Mrs. Caspar Whitney, of Ossining, as first vice-chairman; the selection of Mrs. Livingston Farrand, of Ithaca, third vice-president, and Mrs. Thomas B. Wells, of New York City, treasurer. Mrs. Henry R. Hayes reported the League's get-out-the-vote campaign showed a gain in the state vote from 56.7 per cent in 1920 to 60.5 per cent in 1924. Miss Belle Sherwin reviewed the campaign and pointed out that "the work of educating the voters to vote" had only just begun. Outstanding resolutions adopted approved the World Court proposal, state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and a state woman juror's bill.

Pennsylvania

AFTER a brilliant convention on November 12 and 13 in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania League is embarking on its sixth year with Mrs. John O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, again president. Convention action sanctioned League support to an intensive legislative program, calling for state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, educational qualification for voting, abolition of the poll tax as a qualification for voting, changes in tax assessment and collection, and the establishment of domestic relations courts. Miss Gertrude Ely, Governor Gifford Pinchot, Governor Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, Mrs. Hannah W. Durham, Mrs. Edith B. Allen and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton spoke at the dinner closing the convention.

South Dakota

SOUTH DAKOTA League members are beginning the winter's program of work with enthusiasm renewed by success of their fifth annual convention in Pierre on November 20-22. The convention, which was the best attended in the history of the organization, had many highlights, including a brilliant address by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, director of the fifth region. Appointment of a new finance committee, with Mrs. C. H. Dillon as chairman, adoption of a legislative program, addresses by four women members of the legislature, one of whom is Miss Gladys Pyle, and the reelection of Mrs. John Pyle as president, stand out as important points of interest in a worth-while program.

Texas

THE Texas League is again to enjoy the leadership of Mrs. Helen M. Moore, of Texas City. Her reelection and the selection of Mrs. Alice G. Merchant, of El Paso, as vice-president, and Mrs. Anna B. Cade, of Chester, as secretary, ended the fifth annual League convention in Austin on November 7. Addresses were made by Mrs. Belle Wisdom, chairman of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War; Mrs. Noyes Smith, president of the Austin League, and Mrs. Jane Y. McCaullum, first vice-president, and then the convention feature—Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, second vice-president of the National League, spoke on "Why a League of Women Voters." Resolutions approving the program of the Texas educational survey, state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and jury service for women, were adopted.

Washington

MORE than one hundred delegates attended the fifth annual convention of the Washington State League in Seattle on November 21. The presence of Mrs. W. A. Shockley, director of the seventh region, added to the enthusiasm of the gathering, which concluded with a dinner, having for its theme, "Women's Influence in Government." Presidents of eight local Leagues, Mrs. Shockley and Dean Howard T. Lewis, of the University of Washington, were the speakers. Resolutions were passed endorsing the World Court, state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and law enforcement. There were round-table discussions, an outline of "1925 Plans for Washington State League" by Miss Hester Hollingshead, regional secretary, and then the reelection of Mrs. Mary C. Hutchinson, of Tacoma, as president.

What the American Woman Thinks

A Peace Plan

By Lucia Ames Mead

During the election campaign this department yielded place to "Campaign Pages," so it needs reintroduction for the benefit of new readers. It is an open forum for the free discussion of subjects chosen at will by our Contributing Editors—women representing many shades of opinion. Comment is invited for publication in our correspondence department.

CHARLES STELZLE tells of his meeting on the steamer as he was going to Geneva a man of civic prominence from New York who said that he supposed the League of Nations had now got on so far that it kept a secretary or two to act between sessions of the annual Assembly. What was his chagrin to be told that the League had five hundred economists, statisticians, translators, historians, bookkeepers, librarians, secretaries, etc., and that the Labor Bureau had three hundred, and both sadly needed more assistance. The ignorance of the average American about the most important progressive movement in world history is evidenced by a political campaign in which our relations to the rest of the world were practically ignored.

Four years ago a great question, largely technical, was thrown into the campaign and was made the football of politics. Not one in a hundred who opposed the Covenant had ever read it or had been correctly told what it meant.

This winter, there is grave fear that hasty, ill-judged statements regarding the great achievements of the Assembly of the League in its fifth annual September session at Geneva will be as badly distorted as were those regarding the Covenant. Another stupendous opportunity for further world organization may be frustrated by not only the many millions of those newspaper readers who are always being taught to hate and suspect Japan, but by certain sections of pacifists who know how to criticize false military policies and theories but are wholly inept in constructive measures. Now is the time to reserve judgment and to study.

What is a protocol? It is a preliminary statement; a draft of a treaty or agreement. The Protocol which was recommended for their governments by representatives of forty-eight nations at Geneva is one of the great documents of

history. If it is ratified and put into force it will mark a revolutionary advance toward world organization for security and therefore world peace. At a time when scientists have been picturing the diabolical contrivances now available by which civilization may be wiped out if another world war is precipitated, and when even our children know the hideous possibilities which chemistry and mechanics have created, such a proposal as that signed at Geneva shows the path away from a terrible abyss. It behooves us to study it, because whether we enter the League or not, international law is being made which profoundly concerns us.

The Protocol perfects the machinery set up under the Covenant for the compulsory settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. It forbids war that is aggressive, and authorizes no force except that authorized by the League, which would be essentially a police force. It forces nations to go to the International Court or to take their cases to arbitration or to the Council of the League or the Assembly. The decision rendered must be accepted. What an astonishing change of attitude do we find in France, when M. Briand, at the same time that he signed the Protocol, also signed the "optional clause." This is that feature of the World Court agreement which twenty nations have already signed and which binds them to have legal disputes settled by the International Court. This is "compulsory" arbitration, a thing which hitherto the great nations have declined.

What does the Protocol provide? It brands aggressive war. It makes it an international crime. It provides measures for preventing the crime being committed. It does so by (a) requiring all legal questions to be settled by the International Court; (b) by compulsory arbitration of all other disputes; (c) the prevention of hostile preparation for war; (d) demilitarization of certain zones; (e) definition of aggression; (f) punishment or repressive measures on the aggressor; (g) an armistice while there is doubt as to who is the aggressor; (h) a conference on disarmament. Here is a program which every voter should learn by heart. It is unprecedented. It is comprehensive. It means that no nation in the League or out of the League shall again go to war without let or hindrance and be judge, jury and executioner in its own case, because of international disputes. Of course it does not affect civil war.

How about questions claimed to be

domestic which may breed international war? A provision is made in the Protocol that if the Court has decided a dispute is of a domestic nature, nevertheless, if it creates friction, the aggrieved party may ask the Council of the League to talk over the "situation." The Council has no power to make any decision as to the original grievance or even to recommend anything. But this consideration of the situation lets the facts be known, and gives time for hot blood to cool down. The situation remains just as it was before when in the Covenant it was declared that the League "might take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." This action would of course be conciliatory in almost every case. If a state goes to war concerning a matter that is adjudged by the World Court a domestic issue, it will be proclaimed an aggressor. All that Japan wanted in her action at Geneva was that a situation resulting from an issue declared domestic should be permitted to be considered by the Council as the Covenant provides, which would leave the situation as it was before.

No state is obliged to use any definite military or naval forces against an aggressor either under the Covenant or the Protocol. But under the latter, open and frank agreements *may* be made guaranteeing support of an attacked nation by some neighbor nation. All such agreements must be registered at Geneva and published. No more secret agreements any more than secret treaties. Every prospective aggressor must know in advance just what opposition and punishment he may expect. These agreements shall be open to other nations to join. If Great Britain and France should declare that if either were attacked by Germany the other would come to the rescue, Germany, who will soon be in the League, could enter the agreement and make it a three-party affair, she being defended if either of the others attacked her.

The Protocol leaves the relation of the fifty-five League members just as it was before, so far as nations outside the League, like us, are concerned. The proposed Conference on Disarmament, to which the United States is to be invited, ought to be one of the greatest events in history. It is to be hoped that Senator Borah will persuade Congress ere that to declare for the outlawry of war and thus prepare us for cooperation. This winter, churches, clubs, unions, granges, all patriotic organizations should focus attention on the study

of the war system*. Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University, who with a group of other distinguished experts offered certain suggestions that have been embodied in the Protocol, calls it a new "Magna Charta" of national security.

"The Deserters"

By Mary Gray Peck

IN two recent issues of a great metropolitan daily newspaper appeared editorials dealing with the party status of Senators La Follette, Wheeler, Brookhart, Ladd and Frazier, and their senatorial aiders and abettors in the late election. The writer was moved with great indignation at the spectacle of such of these erring gentlemen as were Republican being invited to the conference which was to choose Mr. Lodge's successor. He hoped that "a sense of decency" would move Mr. La Follette to separate himself from the party which had borne with him so long, but it was plain that the hope was faint and that "the deserters" were envisaged as coming right along to the caucus.

When the conference was held, and only Mr. Ladd appeared to hear himself and his fellow insurgents read out of the party, the second editorial congratulated the conference upon its action, but conveyed a vague uneasiness that Mr. Ladd, a "sounder and abler citizen in every way" than the rest of the group, should have had to go with them. "Beyond these two deserters (La Follette and Brookhart) the guilt shades off in varying degrees," remarked the editorial, obviously with misgiving, "and it is difficult to measure such cases accurately." Then came a final fling at the "renegade" from Wisconsin, an exhortation to the Democratic party to expurgate Mr. Wheeler, an explanation that the expelling of "the deserters" was not an Act of Uniformity nor yet of vengeance, but entirely of duty.

One sympathizes with the dilemma of the partisan writer of the editorials. It always has been instinctive with the Regular to excommunicate the Irregular, to put out the accursed thing from among us. Nothing infuriates the natural man more than nonconformity in politics and religion, especially when the offending brother in party or church is prominent, refuses to be convicted of sin, and loves the last word! We can appreciate the exasperation of the Republican senators who cast out the four talkative Jonahs into the political void, but we suspect that the storm is going to be increased rather than abated

thereby. We feel that the wrath of man is a risky quality to seat on the woosack as judge.

As to the concrete instance, public opinion has been instructed by the example of Mr. Roosevelt in 1912, and his subsequent canonization as "the greatest Republican after Lincoln," to look leniently upon the act of Mr. La Follette in 1924. As we listen to the ever-swelling paeans of praise of Mr. Roosevelt, we wonder if, sometime after he is dead, the party may not wish it could claim Mr. La Follette's fame, too?

These "deserters" who generally stick closer than the brethren and have

It is asking a good deal of the natural man in an official position of responsibility to stand idly by while a brother minister publicly disavows the denominational creed, or a brother professor wanders from the beaten path, or a brother candidate repudiates the party platform and nominees. It is asking a good deal of any organization which has got things into running order to stand for a few of the members starting to unsettle everything and change the constitution and by-laws. The natural reaction of those who have worked hard to keep the old machine running is to throw out anybody who begins to tinker with it. "Leave it alone!" they shriek. "Renegades, deserters, GET OUT!"

But the "deserters" reply, "Get out yourselves! We have a better right here than you have. We love this organization and want it to live, and the only way to keep anything alive is to keep changing it. If we should leave you, it would be the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers and your spiritual destruction!"

It cannot be denied that a poor opinion of themselves is what these incorrigible folks have everything else but. They are a perennial nuisance to their fellow-members who want to be left in peace. They unsettle public opinion till people don't know what to believe. Disaster can not overwhelm them; they live in perpetual turmoil and struggle, and when they die the world draws a long breath.

But sometimes, long after they are gone, one who looks back upon their stormy lives sees something their contemporaries were blind to.

It would be well if we could emulate the spirit of Gamaliel in dealing with our "deserters." Gamaliel was a Pharisee and a lawyer, two rather hopeless callings from the deserter's point of view, but his advice in the matter of the early Christians was this: "Refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought. But if it be of God, ye can not overthrow it."

Heresy trials and readings out of the party perpetuate the dissensions they are designed to terminate. Baiting radicals is the surest way to make radicals. When our fathers established civil and religious freedom, they were legislating in the spirit of Gamaliel. We might go higher and quote a more illustrious example of tolerance, for it is recorded that on a celebrated occasion the Sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them. The Almighty did not call on the archangels to throw out the rebellious spirit. Instead, the Adversary was given the privilege of tormenting the righteous to his heart's content, and his place in the scheme of the universe was acknowledged.

CHILD'S CHRISTMAS

By MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

*Who has not loved a little child, he
knows not Christmas Day—
The wondered, breathless waking
through fir-sweet morning gray.*

*White tropic forests on the pane
against the dawn-streaked skies,
The awe of faith unhesitant in lifted
childish eyes;*

*The spluttered, spicy, teasing joy of
kitchen-fragrance sweet,
The sting of frost upon his face, the
snow-creek 'neath his feet;*

*The swish of runners, song of bells,
the laughing-echoed call
From drifted hilltops, sparkling white;
the blue sky folding all;*

*The holly-berried table top, the feast-
ing and the fun,
With Christmas ribbons strewing all
until the day is done;*

*The hush of candle-lighting time, the
hearth-flame flickered red,
The warm soft clasp of clinging hands
up shadowed stairs to bed;*

*The crib-side talk that slacks and stills
on stumbled drowsy note,
The love that stings behind your eyes,
and catches in your throat;*

*The hope, the fears, the tenderness, the
Mary-prayer you pray—
Who has not loved a little child, he
knows not Christmas Day.*

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Road."

to be expelled by main force, who claim to have a purer partisanship, a truer theology, a better scholarship than the political or ecclesiastical or academic authorities who eject them, always have friends and followers. "The guilt shades off," as the editorial says, and it is hard for the retributionists to know where to draw the line. Besides, when we begin to discipline people for political or religious or economic heresy, we have a major operation on our hands. Everything else comes to a stop while the floodgates of controversy are opened.

*The Protocol with explanations can be had by application to the World Peace Foundation, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

A Peace Conference

THE call has gone out for the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War to be held in the Hall of Nations, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C., January 18 to 24. Addressed to an electorate of about five million women throughout the country, it is signed by the American Association of University Women, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions in North America, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National League of Women Voters, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The National Trade Union League should not have been included in the list published in the last issue.

Thirty experts and specialists will address the conference on subjects relating to the causes of war and proposed cures. Addresses will be followed by open forums.

Each cooperating organization is entitled to one hundred voting delegates; each delegate will pay a registration fee of \$5.

On December 11 and 12—too late to be reported in this issue—final arrangements will be made. There will be a meeting of the Program Committee on the 11th and a joint meeting of the Arrangements and Program Committees on the 12th, with a luncheon and a session with the press. Mrs. William L. Darby, chairman of the Arrangements Committee, and Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, chairman of the Program Committee, will be present.

Daring Women

WOMEN have entered many fields supposedly man's own, even exploring and hunting. Two recent cases have come to our attention. Lady Richmond Brown is about to set forth upon a fourth expedition to the Mayans of the Central American tropics. She has traveled in Mesopotamia, North Africa, Transjordan and Syria, and the region around the Caribbean with the object of throwing new light upon the whole problem of the ancient Maya—"master builders of the Americas." The expedition is supported by the British Museum.

Meantime, Miss Margaret Thayer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is setting out on another perilous journey. Miss

Thayer's goal is lion heads, hunted in Mombasa with the aid of the late Theodore Roosevelt's guide.

The W. C. T. U.'s Golden Jubilee

THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its Golden Jubilee, November 13-19, in Chicago. Eight hundred and forty-two regular delegates, each representing groups of five hundred women, attended. Among the notables present were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, and Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. The international scope of the W. C. T. U. was apparent by the presence of Mrs. S. B. Price, representative from India; Mrs. Rachel Don, from New Zealand; Miss Flora Strout, who has been working in Burma for seventeen years, and Miss Christine Tinling, who has been doing scientific work in China.

One evening the School of Speech—connected with Northwestern University—gave a wonderful pageant showing the history of the W. C. T. U. since its inception fifty years ago, as a tribute to Frances Willard, its first dean of women. Pearle Aiken-Smith, the present dean, was responsible for the arrangement and production, and everybody voted it a huge success. It was at this pageant that Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World and National W. C. T. U., appeared for the first time in her cap and gown—Miss Gordon has just had the Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters bestowed upon her by Northwestern University.

One of the important resolutions voted upon was the establishment of a national headquarters at Chautauqua, New York, to be known as the Frances Willard House. Courses in Christian citizenship will be given, the first probably being held next summer. The estimated cost of the House is \$8,000, and the money is already virtually raised.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the outlawry of war, the participation of the United States in the World Court, the enforcement of the Volstead Law, the study of government to make for better citizens, the education of the Negro, better films, the restriction of the poppy and cocoa plant to the medical and natural scientific need of the world, an intensive campaign of education to obtain the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by state legislatures.

All the national officers were reelected

—Miss Anna A. Gordon, president; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, vice-president; Mrs. Frances P. Parks, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, recording secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer. The next meeting will be held in Los Angeles in September, 1925.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

MRS. GEORGE W. PLUMMER, of the Chicago Woman's Club, has been appointed chairman of the Department of Applied Education in the General Federation of Women's Clubs—the Federation's most comprehensive department. It has twenty-four activities, each with a national chairman. Mrs. Plummer comes to her big task, succeeding Mrs. John D. Sherman, now president, with years of experience in Federation work. She has been director for Illinois, and corresponding secretary and chairman of community service in the General Federation.

THE midwinter meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Headquarters in Washington, D. C., January 13-17.

The World Court, the Child Labor Amendment and the Education Bill are three important measures which will be brought before the board.

Trips have been arranged for visits to all Government Bureaus in which the General Federation is especially interested, and to various points of interest around Washington.

For January 17, a Narcotic Conference has been called in which other national organizations interested in suppression of the drug evil will participate.

MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN, president of the General Federation, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, program chairman and chairman of International Relations, and state directors and presidents will represent the Federation at the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, to be held in Washington January 18-24.

THE Alice Ames Winter Club, composed of members of the General Federation who were in official capacity during the four years administration of

Mrs. Winter, past president, will hold its first reunion at the West Baden Council next spring.

Forty-five of those eligible have joined the club by paying annual dues of one dollar, and all others eligible are invited to become members at once.

The club was formed at a dinner of the outgoing administration at the Los Angeles Biennial, when it was voted that the club should have as its purpose the service of the General Federation and the maintenance of fellowship of all those who served officially during Mrs. Winter's term of office.

TEXAS expects soon to have the model prison system of the United States, thanks to its organized women. Under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Floore, Mrs. H. F. Ring and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, the Texas Division of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor was founded and a survey of the Texas prison system made. States interested in similar surveys may correspond with Mrs. Elizabeth M. Spier, Austin, Texas, executive secretary of the Texas committee, who made a report of the work at Los Angeles.

Election Corrections

SINCE the last issue we have had the following clean-up election news:

Connecticut writes that all the women elected to the General Assembly are Republicans. So you will please turn back and draw a line through "no party designation" under that state.

The Secretary of State of *Kansas* reports only Lavonia M. Donica elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket. Therefore, strike the other two names from your list.

From *Montana*, Mrs. Catherine C. McCarty writes that there were four women representatives in the last legislature, and that she has been reelected—the only woman this year.

New Mexico has at last been heard from, and it has a splendid report. Mrs. Louise N. Coe was elected to the Senate on the Democratic ticket; Mrs. R. W. D. Bryan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Palmer to the House of Representatives on the Democratic and Republican tickets respectively. The letter is signed by Soledad C. Chacon, Secretary of State. Mrs. Chacon, as our readers may remember, served as acting governor of New Mexico during the governor's attendance at the Democratic Convention.

Mrs. R. R. Larkin, president of the New Mexico League of Women Voters, may also prove to be elected to the House on the Republican ticket, but the vote is being contested.

There was one mistake in *Vermont*—Mrs. Ella B. Seward is a Republican.



The Christmas Bookshelf—By M. A.

For Young and Old

THIS Bookshelf hereby declares a Christmas vacation from criticism. It is about to luxuriate in a spell of boosting, to recommend without a single qualm certain books that should be given to certain people. For books have more personality than anything else that ranks as a Christmas gift, and to give a red-headed, freckle-faced book to a lady who desires a golden-curled, blue-eyed darling is as hard on the book as it is on the lady.

A wistful, imaginative, impish book is Lord Dunsany's "*The King of Elfland's Daughter*." It tells of how a certain village "took too much interest in magic," and demanded that its prince marry the elfin princess. It is a grown-up fairy tale, written in fine, sonorous prose that sings itself like music, and makes pictures along the way.

Bert Leston Taylor's "*The East Window and the Car Window*" is clad in baggy grey knickers and smokes a pipe. With wit and wisdom and quiet philosophy it talks of stars operatic and astronomical, of California and Canada, of literature and life. B. L. T. added flavor to the morning coffee of thousands with his "Line o' Type," and these longer sketches will make even a balky radiator seem friendly.

There are folk who like to know books, and folk who also like to know about books. Henry Seidel Canby's "*Definitions*" is for the second group. In a series of short, pungent essays he discusses tendencies in present-day literature, why we seem so muddle-headed,

where we are going, highbrow books and low-brow merchandise, books in general and books specifically. No one has a more thorough and unprejudiced viewpoint. He merits those dangerous adjectives, intelligent, and unbiased.

Perhaps no modern is more discussed, with less agreement, than Sherwood Anderson. Sometimes groping for words, then writing passages of startling beauty, now with a delicate penetration into hidden motives, then fumblingly, coarsely frank, he is a man of strange contradictions. "*A Story-Teller's Tale*" is the autobiography of his mind and his imagination as they developed among shifting surroundings. Reading it, you understand the contradictions. You realize why Mr. Anderson writes as he does, that he is always a wistful romantic, forever posturing, and always catching himself at it. As a piece of autobiography it is the man himself. No one has been so successful in putting a human being into ink and paper.

For comedy relief try "*Professor, How Could You?*" by that able manufacturing humorist, Harry Leon Wilson. It concerns the strange adventures of a professor of ancient history who leaves home under the strain induced by his wife's election to the mayor's chair. His companions and his wanderings are amazing and entertaining. The book is compounded of a series of irresistible contrasts.

Philip Guedella has taken a sure place among the interpreters of historical periods and personages. In "*A Gallery*" he tries his hand at putting moderns into words. H. G. Wells and Anatole France, Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Robert Cecil walk in his pages, along with many other public folk. The sketches have the double advantage of showing the personality of their creator as well as their subjects.

"They say he is a braggart and a fool,
And struts among the women. . . . Do
they say
That in his dreams he is not all a
king? . . ."

That is "*Wings*," Ethel Kelley's story of a genius and the women who loved him. He was a master poet, but a frail, vain failure as a human being. The book is wise and fine, filled with real people, and written with a high sincerity.

If there is among you a friend who loves poetry, be sure that he or she has "*The Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson*"



A bit of magic—the frontispiece of "*The King of Elfland's Daughter*," by S. H. Sime; reproduced here for the one and only reason that it looks to us like Elfland's idea of a Christmas card.

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son." She was the little shy New England recluse, who lived from 1839 to 1886, and would have none of her poems published while she lived. Whoever thinks that her withdrawal from the world meant lack of touch with reality, should read the acid etching which begins

"He preached upon 'breadth' till it argued him narrow"

or the blazing comments on her gossiping neighbors. Yet she had tenderness, too, and mystic wisdom. Her poems are sparks of living color. Pain and loveliness, a vast capacity for emotion, clarity of vision, and a singing sense of words illumine all her books.

THE CHILDREN'S SHELF

BOOKS for children are even more particular things than books for grown-ups, because a grown-up will discard a poor book, whereas the child, a veritable bookworm, will devour and absorb it, and found his taste on it. So prose should be clean and honest, pictures the best that are made, and the story—the kind you'd like your child to grow up with. The books on the Shelf conform to those standards as far as the books picked by one person can appeal to another.

Every Christmas should include one "Mother Goose" and one "A. B. C." for the smallest child. Luckily for this year's smallest, Mr. C. B. Falls has illustrated both of them. The "A. B. C." is made of wood cuts, and the "Mother Goose" (complete) is stuffed as full of his delectable pictures as a mince pie is of raisins.

The prize novelty is Tony Sarg's "Book for Children." It has a miniature theatre in its cover, cutouts inside it, and Mr. Sarg's quirky pictures everywhere. Its type is specially made, and a delight to the eye, though a bit difficult for one who is just beginning to read. On a guess, it's intended for twelve-year-olds.

Poems and a collection of fine tales, well illustrated, fill the pages of "Number Two Joy Street." Such names as Hugh Walpole and Hilaire Belloc, with many others equally famous, insure the quality of the prose.

For New York children and those who come visiting in New York, Annie

The King of Elfland's Daughter, Putnam, 1924. \$2.00.

The East Window, Knopf, 1924. \$2.50.
Definitions, Second Series, Harcourt, Brace, 1924. \$2.00.

A Story-Teller's Tale, Huebsch, 1924. \$3.00.

Professor, How Could You? Cosmopolitan, 1924. \$2.00.

Wings, Knopf, 1924. \$2.00.

Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson, Little, Brown, 1924. \$3.50.

Mother Goose, Doubleday, Page, 1924. \$4.00.

A. B. C., Doubleday, Page, 1923. \$2.00.

Book for Children, Greenberg, 1924. \$3.75.

Nicholas, Putnam, 1924. \$3.50.

Silverhorn, Stokes, 1924. \$2.50.

Carroll Moore has written "Nicholas," in which Nicholas spends his Christmas time visiting the fascinating corners of the town. The book is a splendid introduction for children to the city's unchildlike size.

More poems, this time by a little girl, fill Hilda Conkling's "Silverhorn" to overflowing. Grown-ups love the poetry of this small girl, and though we haven't had a chance to try them on children, it seems as though her own fellow-citizens must love it, too.

Farmers

(Continued from page 12)

local organizations. Each local association is a stockholder, or member, of the central association. The relation of the local associations to the central, therefore, is about the same as that of the farmers to their local association.

The contribution of the central associations has been the elimination of much of the guesswork in marketing, the more uniform distribution of shipments to large and small markets, and the stimulation of demand for the products which they handle.

There is another type of cooperative association which is of more recent origin than the locals and federations of locals just described.

The dairymen of New York, for example, did not organize local associations. Instead they formed one large association, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, which occupies several floors of a large office building on Forty-second Street, and supplies New York City with the greater part of the milk found on its doorsteps each morning. This is the so-called centralized type of association. The League, as it is popularly known, owns the country plants which manufacture surplus milk into butter, cheese, ice cream or condensed milk—they are not owned by local associations. It has members in all the dairy sections of New York and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. The farmers united in this one big organization sold over seventy-five million dollars worth of milk and milk products last year. Cotton, tobacco and wheat marketing associations are organized according to the same plan as the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

What is the extent of cooperation among the farmers? Sales through cooperative associations in 1923 are estimated at over two billion dollars—not far from twenty per cent of the value of all farm crops in the United States. There are approximately 12,500 farmers' cooperative associations in the United States at the present time, and their membership includes about one-third of the six million farmers in this country.

So much for the statistics of cooperative marketing. Are the associations revolutionizing the marketing of farm products? There have been many mistakes, many failures and discouragements. In spite of mistakes and failures, progress is being made, but it is evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

Fear has been expressed that the farmers' associations may grow into gigantic monopolies, which may in time be able to exact higher prices from the consumers. This would mean control of production because farm products can not be held in storage indefinitely.

The farmer is dealing with uncertain natural forces, and this means that he can not control production with any degree of exactness. His farm is his home; he can not close it as a manufacturer can close a factory. Furthermore, there are six million farmers in the United States, producing as individuals the products that feed the cities. The possibility of their uniting on any extensive policy of controlling production is very remote. If they did this, they would invite the competition of the farmers of the world.

The farmer, however, through his cooperative associations, is learning to give more attention to the production of those things for which there is a demand. The chances that he will grow six thousand carloads of peaches to rot in the orchards, as happened in Georgia in the year 1924, will become more remote each year. But he will always produce plenty; that is his business.

The consumers, it would seem, can afford to regard the growth of cooperation among the farmers with some complacency. And the consumers should remember, also, that, if the necessity should arise, they too can cooperate.

The Kitchen

(Continued from page 15)

attained educational distinction before her development of the School of Home Economics made Cornell and herself famous. She is descended from Killian Van Rensselaer, the patroon who owned what is now Albany and Rensselaer counties, and is a great-granddaughter of General Henry Killian Van Rensselaer of the Revolutionary War.

With Miss Rose she served under Herbert Hoover on the state food commission during the war, and later became head of the Division of Food Conservation of the United States Food Administration. In 1923 Mr. Hoover sent her to Belgium to study the educational needs of the women, to be met by the Department of Education of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium. For the past three years she has been Home Making Editor of the *Delineator* and deeply interested in the opportunity of home economics instruction through journalism.

On Horseback

(Continued from page 10)

their mountain. And a few months later when Miss Hinman was bewailing the fact that the war had shut off European trips and she had no way to reach the Northwest, her gentle, non-venturous mother said mildly, "I don't see why you don't lead parties out there then." Miss Hinman didn't see, either, and the result of the work that followed has been eight summer horseback and camping trips for girls and women, with a few men and boys included, in the wilderness of Alberta and British Columbia. Last year the party was eighteen strong and ranged in age from fourteen to sixty.

Meantime the winter trips continued on a pleasant European itinerary, along lines not unfamiliar—and certainly not to be sniffed at by this longing writer. But Miss Hinman had an ambition to conduct a camping trip on the Sahara. She was told in this country that it wasn't, and couldn't be, done, for the simple reason that there was no outfitter anywhere within reach. Finally, in Sicily, she met some people who knew it had been done, and set her off on new clues. After long correspondence with a French outfitter in Biskra, Africa, she discovered that a shipping line with offices in New York could fix her up, and she camped on the Desert last winter. It was a dream come true, with all the color better than dream-bright. At a little oasis village a hundred miles south of Biskra, in Algeria, they found the native population gathered in the market place, in front of the low, white adobe hotel, to see them set out. Here were seven grunting pack camels, loaded with tents, food, beds, blankets and implements; riding camels, crouched on the sand, ready to be mounted; nine Arab escorts, big, dark, barefooted men in white turbans and those flowing burnouses. With the party seated on their humps, the camels rose—making four distinct motions to do it, Miss Hinman admitted—and they were off down the long sandy road between forests of palm trees, that grew thinner and thinner, and out on the open desert. I asked about the sentiments of the party toward camel humps for comfort, and Miss Hinman assured me no one minded the motion—much. Camel speed is evident from the fact that the guides *walk* all the way—the wonderful, swift, graceful desert stride. A surprising revelation was that the sand—in winter anyhow—is always cold even when the sun is strong enough to threaten sunstroke. Miss Hinman said they never knew whether they were hot or cold, because the sand and the wind were freezing and the sun burning!

Lunch was always spread on rugs and a cloth in the shelter of some small

hillock covered with desert grass, and about four in the afternoon camp was made, usually in a hollow among the sand dunes. The camels were unpacked, tents and folding cots set up, hot tea and biscuits served in the dining tent, and dinner was started. While it cooked the party explored—for the desert does contain a little besides sand. There might be a camp of nomads who were drifting, *via* camel, from one desert home to another; or a desert well; a tiny oasis, or a great sand dune to climb at sunset. Dinner over, guides and guided would gather round a small fire of fragrant wood. One guide would play wild, sweet music on his flute, another sing desert love songs, another dance, and still another beat on improvised tomtoms. Above, the great, blazing Southern stars; below, the flickering fire



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shadows on the sand and the picturesque group; then sleeping bags and tents. Nine days of this there were—from the oasis town of Touggourt to the oasis town of Tozeur—not to count that part of the trip which was taken by train and touring-car through the magnificence of the Atlas Mountains and the interest of Roman ruins.

This year, as everyone knows, that time-hallowed mode of transit, the camel, is out of date. Motors now cross the desert, doing in a day what a camel would require four days to cover. Miss Hinman's 1925 trip was planned before the motor triumphed. "Why not stick to the camel and local color?" I asked, but Miss Hinman shook her head decidedly. "No, indeed—the color wouldn't be enough, with other parties dashing past our slow camels in motors. That's over—but how glad I am I got there in time." Miss Hinman admits freely that there are points in favor of the motors too. The trip she will make this winter by motor would require fifteen days by camel, and despite the changing beauty of the desert, Miss Hinman thinks that might be a bit long.

If ever a woman liked her life occupation, that woman is Caroline Hinman. Her dark eyes glow with enthusiasm as she talks about her trips—but especially the summer ones in the mountain wilderness. She loves it all: the "Roll out" call in the mornings; the friendly scramble for hot water; the "Come and get it" that assembles the camp to coffee, bacon, flapjacks and maple syrup—a hundred and fifty of those flapjacks one morning for the eighteen party members and six guides; the packing up, with everyone fixing her own lunch and pack-

ing her dunnage bag; the five hours along the trail, sometimes too faint for any but experienced eyes to trace; fording the rivers; crossing the path of a moose or a grizzly; lunch by the trail side; unsaddling, making camp; the cold plunge in a stream; the supper of soup, ham, potatoes, canned vegetables, jam, hot biscuit, pudding or pie, tea or coffee; the huge campfire after supper, with a pail of hot chocolate and crackers going the rounds at bedtime; the fire in the tepees to undress by; the long, quiet sleep. Last year they covered five hundred miles on such a schedule, "laying over" every third or fourth day, to rest, climb, fish, wash, mend. Caroline Hinman loves it not only because her spirit is attuned, but because her body is too.

Tall, well-built, strong, though not conspicuously athletic, absolutely fearless, poised, wilderness and deserts hold no terrors for her, even with parties of human beings for whom she is responsible thrown in.

Enthusiastic as she is, she doesn't particularly recommend conducting independent parties as an occupation for women who have no other sources of income. The returns are often extremely good; but organization of a party is obviously full of uncertainties, and the income is variable. It works best for the woman with a small income or with an occupation for part of the year. Conducting parties for large travel bureaus is, of course, another matter. Taking two trips a year, Miss Hinman finds her time fairly full, since securing a party and working out arrangements involve scores of details.

There is no question that the world has an itch for travel, greater than ever before—naturally—as the facilities in-

crease and become simpler. Remote places aren't going to stay remote, and women aren't going to be at all backward about seeing them.

A Line on the Movies

By IRENE THIRER

SAINTED DEVIL—And now we have Señor Rudolph Valentino back in the rôle which, the movie magnates believe, best suits his personality—the gentleman of the lace-trimmed knee breeches, the tango, and sensuous kisses. Rudy's latest effort is just the sort of picture feminine fans shouldn't see—but will. Sex-appeal is Mr. Valentino's middle name. The film is decidedly unfit for youngsters. The story from Rex Beach's "The Rope's End" tells of a young South American woman hater, and of the woman he hates and the woman he loves. Women fans just love to be hated, you know, by a movie idol. Rudolph, Nita Naldi, Helene D'Algy and Dagmar Godowsky do their utmost to put the film across as a great box-office getter. A Famous Players production, directed by Joseph Henabery.

THE UNKNOWN—The Universal people have done a faithful and sympathetic screen version of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "K." The story was done in the movies a few years back with Mildred Harris featured, which is one reason why the popular tale needs little retelling. Enough to say it's Mrs. Rinehart's most famous of hospital episodes. Virginia Valli is a pretty and capable Sidney Page—the adorable nurse, and Percy Marmont portrays the mysterious K, with a majesty entirely his own. This is indeed excellent screen material—worthwhile for everybody to see. A Universal production, directed by Harry Pollard.

SIREN OF SEVILLE—Priscilla Dean, the hair-pulling queen! There's never a Dean picture without at least one furious hair-pulling match, and "The Siren of Seville" is no exception to this rule. Priscilla, still a trifle too buxom, takes her audience to the bull-fighting arena (which isn't a particularly well-staged one) to watch Allan Forrest throw the bull. Then she takes to dancing, at which she's no mean hand, and finally finishes up by foiling the villain, and nicely, too. Allan Forrest isn't at his best performance, but Stuart Holmes is an effective villain and Claire De Lorez is a bewitching vamp. A Producers Distributing production, directed by Jerome Storm and Hunt Stromberg.

WAGES OF VIRTUE—Gloria Swanson is a most exotic Neapolitan maiden—a sort of "Madelon" girl, in "Wages of Virtue." She's true to the whole regiment, if you understand what we're driving at, the regiment in this case being the Foreign Legion. However, when Ben Lyon comes along, Gloria's heart is pretty well turned in his direc-

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tion, and so it goes. The film isn't bad. Indeed, direction is really good and Gloria puts her best film tricks forward when she's making up to Ben Lyon. Mr. Lyon is mighty good to look at. This one is perfectly safe for the children. A Famous Players production, directed by Allan Dwan.

Washington

(Continued from page 9)

systems into larger units. Continue to carry on the present valuation of railways until results are more apparent. Amend the transportation act to improve the operation of the Railway Labor Board, safeguarding the public right to uninterrupted transportation.

Reorganize the Shipping Board, making it responsible for policies, transferring outright to the Emergency Fleet Corporation the operation of the fleet.

Reaffirm honesty in national elections with "appropriate representation at the ballot box and equality of representation on the various registration boards."

Relieve the congestion of the docket of the Supreme Court by legislative power to determine the importance of cases.

Prison Reform. Support the legislation providing for a reformatory for youthful first offenders.

Endorse the proposition for a national police bureau.

Make the present immigration law, which, on the whole, is beneficial, a little more humane "for the purpose of permitting those already here a greater latitude in securing admission of members of their own families."

Civil Service. First, second and third class postmasters and, without covering in the present membership, the field force of prohibition enforcement should be brought within the classified service by statute law.

Reorganization of government departments. Save public money by passing the pending bill for the reorganization of departments.

National Defense. "I believe thoroughly in the Army and Navy, in adequate defense and preparation. But I am opposed to any policy of competition in building and maintaining land or sea armaments. Our country has definitely relinquished the old standard of dealing with other countries by terror and force and is definitely committed to the new standard of dealing with them through friendship and understanding. This new policy should be constantly kept in mind by the guiding forces of the Army and Navy, by the Congress and by the country at large."

Foreign Relations. The wisdom of the attitude of the United States in helping to solve the problem of European reparations has been demonstrated. The United States should promote peace, but the country is not "disposed

to become a member of the League of Nations or to assume the obligations imposed by its covenant." Join the Permanent Court of International Justice. "I believe it would be for the advantage of this country and helpful to the stability of other nations for us to adhere to the protocol establishing that court upon the conditions stated in the recommendation which is now before the Senate, and further that our country shall not be bound by advisory opinions which may be rendered by the court upon questions which we have not voluntarily submitted for its judgment." The United States would like to consider further agreements for limitation of armaments but—"on account of proposals which have already been made by other governments for a European conference, it will be necessary to wait to see what the outcome of their actions may be. I should not wish to propose or have representatives attend a conference which would contemplate commitments opposed to the freedom of action we desire to maintain unimpaired with respect to our purely domestic policies." View with sympathetic interest all progress toward outlawry of war and carefully study the measures proposed to attain it. Opposed to the cancellation of foreign debts and believes it to be for the best welfare of the world that they should be paid.

The first days of the Congress saw many bills and resolutions thrown into the hopper, some of which failed at the last session, others new and significant. On the second day Senator Dial, of South Carolina, Democrat, introduced a joint resolution to repeal the Child Labor Amendment, and Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, proposed that all future national political campaigns should be under the direct control of the Federal Government and paid for completely at Government expense. Senator Caraway is the Democratic member of the special committee of the Senate which has been investigating campaign expenditures in the last election. Senator Borah has just announced the return to the donors of every dollar contributed to his campaign. The contributions amounted to about \$2,500 and the expenditures to \$992.47. It has just been reported that the campaign contributions to the John W. Davis fund were \$845,520 and expenditures \$903,908, which leaves about \$61,000 to be made up. In this connection, many Democratic workers have temporarily retired to recuperate, having worked so hard that nerves and pocketbooks are depleted. Several men and women who contributed to the machinery for the Democratic campaign are now taking enforced rest; for instance, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, head

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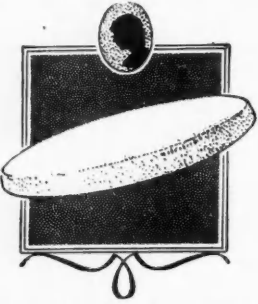
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of the Democratic women's organization.

The President has inaugurated a series of breakfasts at the White House, to which he has invited Senators with whom he desires conferences. The gentlemen are asked for eight o'clock. The President comes in from his early morning walks, and the political debate begins over the coffee cups. There is a good deal of comment here over the Connecticut situation, where the death of Senator Brandegee has brought about a state convention and a special election on December 16. There are two candidates, Professor Hiram Bingham, who was elected Republican Governor at the last election, and Hamilton Holt, veteran publicist and League of Nations advocate. Rather dramatic circumstances attend. First, that upon Professor Bingham's acceptance there was objection on the ground that the people of Connecticut had elected him to the office of Governor and had not intended that the Lieutenant Governor should fill his place; moreover, that to aspire to the United States Senate without serving out his term or at least part of it transgressed a broad interpretation of political ethics. On the other hand, the private secretary to Hamilton Holt during a busy week-end in New York forgot to file Mr. Holt's nomination papers in accordance with the rules; consequently the candidacy of Mr. Holt has become a legal question. Broad-minded Republican state officials were inclined to overlook the irregularity, but the radical and third party element in the state has entered objection and it is a question now how far the Democratic candidate can proceed.

The addition of Hamilton Holt to the League of Nations forces in the Senate would be of considerable advantage. The Democratic side is in need of such intellectual reinforcement. But Professor Bingham has many friends and many feel that the wave of ambition among Yale professors and others in universities to take political responsibility should be encouraged.

Washington has become more alive to the traffic safety problem than ever before. Committees in Congress are studying recommendations from the Police Department of the capital and the coming safety conference to be held under the auspices of the Department of Commerce will focus the problem. Careless driving and congested areas at the capital have brought matters to a crisis. Hundreds of owners of cars long ago gave up any attempt to use them in the business part of the city because of the time consumed in parking and avoiding the congestion. But it is no longer pleasant and safe to walk. The coming conference and the agitation in Congress are opportune. The traffic situation is one that could be studied and reported

on with great effectiveness by women throughout the country. Probably the greatest expert on traffic regulations in the United States resides here, namely, William Phelps Eno.

Ambassador Jusserand remains merely to present his successor to the President when he arrives. The capital has outdone itself in giving him farewell receptions which have left no doubt as to how it feels regarding the departure of this friend. A few days ago he and Madame Jusserand went out to the woods nearby and set up a little monument to the birds that had kept them company in the trying days of the war. Every day the Jusserands used to go to Piney Branch and study the many birds that gathered around. They have put up a small tablet inscribed:

To the Birds of Piney Branch
from
Jules and Elise Jusserand

This is an indication of the affection they have for Washington, but they must know now the full extent of the esteem and appreciation Washington has for them.

Concerning Rolling-Pins

YOUR paragraph on the "High Cost of Kitchens" states that a rolling-pin costs as high as 79 cents, and a chopping-bowl \$1.23. After twenty-three years of married life with the same chopping-bowl and rolling-pin in constant use, which my thoughtful husband purchased before we were married, the cost of investment seems very low to me—and the price of kitchen furnishings seems the wrong place for the blame for the lack of marriages among our young people. In many cases they set up bachelor and spinster establishments—and hence two rolling-pins must be purchased. I prefer to think that the pendulum is swinging a little far just now, as opposed to the "marriage the only opening for women" idea of the last century. In two or three generations, a more normal life will be taught our young people, and home-making as an art will be of equal value with other lines of work for women. I have three sons, and I want them to feel that a happy home and all that implies is truly "heaven on earth."

FANNY R. KENDEL

Lakewood, Ohio.

The next writer makes an interesting comparison. It should be said that the New York prices to which she refers are those of a low-priced store.

YOUR statistics in the last number rather surprised me as to the cost of a kitchen and I have investigated and find Des Moines is not so bad as New York. I found small rolling pins for 10 cents, some a little larger and stronger for 15 cents; I could get very good ones, with revolving handles, black and shiny, for 29 cents, and glass and crockery ones from 80 cents.

Yellow mixing dishes are 69 cents for a bunch of four in varied sizes. Ironing boards are from \$1.50 up and chopping-bowls from 69 cents.

I am glad I live in Des Moines if that is the New York schedule.

HELEN LOVELL MILLION

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The Woman Citizen will give \$10.00 cash for the best reply to the letter above. Replies must not be longer than two hundred and fifty words and must reach the Citizen office by January fifteenth.

Incidentally one reply to the above is the fact that every month since the beginning of 1924 has shown a big increase in new subscribers to the Woman Citizen over any previous month in the history of the magazine—a net increase for the year June to June of 50% A. B. C.

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In that sense do we need a woman's magazine? This is asked in the spirit not of controversy or criticism but of questioning."

“Scare ‘Em”

“Elections are won, not by argument but through successfully scaring the voter,” says Frank Kent in the December Forum.

The opponents of the Child Labor Amendment seem to be working on that plan.

This is what they say—

“Do you want to Prussianize the United States?” “Shall we hand over control of our children to Congress?” “It would make our government a Soviet.” “No farmer’s boy under 18 would be allowed to milk a cow.” “Can you afford to risk contamination of the American home?”

This is not logic. These are not facts or arguments. They are simply intended to scare the voter.

***What are the facts?* Just what is the Child Labor Amendment? What will it do? What real arguments can be used against it? What are the reasons for it?**

The Woman Citizen

Special Child Labor Number, December 27th

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

DECEMBER 27, 1924

Number 14

News Notes of the Fortnight

In the Interests of Peace

SOUNDLY sensible efforts are being made to allay ugly feelings between Japan and the United States. Secretary Hughes broke a precedent by publicly congratulating the Japanese Government upon the selection of Tsuneo Matsudaira as its ambassador to this country, though usually nothing of the sort occurs before the presentation of credentials; President Coolidge's approval of the course was made known; and the new ambassador made a cordial response.

There was a good deal of excitement in the House of Representatives over the plan to send the fleet into the Pacific next year, and its bearing on the Japanese feeling. A rumor that Premier Kato, of Japan, had declined a visit of the fleet to Japanese waters was denied, with the added statement that no such suggestion had been made anyhow. Representative Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, ingloriously distinguished himself by a proposal for a conference of "white nations" bordering on the Pacific, and was promptly and thoroughly squelched by Congressmen from the Far West, including Hiram Johnson.

All this was mixed up with Big Navy talk, and the claim that our naval strength has fallen far below the ratio fixed by the Washington Conference with respect to Great Britain and Japan. The Big Navy people have, it is admitted, overreached themselves by alarmist talk, and the probable result is that they have killed the possibility of any general investigation to determine the actual status of the Navy in this relation, though data will be sought on the ratio in less obtrusive ways. The Navy appropriation bill introduced by Representative Britten (December 19) and calling for \$101,400,000 for new construction is not expected to pass.

The regular Naval Supply bill of nearly \$300,000,000 for activities already authorized has passed the House and been rushed to the Senate. It provides for the maintenance of the Navy during the coming fiscal year at its present strength of 86,000 enlisted men, a

slight increase in the officer personnel (6,895), a decrease in the marine corps from 19,500 to 18,000 men. For naval aviation there is \$14,800,000, and funds are provided to finish all naval vessels under construction, except the aircraft carriers, *Lexington* and *Saratoga*, and three fleet submarines.

The attitude of disapproval for Big Navy talk and sabre clanking was crystallized by the President in an announcement made in his behalf when a resolution offered by Senator King, of Utah, for an investigation into the condition of the Navy was under discussion in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. The President went on record as opposed to a special investigation of naval affairs. It is understood that he is positively against any return to competitive building in armaments. Apparently, he deprecates the agitation that has come out of the talk about the 5-5-3 ratio. He believes his information that Japan and Great Britain are living up to the agreement is correct, and sees no need for heavy building on our part.



Deadlock in Germany

THOUGH the elections to the German Parliament were held on December 7, the hope of organizing a government before the holidays was not realized. The moderate and republican parties gained, at the expense of the extremes of right and left, but did not gain enough to give them an effective major-

Childhood days is the theme of Eileen Soper's etchings. Work, play, tragedy—all are portrayed by this youthful artist from a child's viewpoint, and therein lies much of the appeal of "Felix," "The Sampler," "The Broken Gate," "Tragedy" and a host of others.

Miss Soper, who is the daughter of George Soper, the artist and etcher, exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1921. She was then only fifteen. Since her introduction into art fields, her fame has grown, first through popular appeal of themes and then through merit as an etcher. Serious collectors are watching the young lady with deep interest.

ity. Another coalition government, therefore, is necessary, and so far the different groups have not agreed to work together. The Centrists (Catholics) refuse to join a government with the Nationalists, whose sincerity in regard to the Dawes plan they distrust, while the People's Party group refuses a combination from which the Nationalists are excluded. Foreign Minister Stresemann definitely gave up the task of forming a ministry; and the Socialist leader, representing the strongest party in the Reichstag, may be asked after the holidays to try his hand. The best guess is that when the deadlock breaks the government will be, like the last one, a combination of Democrats, Centrists and People's Party.



The 'New A. F. of L. Chief

THE death of Samuel Gompers, a founder, and for forty years president, of the American Federation of Labor, occurred on December 13 at San Antonio, Texas, on his way home from Mexico. Mr. Gompers, though he had been in failing health for some time, attended the convention of the Pan American Federation of Labor at Mexico City—and broke down under the strain. The funeral from the Elks Club, in New York, on December 18, the throngs that everywhere lined the course of the cortege, the observances in other parts of the world, made up an extraordinary testimony to the power and influence of the veteran labor leader.

William Green was chosen to succeed Mr. Gompers, filling out his term (expiring January 1, 1926) as president of the A. F. of L. Green was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. James Duncan, first vice-president of the Federation for thirty years, who desired the presidency, presented his resignation after the Executive Council had concluded the election. Green belongs to the conservative side of the A. F. of L. He is opposed to the formation of a labor party, and was one of the four members of the Execu-

tive Council who opposed ratification of La Follette by the A. F. of L. He also opposes experimentation by the unions in commercial enterprises, and was the only one who voted against the proposal, in the recent convention, for an A. F. of L. labor insurance company. He is of English and Welsh parentage, born in Coshocton, Ohio, and went to work in the mines at sixteen.



Peace by Education

ANOTHER peace award of \$25,000—besides that to Viscount Cecil recorded in the last issue—has been made. It was given to Dr. David Starr Jordan, chancellor emeritus of Leland Stanford University, by Raphael Herman, of Washington, for the best educational plan calculated to maintain world peace. Dr. Jordan's plan recommends a national campaign for education "to teach the new generation what we know about war." He would have books of history tell the truth about war; would revive the Hague Tribunal, and would have as a member of the Cabinet a "Secretary of Peace and Conciliation." Dr. Jordan says, "When we think, war will end."



An Oil Board

AFEDERAL Oil Conservation Board has been formed by the President, to study the situation of the Government with regard to fuel supply and in relation to private oil owners. The Board consists of the Secretaries of War, Navy, Interior and Commerce. It will be expected to hold conferences with the outstanding producers of petroleum. The commission appointed last March to advise on the best policy to insure the future supply of fuel oil for the Navy will continue to function and the President advises that it sit with the Conservation Board.



Muscle Shoals

THE Muscle Shoals bill (see Mrs. Stokes, page 7) continued to lose friends up to the close of Congress for the holiday recess. Administration leaders have been friendly to it, but after a talk with the President, Senator Smoot, of Utah, indicated he did not think it would go through. Senator Underwood is expected to renew his attack after Christmas.

As originally drafted, the Underwood bill directed the Secretary of War to lease the plant for private operation, and, if that failed, government operation was to be permitted. A few days ago when the private leasing provision came through a hot fight, it was thought the bill might pass. But under bombardment from Senator Norris (Nebraska,

R.), joined by Senator Shipstead (Minnesota, F.-L.), who, like Norris, charged the bill would operate in the interest of Wall Street, support continued to fall away. Senator Norris's claim is that the General Electric will become the lessee of the property and that it is the backbone of a trust which seeks to control the power and electrical industry of the country.

One amendment, adopted December 19, was hailed by the opponents as their triumph. It was Senator Walsh's amendment providing for the interstate regulation of Muscle Shoals power by the Federal Power Commission.



The Council Meeting

THE Council of the League of Nations has concluded its thirty-second session, at Rome. For this meeting the program included about forty subjects. Among other things, the Council accepted the French plan for an International Institute for Intellectual Cooperation in Paris. It rejected a German protest against the French school policy in the Saar Valley, which alleged that German schools had been closed and French education forced. The Saar Administration denied the accusations, claiming that 125,000 children attend the German schools and only 5,300 the French schools. Egypt was not officially considered. Consideration of plans for the proposed disarmament conference was postponed until March.

An appeal has just come to the League from Albania, against the revolutionary movements of Jugo-Slavia.

At last the United States is to be represented officially at a League of Nations meeting. This is the Conference on Arms Traffic Control which will meet at Geneva, May 4. Secretary Hughes's prompt note of acceptance was read before the Council.

It was the refusal of the United States to sign the treaty of St. Germain, resulting from an earlier conference on this subject, which made that agreement inoperative. Germany is the latest nation to accept the present invitation.



Lynchings

TWO lynchings blacken the fortnight's record: one at Charleston, Missouri—a Negro, for an alleged attack attempted on a white girl; the other at Nashville, Tennessee—a fifteen-year-old Negro, charged with murdering a Nashville grocer. The young Negro, himself wounded, was taken from his bed in a city hospital. It is said to be the first lynching there in thirty years, and representative citizens have voted to raise \$5,000 to supplement any rewards offered by city or state for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers.

The Debt Puzzle

THE willingness of France to allow the United States to collect damage claims against Germany through a share in payments to the Reparations Commission under the Dawes plan, was not matched by Great Britain. Foreign Secretary Chamberlain's note definitely declined to agree. France, Belgium and Italy admitted the equity, though not the strict legality, of the American claim. Britain apparently denies the claim. Mr. Chamberlain intimates that the Germans had no legal right to make financial promises outside of the Versailles Treaty—as they did to us in the Treaty of Berlin. The discussion between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Hughes is legalistic and difficult, but the conclusion is that Mr. Chamberlain says we have strictly no rights, but maybe an adjustment can be made at the Finance Ministers Conference in January, and Mr. Hughes says our legal right must be recognized before the Conference.

As for the war debt of France to the United States, it is likely she will do nothing further at present, in view of the British objection that France should pay her first. France is negotiating with Britain now, and the offer once made by Bonar Law to reduce the total two-thirds has been renewed by Churchill.



Very Briefly

IN May, 1923, Judge John C. Knox, of the United States District Court, ruled that the limitation of the amount of vinous and spirituous liquors a physician may prescribe was unconstitutional. The decision has been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals, on a complaint made by Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, of New York.

The Opium Conference at Geneva has adjourned until January 16. The American plan has gained much support since the beginning, but there is a deadlock. The European delegates are going home to ask for new instructions.

The French Chamber has passed the General Amnesty bill, which, among other things, absolves former Premier Caillaux and Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior. The Chamber originally acted some time ago, but the amnesty measure was amended by the Senate and returned.

Baron Ago von Maltzan succeeds Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt as German envoy to the United States.

Trotsky, War Minister of Soviet Russia, has practically been banished, though theoretically he has gone to the Crimea for his health. He proved too mild a Red for the three who now rule Russia and besides he criticized them. Still more interesting is the report that Kerensky has been recalled from exile.

—December 23, 1924



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

December 18, 1924.



ACHANGED scene confronted the filled galleries at the impressive memorial services for Woodrow Wilson this week. No such assembly in years was ever without the sharply defined figure of Henry Cabot Lodge. When the Senate body filed in to take its places at the joint session the vacancies of the past few months were startling. And however much one revered the memory of those who had passed, it seemed more natural than queer that some of those who had done more than any others to make miserable the last days of the man honored should be absent from so devotional a memorial exercise.

It is hardly likely that Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, the scholarly president of the University of Virginia, will again talk to so representative and important an assembly, made up not only of the members of the Supreme Court, the President and his Cabinet and the two houses of Congress, but many members of Mr. Wilson's official family, his private secretary, his friends and his family. In the reserved gallery were Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and, near them, Mrs. Coolidge. It was evident on their faces that life had touched all three deeply, particularly Mrs. Coolidge, whose bereavement has been hidden and deep on account of the extraordinary daily demands upon her when she must present, at least, a brave composure.

Memories

Dr. Alderman stood in the spot where Woodrow Wilson had delivered to the nation his decision for war, as well as his proofs of the great conflict within him, when he tried to keep the country out of the bitter struggle. This must have been a cinematic vision to William Jennings Bryan, as he sat there as a former Secretary of State; to Robert Lansing, his successor; to the former

IN CONGRESS

DURING the fortnight it has been more than obvious that this session of Congress will act upon little else than the regular appropriation bills. Following are the important items:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Copeland, Democrat, New York, bill increasing pensions for the loss of a hand or arm.

By Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, legislation proposing the sale of thirty-five abandoned army posts and reservations, the proceeds to apply to other army construction work.

By Senator Ball, Republican, Delaware, legislation increasing official salaries, beginning with that of the Vice-President.

By Senator Shepard, Democrat, Texas, bill requiring the Director of the Census to collect and publish marriage and divorce statistics.

By Senator Fess, Ohio, bill for the appointment of a commission to consider constitutional amendments regarding election procedure.

By Senator Cummins, Republican, Ohio, resolution requesting the Director of the Budget to consider the insufficient allotment made to the Interstate Commerce Commission for its valuation work.

By Senator Stanfield, Republican, Oregon, placing in the classified civil service first, second and third class postmasters.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Resolution requesting the Federal Trade Commission to furnish full information regarding the history of cases against food packers.

Bill held over from last session authorizing the expenditure of \$110,000,000 for construction of light cruisers, gunboats, etc.

Treaties with Canada, France, Panama and The Netherlands designed to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Legislation ratifying the settlement of war debts with the Republics of Poland and Lithuania.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Curry, of California, Republican, bill creating a Department of Aeronautics in the Government.

By Representative Johnson, South Dakota, bill consolidating soldiers' homes and hospitals under the management of Veterans Bureau.

By Representative Kearns, Republican, Ohio, creating a joint Congressional committee to investigate and report a feasible plan for utilization of the Muscle Shoals property.

Secretary of the Treasury, David H. Houston; to Josephus Daniels, as Wilson's Secretary of the Navy, and so along down the line to Joseph T. Tumulty. Yet up in the galleries were men whose memories might have been even more pregnant—Colonel House, whose association with Mr. Wilson ended dramatically with disagreements over policy at Paris, and who through some misunderstanding did not attend Woodrow Wilson's funeral; also Dr. Grayson, who saw his chief through the dark hours following his breakdown; Bernard Baruch, one of his close advisers and associates, and then the Diplomatic Corps, led by the dean, Jules Jusserand, now about to return to France, after these twenty-two years of service. It was, indeed, a changing picture.

Samuel Gompers

The capital is truly almost ready for another set-up. Samuel Gompers now has gone, and the last rites have been paid down at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers was as much a part of the picture in his way as Senator Lodge and the others were in theirs. He was the rock foundation of the labor movement. The surge and storm in labor politics were not a source of terror and concern to the American people, because of the trust and faith in this leader who had many times proven his level-headed, sane judgment upon vital questions. No one agreed with him all the time; nor did he agree with every one and every policy. But his balance, his open-mindedness and long experience were trusted by the nation. He had the veriest scorn for inefficiency, for pretense, for men who pretended to understand the labor situation and administer it, yet knew little. A Labor Department not versed in labor was to him worse than nothing, and he rigidly avoided contact with it.

The men in the labor movement who were trained by Mr. Gompers to take his place, are far from duplicates of

their revered chief, and it is unlikely that the country will be so fortunate again as to have in this important position of labor leadership a man broad enough to see so many sides of a public question; but the candidates are promising. Young Matthew Woll, who, for many years, has been vice-president of the Federation, is a capable, active, energetic man, characterized somewhat by the impatience and the desire for wholesale accomplishment of reforms that his elder statesman was content to leave to a natural and slower development, but Mr. Woll has been associated with Mr. Gompers in so many public matters that his schooling has been as nearly that of an understudy as could be imagined. James Duncan, of Scotch descent, was close to Mr. Gompers and also is being considered as his successor, as are several others.

Looking to the 69th

There is a considerable undercurrent in Congress in anticipation of the reorganization of the next session. Contest for the speakership of the House already is keen. This week the Illinois delegation held a meeting to consider plans for promoting the candidacy of Representative Martin Madden. On the other hand, the Ohio group has been formulating a program in behalf of Nicholas Longworth. The Ohioans are endeavoring to obtain support for Mr. Longworth in every direction. Although the speakership of the House has lost the power it had during the old Cannon days, when the position was almost that of a political autocrat, nevertheless it is a coveted place and one that exerts a large measure of influence and control over the affairs of Congress. The speaker brings order out of an impossible chaos, and even now has a great deal to say regarding what shall be accomplished at any session, and how close is the co-operation or how defiant the antagonism between Congress and the White House.

The Senate during the past week has been the scene of an attack upon the President by Senator Norris, who accused him of trying to approve legislation which would give capitalists of Wall Street control over the great Muscle Shoals property, and agreeing to a concession far greater than that of the Teapot Dome. There is also not a kindly feeling between Senator Edge, of New Jersey, and the President over the postal salary increase bill, which Senator Edge wants to pass over the President's veto as soon as Muscle Shoals is out of the way. The President needs an old-fashioned go-between, a man who will do everything to bring the President and Congress into as much accord as possible and when not possible, to interpret the views of one to the other. Mr. Coolidge has not the personality to smooth things over, which was President Harding's forte perhaps somewhat

By Representative Cable, Republican, Ohio, joint resolution creating a special commission consisting of Congressional members and three persons to be designated by the President to draft a constitutional amendment to remove doubts from the system of electing President and members of both houses of Congress.

By Representative Britten, Republican, Illinois, bill changing the method of promotion in the Navy and making retirement dependent upon time in grade rather than age.

By Representative Aswell, Louisiana, bill providing for the annual registration of all aliens.

By Representative La Guardia, New York, resolution requesting the Secretary of Labor to report regarding the extent of Mexican emigration to the United States.

By Representative Edmonds, Republican, Pennsylvania, legislation creating a Bureau of Shipping in the Department of Commerce.

By Representative Fish, Republican, New York, proposing an investigation of the activities of the National Disabled Soldiers' League.

By Representative McLeod, of Michigan, legislation creating a fund of \$100,000,000 to aid individuals and corporations engaged in commercial aviation.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Agricultural appropriation bill, total \$124,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 would be devoted to road construction.

Bill authorizing Louis Levitt, of Brooklyn, to sue the government for losses amounting to \$620,000 on account of the purchase of government bacon in 1919.

Resolution providing for the printing of 25,000 copies of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial proceedings.

to the disadvantage of issues which needed a clear-cut stand.

The House is going ahead with the regular work on the appropriation bills. The Senate, true to form, has embarked on a long discussion—of the Muscle Shoals project, which was left over at the last session with an agreement that it should come before the Senate and stay there until disposed of at the present session. Debate has been limited, but parliamentarians find one loophole after another by which they can perpetrate interminable debate and block action by amendments designed to kill the bill.

For some time your correspondent has refrained from including in this letter mention of the record of a certain Congressman from Kentucky, John W. Langley, who was convicted May 12 last on a charge of conspiracy in connection with a whiskey deal in 1921. At the last election Representative Langley was returned to Washington for another term in Congress by what was reported to be the largest majority he had ever received, which was then interpreted as a measure of vindication from his own state. It was inferred that this vote showed that Kentucky believed in the conduct of public office as he had exemplified it. The fact that he had been indicted and was awaiting appeal from jail sentence apparently added to his popularity.

But Washington is a small town in

some aspects. The report of the overwhelming vote of confidence in Kentucky had been received here with interest and some amazement. The other day, after hours of indefatigable persistence on the part of a capital newspaper, facts were finally produced from the Police Department showing that Representative Langley had been arrested for staggering into the House of Detention so intoxicated that he thought he was entering his own hotel. According to the account he mistook the guard at the Detention House for his hotel doorman. He was released after paying a fine of ten dollars. His original status was at liberty on a \$5,000 bond pending an appeal from a sentence to serve two years in the Atlanta penitentiary.

There are many aftermaths of election, but none that could be more profitably studied by any group of women voters than why such a situation as this can exist in American politics. The answer undoubtedly has to do with the strength and organization of party machinery, but the picture is not a salubrious one to hold up to young and struggling republics as an example of the workings of an established Republican electorate.

The Connecticut Election

The operation of a machine has shown another significant result lately, although it has no relation to the above, in the recent election to the Senate of Governor-elect Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut, to fill the term of Senator Brandegee, deceased. His opponent, Hamilton Holt, Democrat, running on a liberal and League of Nations platform, was unable to cope with the efficiency methods of the Republican Party machine which operated throughout the rural and town districts of Connecticut and carried many of the cities. Senator Moses, one of the party's chief organizers, had been sitting in Hartford, seeing to it that every branch of the state machinery was brought to bear to save the situation. The machine functioned in spite of the fact that Mr. Bingham had lost considerably in personal prestige on account of the feeling that he should have been content to serve the state of Connecticut, at least for a time, in the position of Governor to which he had been elected. There is no answer to the power wielded by a party machine except that it is inevitable in party government, and that instead of trying to oppose it those who wish to see it function more in accordance with moral convictions, should get into the machine and outnumber those who uphold the less desirable and less ethical policies and candidates.

The National Conference on Street and Highway Safety has just closed one of the most constructive sessions ever

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The Child Labor Amendment

THIS number is devoted to articles on the proposed Child Labor Amendment, which will be brought before the legislatures of forty states this winter. When ratified, it will become the Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

First of all, read the exact wording of the proposed amendment:

Section 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

Then please note, next, that this amendment

does not, as so many people think, prohibit anything. It will empower Congress to pass a suitable law in harmony with its provisions.

The amendment was adopted by the House of Representatives on April 26, 1924; by the Senate June 2, 1924.

It must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states—that is, thirty-six states.

The following legislatures have acted on the amendment:

Arkansas—ratified.

Georgia—refused to ratify.

Louisiana—postponed indefinitely.

North Carolina—refused to ratify.

Massachusetts—held an advisory referendum on election day, and the vote went against the amendment.

The Present Child Labor Evil

By Owen R. Lovejoy

General Secretary, National Child Labor Committee

EVERYONE will agree that the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial and commercial occupations should be prohibited, and the fact that considerable numbers of such children are still employed in certain states constitutes a serious evil. A less sensational evil, though probably more prevalent and not less real, is the fact that the employment of children from fourteen to eighteen years of age is subject to comparatively little regulation. As a result, such children are frequently employed for long hours in occupations which expose them to risks of industrial accidents and occupational diseases.

The child labor evil has in reality two aspects: one is the employment of children under fourteen years of age, the other is the lack of adequate protection of children from fourteen to eighteen years from long hours and dangerous occupations. In fixing the age limit of the pending Child Labor Amendment at eighteen years, its framers had in mind, not the prohibition of the labor of all persons under eighteen years of age, but merely their protection from dangerous and unhealthy occupations.

It is well to consider in turn both of these phases of the child labor evil, which

the pending amendment is designed to remedy. The problem of the labor of children under fourteen has received the most attention, and therefore is nearer solution. There are still, however, many states which allow children under fourteen to be employed, and even in states which have prohibitory laws on their books there are many violations.



National Child Labor Committee
Beading—a form of tenement homework in Eastern cities

State laws prohibiting the labor of young children are many and varied. While all but two states theoretically prohibit the labor of children under fourteen in factories, seven states allow children to work in stores, and twenty-three states have weakened their laws by permitting exemptions, under which children not yet fourteen may work. The effect of such inadequate laws, added to lax enforcement of good laws, is that large numbers of children under fourteen are employed at the present time. Unfortunately it is impossible to cite figures, for the latest available statistics are those of the 1920 census, which was taken at a time when the second Federal child labor act was in effect. This act applied to children in manufacturing and mechanical industries, so that it is reasonable to assume that at the present time there are far more laboring children under fourteen than the 49,105 children listed in the census.

Certain special studies made by the United States Children's Bureau bear out this statement. Inspections were made by the Children's Bureau in November and December, 1922, in textile mills in Georgia. It discovered then that the removal of the safeguards of the Federal law had lowered conditions of employment of children. In Georgia

the standards of the state law are considerably lower than those of the Federal law which had just been declared unconstitutional. Inspections made in thirty-nine representative mills in seventeen localities brought to light violations of the standards of the former Federal law in all except three of the establishments. In these thirty-nine mills there were employed 537 children who were under sixteen years of age at the time of inspection, or had been sixteen during part of the period between the time the child labor tax law was declared unconstitutional and the time of the study. The study disclosed among these children 500 violations of the former Federal standard, of which 84 were violations of age, 466 of the hours of labor, and ten of the night work standards.

No canvass on a larger scale has been made since the Federal law was declared unconstitutional, so that it is impossible to determine exactly the occupations in which children are employed. We know, however, that some of the twelve- and thirteen-year-old children work in factories and stores; but special studies have shown that the younger children are concentrated in a few industries.

Chief among these are the industries which send out work to be done in homes, such as the clothing industry, the artificial flower industry, the hook-and-eye and safety-pin industry, etc. Factories and contractors generally give out such work only to adults, but once it is taken home, the whole family works upon it. A great deal of this homework is very simple, so that a child of four years may be of great assistance. Employers often insist that the work be done at a certain time, so that children are forced to work from the moment they return from school until eleven or

go out on Sunday!" A study made in 1923 by the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare included over 2,000 families engaged in homework, most of whom

Of the 1,060,858 children between ten and sixteen years of age who were reported by the census in 1920 as "gainfully employed," 413,549 were found in mechanical or other non-agricultural occupations, 647,309 in agriculture.

Cotton mills, woolen and worsted mills and silk mills employed 38,975 child operatives; iron and steel mills employed 12,904 clothing factories and sweatshops, 11,757; lumber mills and furniture factories, 10,585; shoe factories, 7,545; coal mines, 5,850. There were child servants and waiters reported to the number of 41,586. Messengers, bundle wrappers, and office boys and girls numbered 48,028; sales boys and sales girls in stores, 30,370; other child clerks, 22,521. Newsboys numbered 20,706, and there were 162,722 children in other miscellaneous occupations.

From "The Children's Amendment," compiled by the Women's Committee for The Children's Amendment.

were in New York City. They found 535 children under sixteen, thirteen of whom were under six, engaged in this form of child labor.

Industrial homework in New York is a violation of the state law. New York State attempts, by a most elaborate system, to control child labor in tenement homes, but many New York manufacturers send work to New Jersey and

New York, sending work to New Jersey, could be prosecuted in a Federal court, if children were engaged on his work.

Young child workers are also very prevalent in the oyster and shrimp canning industries. In a study of canneries in nine communities in three states, made by the Children's Bureau in 1919, 544 children under sixteen were found working, 334 of whom were under fourteen and two of whom were under six. Most of the work was found to be wet and dirty. It was done in cold damp sheds. The workers stood around cars of oysters and shrimps and threw the oyster shells and shrimp hulls on the floor. Soon they were standing ankle deep in the wet shells. Oyster shuckers often cut their hands with the knives necessary to cut open the shucks, and shrimp hullers suffered from an alkali in the head of the shrimp, which ate into their hands, making them sore and raw. The work depended upon the catch, so that often children were routed out of bed at any time between three and seven o'clock in the morning.

In these shrimp and oyster canneries, state laws are evaded by the method of allowing children to "help their mothers"; that is, they are not technically employed, and so there is no proof that they work. If an inspector comes around, they are told to run off and hide. Federal inspection would undoubtedly increase the efficiency of law enforcement in the states which have so many shrimp and oyster canneries—Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. The laws of Florida and Mississippi provide for only one state inspector; that of Louisiana merely states that each city may appoint its own inspectors.

There is no question that the labor of children under fourteen is an evil. It is an evil that still exists in spite of all assertions to the contrary, and it will continue to exist as long as the work of young children is profitable, or is believed to be profitable, unless some drastic step is taken to provide laws without exemptions, and adequate enforcement of those laws.

The second phase of the child labor problem is that of safeguarding older children from the dangers of overwork and of exposure to risk. Problems of this nature have less sensational interest than the work of tiny youngsters, yet they are no less important. Thousands of children who go to work, either because of pressure of poverty or because of a belief that they can no longer be benefited by school, are allowed by the states in which they live to work for hours that are unbelievably long. One state does not regulate in any way the daily hours of children under sixteen, and eleven other states still allow their children of these ages to work from nine to eleven hours a day. In these states

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National Child Labor Committee

Opponents of the Amendment claim that even the work of boys in their cherished 4H Clubs would be stopped by Congress. Friends say, no one ever thought of such a thing.

twelve at night. One girl of thirteen, who, with her sisters aged eleven and eight, finished coats, burst out indignantly to a visitor, "Say, we sew every day and Saturdays, too, till late at night. Sometimes we don't even get a chance to

even to Pennsylvania, so that neither the New York nor the New Jersey nor Pennsylvania laws can reach the offenders. This method of exploiting young workers can never be eliminated without a Federal law. An employer in

The History of Child Labor Laws

By Grace Abbott

Chief of the Children's Bureau

BEGINNING about a hundred years ago, legislative measures aimed to protect children from exploitation as cheap labor have followed, somewhat slowly, the industrial development of the country, and are now found in varying degrees of effectiveness in practically every state. The demand for universal education and the recital of the evils of child labor by early labor leaders and social reformers brought the first legislative efforts to reduce the employment of children. A beginning in such legislation had been made in the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio before 1860, but the greatest progress was made during the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth century.

In spite of great diversities in the child labor laws of our forty-eight states, the developing tendencies are clear. In general, the laws set up an age, an educational and a physical standard which a child must attain before he can be employed in a specified list of occupations; they regulate the hours during which he may work during the first few years of employment and prohibit him from certain hazardous occupations. But these laws vary so in the occupations to which they extend, in the exceptions and exemptions which are made in the age, hour, educational and physical standards, that they fit together like the pieces of a crazy quilt, and uneven enforcement adds to the inequality of protection.

As public recognition of the widespread and harmful effects of child labor became more and more general, this great diversity in the child labor laws of the different states and the difficulty of raising standards in one state because of industrial competition with states having lower standards gave rise to the movement for establishing a minimum standard through Federal legislation.

Perhaps the most important of the reasons brought forward for resorting to national legislation in this field were: (1) The slow progress made in the protection of children in states in which an industry was locally so powerful as to prevent the passage of a reasonable child labor law or the enforcement of one after it was passed; (2) conscientious consumers objected to the products of child labor becoming articles of commerce; (3) manufacturers objected to the competition of those who relied

upon the low wages of children as the basis of their profits; (4) industrial districts are not confined by state lines. Children who live in one state work in another and manufacturers have found it possible to dodge behind state laws in giving out tenement homework in a neighboring state. States, therefore, found themselves unable to protect either the children, the consumers or the manufacturers.

This discussion reached Congress in 1906, when Senator Beveridge of Indiana and Representative Parsons of New York introduced bills "to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines," and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts sponsored one "to prohibit the employment of children in the manufac-

President Wilson, became a law. Based on the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, this act closed the channels of interstate and foreign commerce to the products of child labor.* It was to go into effect September 1, 1917.

The measure had met with opposition organized and led by representatives of the Southern textile industries, and as soon as it was passed steps were taken to contest its constitutionality. On August 31, 1917, on the ground that the law was not a valid exercise of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, an injunction was granted by the United States District Judge of the Western District of North Carolina enjoining the United States Attorney of

Oyster Shuckers. No seats are provided and discomfort increases as the shells accumulate.



From the Children's Bureau

ture or production of articles intended for interstate commerce." Between 1906 and 1916, when the first Federal child labor law was passed, bills for this purpose were introduced in every Congress except one, by Senators and Representatives from different parts of the country.

Most of the measures suggested were for Federal laws, as it was believed that Congress had constitutional authority to meet this national need through some one of its general grants of power. But there were also proposals for constitutional amendments. In 1914 Representative Rogers of Massachusetts proposed an amendment giving Congress power to regulate the employment of persons under twenty-one years of age and of women.

On September 1, 1916, the so-called Keating-Owen bill, sponsored by Representative Keating of Colorado and Senator Owen of Oklahoma and urged by

that district from enforcing the act. The injunction was nominally sought by John Dagenhart, the father of two children affected by the act, and it enjoined the Fidelity Manufacturing Company, of Charlotte, North Carolina, from dismissing John Dagenhart, who was under fourteen years of age, and from curtailing the hours of employment of Reuben Dagenhart, who was between fourteen and sixteen years of age.

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*Specifically, the act prohibited the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of (1) the products of a mill, cannery, workshop, factory or manufacturing establishment in which, within 30 days prior to their removal, children under 14 years of age were employed, or children between 14 and 16 years of age were employed more than 8 hours a day, or more than six days a week, or between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M., or (2) the products of a mine or quarry in which children under 16 were employed within 30 days prior to the removal of such products.

Why the Amendment is Dangerous

By Mrs. William Lowell Putnam



WHENCE did the Twentieth Amendment receive its heart-compelling title of "The Child Labor Amendment"? A name calculated to lull the mind to sleep in the arms of the heart. If we can keep our minds awake, however, and study it from the standpoint which knowledge of life in general and of our country in particular teaches us to be true, we cannot but see that the name is entirely misleading, for on its face it appears to be a bill for the protection of childhood whereas in reality it is a measure which will go further to injure children than anything which has ever been devised for that purpose. In its inception and in its effect it is wholly contrary to the habits, to the beliefs and to the ideals of this country.

It is utterly un-American. Is it conceivable that Lincoln's character could ever have been developed under a system that forced him to do nothing more of drudgery than is necessitated by playing on a ball team after school hours? Would President Coolidge be the man he is today had he not had his homely chores to do to help his parents? America's strength has always lain in her men and women who grew up in simple surroundings, helping in the family life and learning at home the duty of doing one's share in bearing the family burdens—the happiness of helping. A wholesome regard for duty is a help to every one and no sane person can imagine it to be a hindrance. More children have had their lives made very difficult for them through overcoddling than through overwork.

Congress Always Uses Its Full Powers

There are those who state with a semblance of knowledge (fanciful, of course) that the Congress if given the power would never pass legislation to endanger the authority of parents or the character of children. What has the Congress done or left undone to justify such a statement? The fair assumption is quite contrary to this—it is that the Congress will legislate to the full extent of the power conferred upon it, because it always has done so, and in this case it is particularly probable because of its refusal to confine its power in this amendment within reasonable limits, such as excluding from its jurisdiction young people working for their parents without pay and under perfectly healthy conditions in the household or on the

farm. The fact that so much effort is expended by proponents of this measure in stating that Congress will not use the full power granted it by this amendment makes it obvious that these pleaders are aware that if the citizens of the United States thought Congress would use to the full such great power over the lives, liberty and the right to acquire property of the young people of the country they would naturally be unwilling to grant it such power.

In the attempt to prove their point they often refer to the fact that the

Of course such a question as the Child Labor Amendment has two sides, and the amendment has many sincere opponents. We considered it both fair and helpful to ask one of these to present opposition arguments in this number. Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, of Boston, who consented to write the article, is first vice-president of the Citizens' Committee for the Protection of Our Homes and Children. Aside from this official relation to the Child Labor Amendment, Mrs. Putnam is known as national president of the Coolidge Women's Club of America.

Supreme Court safeguards the rights of the people against the encroachments of the Congress, but it seems to be forgotten, when this protection is cited as a safeguard in the present instance, that the duty of the Supreme Court is to see that the Congress passes only legislation which is constitutional and that the object of this amendment is to alter the Constitution so that the most radical legislation in all matters covered by this bill will henceforth be constitutional and consequently removed from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

The paramount issue before the people today is, Shall we tolerate a revolution in our form of government because the bullets used against the Constitution are sugar-coated? The sugar interferes not at all with their efficacy as bullets, but—to those who see only such part of the ammunition as they are intended to see—the deadliness of the missiles is concealed. One of our papers recently made this sapient observation, "About the only way to mislead an American is to appeal to his humanitarianism. It is the surest way to mislead the American woman."

The Constitution, as is well said by one of our ablest constitutional lawyers, is "the living gospel of the liberties of the people; not of the restrictions and restraints upon them, as some would have you believe, but the palladium of those essential rights, liberties—aye! and duties—without which no man's home or living, peace or fireside, right to earn his living or pursue the happiness of his and his'n, is safe from an ambitious ruler, an envious neighbor, or a grasping state." It was framed to preserve our liberties from the encroachments of government. The first, the fourth, the fifth, the ninth and the tenth amendments are all threatened by the proposed Twentieth Amendment—one-half of the first ten amendments without which the Constitution would never have been ratified by the original states. What ground is there for abrogating them?

Perhaps the best proof that there is no valid ground is the fact that the advocates of the bill in their propaganda constantly cite—as still existing—conditions surrounding child labor which every one deplores but which have almost entirely ceased to exist. The states have been taking action to stop the abuse of children with wonderful success during the last few years and, as stated in publications of the Children's Bureau—which is unlikely to have overstated the side of the opponents of the amendment—the states have already remedied most of the objectionable conditions which once existed.

Misstatements of Proponents

The statements generally made about these conditions by the advocates of this amendment often bear little relation to the present facts. We are told pitiful tales of small children working in oyster and shrimp canneries, yet investigation indicates this to have been entirely stopped several years ago. Even the Secretary of Labor makes the mistake of speaking of the employment of five hundred boys under fourteen in coal industries, whereas the National Child Labor Committee, one of the most ardent advocates of the amendment, states, in the issue of its organ for April, 1924, that only five boys under sixteen could be found in one hundred collieries in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. It will surprise most people to learn that according to the census of 1920 only 404 children under fourteen were employed

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Objections, Secret and Public

To the Amendment

By Florence Kelley

General Secretary, National Consumers' League

THERE are a hundred and more good reasons for a Federal child labor amendment of which the first forty-eight are the states, with their permanent failure to afford the children of our country the equal protection of the law.

THE ORGANIZED OBJECTORS, AND THEIR CHARGE OF BOLSHEVISM

Of the remaining fifty-odd excellent reasons for the particular amendment now awaiting ratification several are made conspicuous by the campaign against it of exploiters of wage-earning



Courtesy of Collier's, The National Weekly
A fourteen-year-old coal breaker boy at a Pennsylvania mine

boys and girls. This unique campaign calls for a few preliminary lines.

About a year ago it became clear that Congress would make a third serious attempt to free children from overwork and night work, from toil in mines, and from crippling and death in industry, this time by a Joint Resolution for an amendment to the Constitution.

In two previous campaigns for Federal laws, while the opponents had been vigorous enemies, they had not gone to extremes. They had relied upon the courts to defend their claims quickly after Congress acted, and they had not been disappointed. Last year, however, they saw that it was now "three times and out," as boys and girls say in their games. They resorted, thereupon, to measures commonly used in political campaigns, but not hitherto applied with the present violence against defenders of toiling children and of the future Republic. It is always to be remembered

that the children of today are the Republic of 1940.

An entirely new strategy was needed. The amendment was to be killed and its proponents disqualified for life. So the first objection publicly raised was the alleged "subversive" nature of the amendment, and the wholesale treasonable character of its friends.

This strategy had previously been tentatively applied to some opponents of war, and to some advocates of minimum wage laws. It has now been used to the utmost to kill, or greatly to delay, the amendment. The notorious Spider Web Chart,* which has in fact never been effectively withdrawn, started, with its accompanying scurrilous ditty, the labeling of proponents of the amendment as Communists, agents of the Bolsheviks, advocates of nationalizing children and destroying homes, as people bent upon centralizing the government, minimizing the states, and increasing taxes to pay myriads of tax-eating bureaucrats.

THE UNAVOWED OBJECTION: LOSS OF PROFIT

While the foregoing are the nominal reasons, publicly alleged and harped upon *ad nauseum*, the real, fundamental, underlying objection of the conductors of this campaign to the Federal amendment and the child labor law that will follow it, is to the threatened loss of their privilege to continue to exploit. They fight the amendment and all its advocates and defenders. They suggest every conceivable objection, however fantastic. The fact has therefore to be incessantly stressed, that no real connection exists between the charges made against the amendment and the motive of the organized opponents. When state bills were pending they clamored for a Federal measure. Now that the amendment is to be ratified to pave the way for permanent Federal legislation they decry it as "dangerous centralization."

The organizations of these opponents are vast. Under varying names they exist in every state. Their funds available for fighting the amendment seem inexhaustible. Their lust for the labor of the little and defenseless became visible soon after cotton mills appeared in New England. This is not merely because the children's labor is cheap directly to their employers, though infinitely costly to the nation. Their es-

sential value to the exploiters comes indirectly. It comes from the permanent, downward pressure of their competition upon the wages of fathers, mothers, and older brothers and sisters. They are everywhere wanted in the textiles to keep down adult wages. Their presence lowers the general standard of the community in which they live.

Nearly fifty years ago, in 1876, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, published with full details official evidence in that foremost textile state, that after wives and children had been drawn into the mills, the earnings of the whole family were no greater than those of the father had previously been. Such ruinous competitors of their normal breadwinners were the children even then. Low wages in the textiles are proverbial, and the textiles have been the chief employers of minors under eighteen years.

INDUSTRY NOT DEPENDENT ON CHILDREN

The two earlier campaigns exploded most of the ammunition formerly available against Federal laws for working children. It is idle to repeat to a public



Photo by Hine, from N. C. L. C.
A six-year-old boy in a New York clothing factory, carrying homework

enlightened by a struggle which has lasted twenty years, that the textile industries would perish if little fingers were not trained to spinning; that hunger and disease would destroy the families of children who went to schools instead of mills; that the streets would be the sole refuge of boys and girls

*See CITIZEN of May 31, 1924.

driven from the safety of steady, ill-paid indoor work.

Schoolhouses, playgrounds and falling tuberculosis death rates are convincing answers to that obsolete twaddle.

THE FARMER'S BOGEY

An early gun in the long battle was the charge of idiocy imputed to Con-

gress by Mr. Bentley Warren, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, last March, and quoted throughout the country by numberless publications, daily and weekly. Mr. Warren prophesied that, immediately following ratification, Congress could pass a bill under which the "New England farmer's boy could not pick blueberries on the hills; the city school-

boy could not sell papers after school; the country boy, white or black, could not work in the cotton, wheat or hay fields of the South or West; the college student even, if under eighteen, could not work to pay his way through college."

As though Congress would not in the
(Continued on page 28)

Who is For? Who Against?

By Ethel M. Smith

Legislative Secretary, National Women's Trade Union League



HE line-up for and against the Child Labor Amendment follows certain well-recognized cleavages of the public mind and thought, as would be expected where a social and economic issue is involved. Allowing, as always, for individual exceptions, the lines fall generally thus:

FOR THE AMENDMENT

Socially-minded groups and individuals support the Child Labor Amendment. There are at least twenty-six national organizations of such character in the list of supporters, and they may be further classified as church organizations, civic and social service organizations and labor organizations. Nineteen of them are women's organizations. The combined membership of the organized support for the amendment runs into many millions of men and women, and these organizations are maintained by membership dues and voluntary contributions. They operate largely through committees of volunteer workers, and have but small paid staffs and small headquarters. The list includes:

American Association of University Women
American Federation of Labor
American Federation of Teachers
American Home Economics Association
American Nurses' Association
Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Commission on the Church and Social Service
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Girls' Friendly Society in America
Ladies of the Maccabees
Medical Women's National Association
National Child Labor Committee
National Consumers' League
National Council of Catholic Women
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Women
National Congress of Parents and Teachers
National Education Association
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
National League of Women Voters

National Union of Evangelical Women
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union
National Women's Trade Union League
Service Star Legion
Women's Board of Home Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church
Women's Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South
Young Women's Christian Association (National Board)

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT

Commercial and individualistic groups and organizations, together with self-styled "patriotic" organizations, compose the list of opponents of the Child Labor Amendment, with one exception. They classify, otherwise, as manufacturers, "wets" and anti-suffragists. The list is headed by the National Association of Manufacturers, its member organizations, state branches and allies. The combined membership of these organizations is numerically small, but their financial strength and resources are enormous, and several of them are essentially propaganda bureaus with a professional staff to furnish a stream of "copy" to the press and other large mailing lists. The list of opposing organizations includes:

National Association of Manufacturers and its state branches or members
National Association of Worsted and Woolen Spinners
Southern Textile Manufacturers
American Association of Flint Lime Glass Manufacturers
American Mining Congress
Laundry Owners' National Association
National Grange (but not all state granges)
Moderation League (organized to oppose the Volstead Act)
American Constitutional League ("wet" and anti-suffrage; president, Everett P. Wheeler)
Women's Constitutional League (organized to oppose the Sheppard-Towner Act)
Sentinels of the Republic

The "Sentinels of the Republic," whose membership blank states that "Our aim is to provide a Clearing House for Patriots who seek to rouse the people to the danger of the day," held a "national meeting" in Philadelphia on December 6, which was attended by representatives of the following organizations who spoke against the Child Labor Amendment:

National Association of Manufacturers
Pennsylvania Association of Manufacturers
Moderation League (anti-Volstead Act)
American Constitutional League ("wet" and anti-suffrage)
Constitutional Liberty League ("wet")
Women's Constitutional League (anti-suffrage, anti-Sheppard-Towner act)
National Security League
American Defense Society

Propaganda agencies of the opposing organizations include:

National Committee for Rejection of the Twentieth Amendment, with headquarters in the building with the National Association of Manufacturers in Washington. The Committee is composed of seven manufacturers, with a director who was previously associate editor of *Industrial Progress*, a manufacturers' organ.
Southern Textile Bulletin, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, by David Clark, in the interest of Southern mill owners. This journal has for years opposed child labor legislation, and its editor instigated the suits which resulted in the nullification of the two Federal child labor laws.
New York Commercial, which syndicates to hundreds of newspapers a feature entitled "The Searchlight," by Fred R. Marvin. Russell Whitman, managing editor, announced at the meeting of the "Sentinels of the Republic" in Philadelphia, December 6, that this department of the paper would be devoted from now on to the "showing up" of the "Bolshevistic," "communistic" or "socialistic"
(Continued on page 25)

In the World of Music

By Gertrude Foster Brown

AS interpretative artists in music many women are taking high rank, but Wanda Landowska has made for herself a place quite unique. She has recreated the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is making it live for audiences today in even more than its original beauty. She has reconstructed the harpsichord of the time of John Sebastian Bach, with its plucked quills and double keyboard, and uses it with ravishing effect in her concerts. Her playing of Bach, Scarlatti, Mozart and other old masters is a revelation to the modern world of the beauty of the past.

Since early childhood Madame Landowska has devoted herself to a study of ancient music. She has gone more deeply into the research of old manuscripts and into the study of the musical instruments of the classical period in music than perhaps anyone living. A Pole by birth, she lives in Paris, where she has a remarkable collection of old instruments, including a piano once owned by Chopin.

Her first visit to the United States last winter confirmed in this country the reputation she had abroad. Both as a pianist and a harpsichordist she shows herself a brilliant virtuoso, a poetic and gracious personality and a profound scholar.

Another interpretative genius of the first rank is Guiomar Novaes, whose debut as a pianist in New York in 1916, when she was only twenty-one years of age, established her reputation as a mature and extraordinarily gifted artist.

Novaes was born in the mountains of Brazil, the ninth in a family of seventeen children. At fourteen she won a scholarship and was sent by the Brazilian Government to study in



© Oscar Pach

Mrs. Edward MacDowell

She has just won a \$5,000 Achievement Award. See page 23.

Paris. From the first, she won prizes and honors, and at seventeen began her career as a concert pianist. There are few pianists in the world today who have the beautiful tone, the marvelous technique and the fine musicianship of this Brazilian girl.

Madame Novaes is married, and has a little daughter. Her husband is a civil engineer. He accompanied her on her latest concert tour.

It is almost impossible for a woman to get an opportunity to conduct an orchestra. Most conductors arrive by way of the orchestra itself, and in the United States there is a prejudice against women as orchestra players.

For this reason Ethel Leginska is a pioneer. During the fall she has been conducting some of the first-class orchestras abroad—the Berlin



Wanda Landowska

Philharmonic, the Munich Konzertverein, the orchestra of the Paris Conservatoire, and the London Symphony—and she is to conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra in a concert in Carnegie Hall in January.

Leginska is also a pianist and composer. She has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony and other of the best orchestras, and her compositions include string quartettes, and now an opera. She is a modern of the moderns. Her piano playing is tempestuous and her compositions are full of dissonances, but colorful. Her appearance as orchestral conductor will be awaited with much interest. It will be the first time a woman has conducted a major orchestra in New York in many years.



Mme. Novaes



© Elsin.

Ethel Leginska

Editorially Speaking

Shall the People Amend?

DURING the last months of the campaign for the ratification of the Prohibition Amendment and the early months of the campaign for the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, there were numerous and tempery outbursts from the groups opposing one or both of these amendments. They declared their defeat was due to the method of amending the national Constitution. At that time a plan was publicly discussed whereby the possible ratification of these two amendments might yet be repealed. Probably, in soberer moments, these groups would not have allowed the public to know the plan, but in their delight in having found it, they let the cat out of the bag. Allowing time to elapse so that the connection was not too apparent, Senator Wadsworth became the representative in the Senate to put the plan into operation.

It consists of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which provides that future amendments, after being submitted by Congress, shall be referred to conventions called for the purpose and elected upon the issue of the amendment, or to a popular referendum. It further provides that when thirteen states have voted against an amendment, it shall be declared lost.

The slogan for this amendment is "back to the people"—that sounds democratic, plausible and fair-minded. Anyone is justified in thinking so who does not know that the originators of the amendment are those who, for half a century, used millions of dollars to keep the people from forming an honest opinion and from expressing it when formed. It is clear enough that these financial interests believe they can more easily dupe the people as a whole, than they can dupe the representatives of the people in Congress and the legislatures. Members of Congress and legislatures are usually selected because they can make some claim to superior education, general information and reasoning power. It was because of this superiority that "The Fathers" formulated the plan for amending the Constitution that has stood for one hundred and thirty years. Why change it?

The masses of the people include millions who have small mentality, superficial education and no real opportunity to learn the truth of questions concerning their every-day life. Very many of them are foreign born and have had little or no training in American schools; yet, such persons have votes in a referendum, and enough of them may be induced, as a result of money or promises, or dictation of employers, to defeat any measure.

Were there no question of the direct use of money, it must not be forgotten that there are several new forces which have come into existence with the past few years—the radio, paid newspaper advertising, great billboards, electric signs, announcements between movie films and the circularization of voters. Nowadays any man or any group of men who want to persuade the rank and file of the people to believe an idea employ all these agencies. They say they sell the idea to the people. Whether it be a new kind of chewing-gum, or a candidate for high office, or a vital reform, the same methods are employed. Specialists, very highly trained and very highly paid, take charge of such enterprises. When there is money enough and clever enough publicity agents the people can be fooled into believing almost anything they want them to believe.

In the December *Forum*, Frank Kent, writing on the "Psychology of Voting," declares what all observers must know to be the truth, and that is, that the most winning policy in any kind of a campaign is to "scare 'em." The present Child

Labor campaign is a pat illustration. It has been hard enough work for patient reformers to acquaint a minority of the intelligent people of the country with details of the effort to take children out of factories and mills where they are likely to be made into future charges upon the taxpayers as tuberculars or other dependents and to put them in schools. It is now an easy matter for the rich manufacturers' associations, who can make big appropriations from the profits of child labor, to "scare 'em." Their publicity agents can make lies look like truth and truth look like lies. They can afford to broadcast the misrepresentations by means of well-paid speakers, radios that shout the misrepresentations into the remotest homes of the land and billboards that lie to all who pass.

No longer do two sides of a question have an equal opportunity to persuade the public of the justice of their respective claims. The side with the most money wins. Even money could not persuade the voter if those in charge of the campaign told the truth. They don't. They "scare 'em."

If the Child Labor Amendment is defeated, it will certainly be a long time before there is another amendment. The resort to a Constitutional amendment was not made until it had been proved that Congress could pass no national law that would stand the test of the Supreme Court; therefore, the manufacturers now may well afford to pay for a big and overwhelming campaign because, if they are able to defeat the amendment, they may, undisturbed, scoop in the profits for several years to come, while stupid taxpayers will pay for the casualties, crime, tuberculosis and other evils that result from children being employed in ways that will prevent their normal health and development.

What is now happening to the Child Labor Amendment is likely to happen to every proposal arising in the future, and that is, that money, with its power to buy all the mediums in control in selling ideas to voters, will win, over reformers who have small funds, big ideas and an enormous capacity for sacrifice. The United States is at present faced by an entirely new situation, and until the present power of money to buy votes through its capacity to control these mediums is overcome, such an amendment is the most serious and destructive menace to American liberty of any law that has been proposed for many a day.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.



Hope Ahead for Peace

ON the threshold of the seventh year since the Great War ended, there seems, in spite of dark spots on the map, to be hope ahead for world peace. Elihu Root said recently that with such differences in belief and prejudices among nations it is foolish to try to get agreement on many things at first; that a perfect institution is a matter of long, slow development, and the chief thing to be done is to *get a beginning*. And the hope lies in the fact that, as we enter 1925, the beginnings are getting stronger, and there are new beginnings as well. The power of the World Court and the League of Nations is increasing. When the World Court was first formed, it had no compulsory jurisdiction; now many nations have bound themselves to accept its judgment. The Protocol of the League, a potential new force in the work for peace, goes even farther in outlawing war and in imposing obligatory arbitration of disputes between countries. Though it is delayed, many nations, including France, have accepted it, and there is good hope for the principles it lays down. From both within the League and without, the movement for branding war an international crime is

strengthening; and all these agencies for peace are being clarified to the public by constant discussion.

For us here in the United States there is promise too of closer cooperation with other nations. The President has condemned "isolation" as an outworn theory. He has extinguished the big Navy alarmist talk and offered conciliation to Japan. The invitation of the League of Nations for official representation at the Arms Traffic Control Conference next May, has been accepted. The prospect of the United States becoming a member of the World Court is brighter than ever before, for the President commands the allegiance of a majority of the next Congress, and he asks in no uncertain terms for our adherence to the Court.

There really is a good outlook for a happier New Year.



The Price of Child Labor

IT must not be forgotten that census figures do not give an adequate picture of child labor. The important question is that of the child's future and his value to himself and the nation. Does the child laborer have a fair chance in life? Is he likely to have a healthy and well-developed body? Has he sufficient education to give him earning capacity in his later years?

There is no question that child labor and illiteracy go together. The 1920 census gives 19,000,000 children seven to fifteen years old, and 2,260,000 or 11.8 per cent not attending school. The highest percentages of non-school attendance occur in those states which have the highest percentages of children at work. It is admitted that one of the greatest menaces of our democracy is our five million illiterates, of whom over 62 per cent are native-born. This figure counts only those who have had no schooling whatever. Besides these are the millions who have had some small school attendance but who are still near-illiterates.

The selective draft showed that most physical deficiencies have their beginnings in childhood. Thirty-three per cent of the men examined were found deficient, and many of their deficiencies were directly traceable to child labor. There is a loss in actual earning capacity, also, in beginning the working life too early. The United States Bureau of Education publishes a table which shows that the boy who stays in school till eighteen has earned more money by the time he reaches twenty-five than the boy who has started work at fourteen, and the earning power of the first at twenty-five was \$900 a year more than that of the second.

The evidence is overwhelming that child labor is depriving children of their right to a healthy body, to normal development, to education and to earning capacity in later life.



More Evidence

YOU will hear many times in the next few months that child labor is decreasing greatly in amount—so greatly that the states can easily manage what is left. Well, there have been improvements in many places and many occupations during the past dozen years or so—and for this every one with a heart must rejoice. But the census of 1920 showed a million children between ten and fifteen at work, and since that time the check exercised by the Federal tax law has been withdrawn. If there has been decrease, instead of increase, since then, it is yet to be proved. The *New York World*, in February, 1924, published a series of studies of child labor resulting from a 6,000-mile journey of inspection of mills, mines, beet fields, canneries, made by their correspondent, Henry F. Pringle, which claims that, even with allowance for bright spots, "there are many indications that, with the invalidation of the Federal law, the South began to lose in the struggle against the exploitation of children."

There isn't room here to review these articles, but Mr.

Pringle's testimony on the oyster and shrimp canneries of the Gulf states is particularly to the point. This business is peculiarly difficult to inspect, since it has no fixed hours but depends on the time when a load of shrimps or oysters comes in; but Mr. Pringle found it going on. And an ugly kind of work it is, as Mr. Lovejoy makes clear (page 9), and one that effects almost complete divorce from school. According to a county school superintendent, "the law compels but eighty days of school attendance (in Mississippi), and even this provision is vaguely enforced." Mr. Pringle was told by numberless residents in cannery cities that the whistle to announce a "catch" and call the shuckers to work, blew at any hour of day or night—a charge that the canners denied, protesting that they never allowed the whistles to blow before six A. M.

Harold Cary's articles in *Collier's*, within the past two years, also add their confirmation of the prevalence of child labor and take further props from the comfortable belief that things are getting better. Besides, how many children are few enough to leave to the slow mercies of state improvements?



Child Labor and States' Rights

THE National Child Labor Amendment is said to interfere with states' rights. It is a sound principle that the National Government should not intervene in state matters except for very serious reason. But here the serious reason exists. When human lives are at stake, ordinary considerations must give way; and this matter concerns the lives and health of the children, who are the country's most precious asset.

A man has the right to be unmolested in his own house, but if his house is on fire, and he is too drunk to rescue his children, his neighbors must go in and get the children out. In some of our states, the powerful interests that control legislation are drunk with greed for profits, and the health and lives of the children are made a sacrifice.

The Federal Government already takes a large hand in state affairs. State roads and bridges are built with the help of Federal money, under the Federal Highway Act. In the Western states, most of the schools were built with the proceeds of Government lands. Federal officers representing the Department of Agriculture inspect perishable foods and supervise the inspection of grading of grain. Federal officers representing the Bureau of Animal Industry supervise the eradication of tuberculosis in herds of cattle and horses. Representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission see that locomotives are inspected in accordance with its rules, and repair defects, if defects are found. In epidemics, whether among human beings or domestic animals, and in checking the ravages of insect pests, Federal and state authorities have to cooperate.

These cases, it may be said, are not on an exact parallel to the Child Labor Amendment; but the Prohibition Amendment is such a parallel. It was as distinct an interference with states' rights as the Child Labor Amendment can possibly be; yet it was, and is, strongly supported by most of the Southern states.

Every state has a right to protect its own children; yet no state can do this effectively while neighboring states let down their bars. Children in a state with high standards are taken across the border into a state with low standards and put to work there, and then returned to their home state, stunted in body and mind. Child labor can no more be held in by state lines than an epidemic or forest fire. We need a national law to meet a national evil.

No state has an ethical right to let its children's health and lives be sacrificed to a greedy commercialism. Sixty years ago, a nation-wide constitutional amendment was adopted abolishing black slavery. It is just as righteous and necessary to abolish the slavery of white children.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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What New Wind of Doctrine?

IN 1906 the first bills were introduced in Congress to regulate and limit child labor in this country by Federal law.

In the Senate one bill was introduced by Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana and another to the same end by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. In the House Mr. Herbert Parsons of New York introduced a measure with the same purport. These three were recognized as men of ability and soundly conservative views. Their espousal of the Federal control of child labor in the interest of the proper nurture and education of the child meant that they had facts which convinced them that the inequality of opportunity of children in the forty-eight states was so great as to be against the public interest.

In many parts of our country, north, south, east and west, the bodily injury, the mental retardation and even the moral deterioration of child labor was seen and realized as a public danger. Finally, after ten years of discussion and accumulating evidence, Congress, supported by a strong public opinion, passed the first Federal child labor act in 1916.

The states which had equal or substantially equivalent provisions were not affected by this act, but continued to enforce their own laws. They had no complaint, but rather were relieved of the competition of child-employing states. With the states employing young children, especially in the textile mills, where the old family employment system was often found, it was different. They were annoyed. A case was brought before the Supreme Court. In 1918 the Court decided (Justices Holmes, McKenna, Brandeis and Clark dissenting) that the law was unconstitutional. This act had forbidden the transportation in interstate commerce of goods manufactured in establishments where children were illegally employed.

During its brief period of enforcement a majority of the Congress and a large public had come to believe it so useful and fair that an effort to find another way to make Federal legislation effective was at once sought by Congress. After much legal study the second Federal child labor act went into operation in 1919. This act laid a ten per cent tax on the net income for the year of an establishment found to be employing children illegally. After three years of operation the Supreme Court declared this act unconstitutional. Neither decision of the court questioned the good purpose to be served. But it was now plain to constitutional lawyers that the methods by which Federal statutes could restrict child labor

were exhausted. Yet during all the period from 1906 to 1922 the opinion had grown that children have certain rights which *should* be inalienable, rights which belong to them equally as individuals rather than unequally as citizens of one state or another, and that the nation itself must guarantee the basic freedom from toil which defeats normal physical or mental or moral development. Only one way remained—to amend the Constitution.

The strength of opinion in favor of this course is indicated by the fact that at least twenty-five representatives and senators introduced resolutions to submit an amendment. After prolonged hearings the resolution to submit an amendment to the states for ratification was passed in June, 1924, by the required two-thirds majority in both houses, with the approval of many of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the United States, and with extraordinary popular support. This amendment is now before the states.

Of course a certain limited honest opposition of a highly technical and controversial character exists. No question of sound, courageous public policy ever lacks such opposition. It has its use. With that we are not concerned at present.

But new phenomena are appearing which there is neither time nor space to enumerate. One instance should suffice to put on guard those who might be misled by an alarmist, and at times legalistic, propaganda.

The violent storm of opposition which suddenly broke forth in the last weeks of the Presidential campaign is another matter. We see the National Manufacturers' Association, after appearing in vain against the amendment at the Congressional hearings, now attacking its ratification with lavish expenditure and ingenuity and indeed invention. Such an association has astounding influence over the utterances of journals which carry advertising of manufactured articles, as has been too well shown. Massachusetts, with its preferential referendum taken at the time of the Presidential election, is the first state to exhibit the result of this opposition and its allies. One small instance illustrates the disingenuous character of this attack from whatever angle it is made.

The late-defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, after endorsing ratification personally and approving the ratification plank of his state party platform, came out overnight with a statement that it had been brought to his attention that the amendment was "of Bolshevik origin" and he was therefore against it. We may ask who brought it to his attention and with what proof? But he gives no sign.

No, the "origin" was in the minds of conservative statesmen—Beveridge and Lodge—who introduced their bills in 1906 in the Senate of the United States—eleven years before the Russian Revolution. Their well-considered action led inevitably and irrevocably to the proposed amendment.

There is no new wind of doctrine, no intelligent change in public opinion. There has been a disastrous tempest in the once-brave Massachusetts teapot.

This amendment is destined to succeed as surely as democracy is destined to succeed, and is subject to the same attacks and delays on the road. All it needs is time and courage on the part of its supporters.—J. C. L.

COURSE I for every voter is twofold in its projects. On the one hand, it involves a complete understanding of what government may do for individual citizens; on the other, a genuine acceptance of the program of activities women may carry on in government.—Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, vice-president of the Illinois League.

The Opening of Congress

ON Monday, December the first, the last session of the Sixty-eighth Congress convened, and on Wednesday, the third, the President delivered to its members his greeting and his message. Departing from the custom established by President Wilson of delivering his message in person to a joint session of both houses, President Coolidge sent his message to be read by the reading clerks in both houses simultaneously.

As was expected, the President emphasized economy and the need for a business administration of the affairs of the Government. But many of the special legislative interests of the League were favorably mentioned for consideration in this report on the state of the Union.

Chief among these was the World Court. When the President advocated adherence to the Court according to the recommendation now before the Senate, some comments in the press professed to be uncertain as to which of the pending proposals he meant. It is generally, and the League believes legitimately, interpreted to mean reference to the Administration's recommendation, the Harding-Hughes proposal, which was endorsed by President Coolidge in his first message to the Congress last year.

The importance of the merit system in the civil service was recognized by the President, who recommended its extension by statute to postmasters of the first, second and third class and the field force of prohibition enforcement, without covering the present staff.

The necessity for consolidation of the welfare work of the District of Columbia was emphasized by the President, and his statement that an improvement would be effected if one commission directed all such work is an endorsement of one of the measures recommended in the League's child welfare program. That is, the creation of a Department of Public Welfare in the District of Columbia.

The two days preceding the President's message had been spent in both houses in the reorganization necessary to getting the work of the Congress under way. The death of three members of the Senate causes changes in committee chairmanships of special interest to the League.

Senator Borah of Idaho succeeds the late Senator Lodge as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which at the close of the last session had just reported out to the Senate two proposals for adherence of the United States to the World Court. One was the so-called Pepper plan, which a majority of the committee favored, and the other a minority report embodying the Harding-Hughes proposal, which had been endorsed by the Women's World Court Committee with an additional reservation proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana.

The Judiciary Committee is now headed by Senator Cummins of Iowa, succeeding the late Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. The Judiciary Committee has pending before it the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, to which the League in common with twelve other organizations is opposed.

The Education Committee, which has before it the proposal for a department of Education endorsed by the League and embodied in the Sterling-Reed Bill, is now headed by Senator Phipps of Colorado, who succeeds Senator Borah.

As the Congress organized on Capitol Hill, so women's organizations organized last week at the annual meeting of the Woman's Joint Congressional Committee to watch through its sub-committees women's special legislative interests. Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was elected chairman to succeed Mrs. Park, whose absence from Washington necessarily led to her retirement after four years as presiding officer of the Committee. Mrs. Ellis Yost of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was reelected as vice-president, Miss Marian Parkhurst of the National Committee for a Department of Education was elected secretary, and Mrs. Henry T. Baker of the Service Star Legion, treasurer.

At a sub-committee meeting following the general meeting, the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment was discussed and every representative reported on the work being done in the states by women's organizations.

Quantities of false and misleading information are being distributed by the enemies of ratification. Friends of ratification must meet the challenge confident that every objection can be met and that ratification will inevitably come if every League member does her share. Pamphlets are available at League headquarters. The forty-page and six-page pamphlets are being widely used and are as valuable as it was predicted they would be. They have been supplemented by a pamphlet issued by a group of organizations working jointly for ratification. It tells the story of the Massachusetts campaign and can be secured at League headquarters.—M. O.

The Meaning of a Vote

Mrs. Marvin J. Van Wagenen, a member of the Minneapolis League, was the winner of the first prize of \$50 awarded by the Minnesota League and the Minneapolis Tribune for the following letter on "What My Vote Means to My Home."

"MY vote means that I have a share in creating and modifying the conditions affecting my home. In voting on local or state charters and amendments thereto or on laws where the referendum is in force, I participate directly in changing these conditions.

"Through my vote I take part in selecting officials who will provide for an honest and intelligent expenditure of the money which my home contributes in taxes, who will insure the health of my home through providing for milk inspection, pure water, pure food and drug laws, adequate health, quarantine and industrial regulations, cleanliness of streets and garbage removal; who will safeguard my home through wise building regulations and efficient police and fire protection; who will contribute to its wholesomeness through wise provisions for libraries, art galleries, parks and playgrounds and the judicious regulation of places of amusement; who will foster the intellectual life of my home through adequate provisions for initiative-developing and character-building public schools.

"My home life is the richer because of the feeling of responsibility my vote develops in me, just as my home life is enriched by more active participation in open-minded discussions of community, state, national and international affairs."

Getting Together at Geneva

Before Miss Ely sailed for Europe last summer she promised to write a brief article for the benefit of the readers of The Woman Voter. While the National League of Women Voters has taken no position on the League of Nations, its members will be interested in this report by a member of the National Board who had unusual personal opportunity of observation at Geneva.

AN intelligent, useful citizen of New York asked another American who was on his way to Geneva this summer, "Do they keep anyone at Geneva when the League is not meeting?"

One of the most interesting experiences of my life was meeting the members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations. This permanent body of more than four hundred secretaries, experts and advisers of the League and Labor Bureau are working in this mill all day and all year, and they are the people who create the atmosphere of Geneva of which I had heard so much and which I could not comprehend before I went there. The mill may grind slowly but it grinds exceedingly fine and effectively! It is constantly making big experiments by common consent and appeal of fifty-five nations of the world. These experiments have con-

tributed to a breaking-down of racial and national prejudice and aloofness and have removed stumbling blocks to international good-will which would have seemed entirely impossible five years ago. The Secretariat is made up of people of many nationalities. Dame Rachel Crowdy, English, and head of the Welfare Section, the only woman to be given such a position on the League, told me that during the first years of the League work she quite naturally thought of whether it was a Japanese or a Czech or a Frenchman or a Dane with whom she was going to consult about some problem arising in her section, but that now she practically never thinks of the nationality of the expert.

The Labor Bureau, which is housed in an entirely separate building, has more than twenty nationalities represented on its payroll. Though the machine may be slowed up somewhat while waiting for minds with so many characteristics to understand each other, yet those who are watching this experiment see that in addition to the very real service the Bureau is rendering, good-will and larger understanding are very important results.

Ramsay MacDonald spoke of the magnificent practical work of the Departments, and M. Motta, this year's president, made us all think by asking the Assembly to consider what it would have meant to the world if the League had failed.

With all its other problems, such as minorities, mandates, international co-operation, refugees, opium, and exchange of population, the League is not apt to forget that its chief purpose is to try to discover how war may be prevented. The Protocol is the contribution of this Fifth Assembly. It is very important in studying the Protocol to remind ourselves constantly that the League is after all only the sum of the member nations. Many people seem to think of it as a small central body dictating to the world. The hundred or more delegates of all the nations who prepared and presented the Protocol were members of the First and Third committees, the Legal and Reduction of Armament Committees. Think for a moment how eager most of these nations are to find a practical plan for security—they who have rarely ever known what security is—and then realize the importance of the representatives of all the forty-eight nations at this Assembly coming to an agreement on such a controversial and vital document as the Protocol. When Briand, the practical politician, stood up and in the name of his government announced that France would sign the Protocol without reservations, surely a very important thing happened.

The Protocol in its present form may not be accepted by a majority of the nations, but fifteen have already signed it. Those of us who are eager that something definite and practical shall be provided for the prevention of war should rejoice that this courageous stand has been taken by such a brilliant, well-equipped, thoughtful body of men and women. As Herriot said, "We must make what is *right* mighty, and practical good sense must be combined with the message of love two thousand years old."—GERTRUDE ELY.

State Leagues in Convention

TWO state Leagues, Kentucky and Michigan, have just passed through the stock-taking period—in other words, a state convention. Both convention programs were like the proverbial Christmas stocking, filled to overflowing with "good things." In addition to the usual convention attractions, both Leagues were honored by a visit and stimulating address from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the National League of Women Voters.

Kentucky's third annual convention, over which Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson presided, opened on the morning of November 24 in Louisville and concluded with a mass meeting the night of November 25. Addresses by Mrs. William G. Hibbard, director of the fourth region; Mrs. Solon Jacobs,

former vice-president of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. John M. Kenny, president of the Tennessee League; Mrs. George R. Longnacker, of Maysville, Kentucky, and Professor S. E. Leland, of the University of Kentucky, presented an imposing array of arguments for League work and woman's increased interest in public affairs. Two addresses by Mrs. Catt—one at a luncheon and the other at an evening meeting, when she discussed "Men, Women and Politics"—proved a delightful treat for delegates and invited guests.

The League is to be congratulated on its selection of Miss Mary E. Sweeny, of Pinegrove, Kentucky, as its president for the next two years. Miss Sweeny, who is a recognized home economics expert and a member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky for some time, is also a former president of the National Home Economics Association. Convention action pledges the League's support of state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, state tax reform measures and adequate appropriations for the United States Women's Bureau.

Nearly two hundred women from all parts of the state—even as far north as Grindstone City—gathered in Detroit, December 2 and 3, for the fifth annual meeting of the Michigan League, of which Mrs. Craig Miller is president. The convention was opened by a luncheon at which Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, the energetic president of the Minneapolis League, spoke on "Accomplishments and Methods." Addresses and convention action centered around ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. In her address at the banquet Mrs. Catt especially considered the "powerful interests fighting the Amendment," and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, first vice-president of the National League, gave a scholarly presentation of the arguments for ratification at the closing convention session. Mrs. William G. Hibbard, director of the fourth region, was one of the honor guests at the banquet. Outstanding resolutions adopted favored immediate ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and American entrance into the World Court.

Our National Conventions

AS plans are being whipped into shape for the 1925 convention of the National League of Women Voters in Richmond in April, there is a natural tendency to turn back to the 1924 gathering in Buffalo and reflect upon its success. It will be most gratifying to League members to know that our meeting in Buffalo prompted the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce to write the following letter on December 11 to Miss Hauser:

"With Christmas just around the corner, I want to extend to you and through you to the officers and members of the National League of Women Voters the wishes of this Bureau for a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, as well as the entire community, recognize the high compliment you conferred upon Buffalo in selecting the 'Queen City of the Lakes' as one of your meeting places, and when you desire to return to our city you will find 'WELCOME' on the doormat."

The first delegate to the Richmond convention has been chosen. Mrs. A. K. Helle of St. Louis (Missouri), who holds this distinguished honor, has been planning for her trip to Richmond since November 8, when she was announced as the winner of the prize of a trip to the Richmond convention for securing more members than any other worker in the St. Louis League membership drive. Mrs. Helle's efforts added 348 new members to the St. Louis roster. This is the second time that Mrs. Helle has won the individual prize in the membership drive, and the Richmond convention will be the second national convention she will have attended as a guest of the St. Louis League.

Leagues and League Work

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO: An enthusiastic meeting of the board of the New Mexico League at Albuquerque established ratification of the Child Labor Amendment as the keynote of its legislative program. Mrs. R. R. Larkin, president, and other board members are now making intensive plans to bring about legislative approval of the amendment.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK: Anyone who is familiar with New York's crowded subways or follows the controversial transit situation of the metropolis may realize in an instant the intense interest displayed at the Twenty-first Assembly District League meeting in Erasmus Hall High School on December 8, when a round-table discussion on "The Transit Situation" was held.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: Erie County League members recommend a legislative luncheon as a very helpful and inspirational event at which to inaugurate legislative work. Mrs. Samuel J. Bens, chairman of the women's joint legislative committee of New York State, addressed the first luncheon on December 8.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS: In arranging a series of "Public Affairs" talks, open only to League members, the Cambridge League scored a double victory. The well-qualified speakers not only have stimulated members to give more attention to the subject matter of each lecture, but the announcement of restriction of attendance to League members has greatly increased the membership rolls.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The New Hampshire League is all set for a busy 1925. At the first board meeting with the new president, Mrs. Edwin P. Thompson, in Concord, December 11, enthusiastic plans were made with the help of Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region.

CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND: Here's a new way to swell your state quota. Mrs. George M. Brenson, a member of the Cranston unit, served as an election supervisor on November 4 and presented her remuneration to her section of the unit toward its share of the state financial quota.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA: The Evansville League was one of the several Leagues in the Middle West fortunate enough to have Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt as an honor guest during the last month. As in other addresses, Mrs. Catt inspired the Evansville League with her fearless denunciation of the opponents of the Child Labor Amendment.

HARTFORD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT: The county League is proudly displaying a trophy cup which is awarded by the state president, Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, to the League recording an "all-round excellence" plus a completed financial quota. Mrs. Otto G. Weidman is chairman of this wide-awake League.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN: A luncheon each month, at which a subject of county interest and pertaining to the League program is discussed, is very popular with members of the Milwaukee County (Wisconsin) League. "We usually have about one hundred and fifty women at each luncheon, and it constitutes a citizenship school in itself and has been our most successful way of

reaching people," writes Mrs. William H. Mayhew, executive secretary of the League.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: Up to the minute always, the Minnesota League turns to the radio for the presentation of its 1925 legislative program to the public. Every Tuesday afternoon in December radio owners tuning in to station WCCO in Minneapolis heard prominent League women discussing their legislative program relating to child labor, marriage laws, education and city charters.

MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY: Foreign relations is a subject very dear to the hearts of the Moorestown League, if one is to judge by the published program, which is printed in black on orange-colored paper and announces that every meeting up to the annual luncheon on May 6 is provided for.

ODANAH, WISCONSIN: Right on the heels of the formation of the first Indian League of Women Voters at the Odanah reservation in Wisconsin comes the first organization of an Indian Junior League of Women Voters. Fifteen young Indian girls at Odanah became so interested in the League of which their mothers were members that they prevailed upon Mrs. O. J. Little to help them organize a junior branch. Under the guidance of their president, Miss Josie LaPoints, the Indian girls are studying the Wisconsin League's Handbook of Citizenship.

PORTLAND, OREGON: Study groups considering outstanding features of the League's program are now the thing in Portland. A recent conference luncheon attended by Mrs. W. A. Shockley, of Reno, director of the seventh region, Mrs. Dallas Bache, president of the Oregon League, and Miss Hester Hollingshead, regional secretary, revealed the popularity of the study group proposal, and the Portland League is now interesting many new groups of women through the study classes.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND: Members of the Prince Georges County League are finding their series of thirteen lectures on citizenship "an organization builder." The Department of Social and Political Science of the University of Maryland is co-operating with Mrs. Edgar Brown, chairman of the League's political education committee, in the conduct of the lecture course.

ROME, GEORGIA: Mrs. L. L. Hendren, president of the Georgia League, and special committees of the Rome League are making big plans for the Georgia League convention in Rome, January 29, 30 and 31. Miss Belle Sherwin will be one of the honor guests.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: Ever since the National League of Women Voters presented Bruce Bliven as one of its speakers at the Buffalo Convention last April, he has been in much demand for other League gatherings. The St. Louis League had one of its largest audiences out on December 3 to hear Mr. Bliven speak on "Debunking Our Politics."

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: With "Ten Sets of Twenty Questions" on "Know Your Town" as their text book, members of the Wilmington League are thoroughly enjoying a series of round-table meetings held twice a month.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

The Juvenile Court

THE first Juvenile Court in the world was opened in Chicago, July 1, 1899. It was an attempt to take the child away from Criminal Court procedure and to treat him according to his need for guidance rather than in relation to one act of delinquency. During the past twenty-five years Juvenile Courts have been established in almost every state in the Union, in Europe and in the Orient. And side by side with the Juvenile Court has grown the institute for Juvenile Research.

Now the Citizens' Anniversary Committee, with headquarters in Chicago, has announced the observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the First Juvenile Court, and the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Establishment of the First Institute for Juvenile Research, in a three-days' meeting—January 2, 3, 4, at the City Club and the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago. It is believed that a review of the work of the Juvenile Courts and of progress in detention, probation and institutional care of children may help to prevent juvenile delinquency. Julia C. Lathrop, Judge Timothy Hurley, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Judge Ben Lindsey, Judge Mary Bartelme, are just a few of the speakers. Jane Addams is chairman of the committee, and has the support of able and distinguished committee chairmen and other officials.

A School of Politics

A THIRD School of Politics will be held by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, January 14-16, at Radcliffe College. "Foreign Affairs" is the subject, and addresses will be given by eminent authorities from Harvard University and the Federal State Department. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Massachusetts League, 607 Boylston Street, Boston.

A Woman Vice-President

MARY E. DILLON has just been made vice-president and general manager of the Brooklyn (New York) Borough Gas Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation. In 1903 Miss Dillon—who is also Mrs. Henry Farber—went with the company as a clerk in its office at Coney Island. Since then she has been working higher and higher—the titles chief statistician and assistant general manager being added to her name in 1918. In 1919 by her eloquence she nipped in the bud a strike

which looked serious. She knows the business through and through, and therefore sees nothing strange in this new title.

War—Its Cause and Cure

PLANS for the coming Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, to be held in Washington, January 18 to 24, were carried forward at a recent meeting—December 11-12—in New York, of the committees on Arrangements and Program. A preliminary program assigns subjects to days as follows: Sunday, January 18: afternoon mass meeting in the Belasco Theatre. Monday, the conference opens in the Hall of Nations, Hotel Washington, which is Conference headquarters, with an outline of the Aims of the Conference by Mrs. Catt, and the first discussion of Causes of War. The subject is continued all day Tuesday. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the theme is Cures of War, and Saturday is devoted to summing up, with adoption of conclusions. So far, the following speakers have definitely accepted invitations to appear: Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes, professor of history at Columbia; John Foster Dulles, counsel on reparation problems at the Versailles Peace Conference; Professor J. W. Garner, of the University of Illinois; Dr. Manley O. Hudson, professor of law at Harvard; Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States.

The method of the Conference, as said before, is to follow the addresses by open forums for adequate discussion. Though the aim is unbiased presentation of facts, two committees will endeavor to bring before the conference a program of work based on the discussions.

The eight national women's organizations that have cooperated to call the Conference are each entitled to a hundred voting delegates, each to pay a registration fee of \$5 upon presentation of credentials. Delegates are urged to do this before arrival. For information on the program, address Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, 1734 N Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Local Arrangements, Mrs. William L. Darby, the Ontario, Washington, D. C., and other inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Catt, Hotel Washington, after December 29.

Look back in the CITIZEN of December 13, page 24, for names of cooperating organizations.

Health Consultor

SALLY LUCAS JEAN, former Director of Health Education of the American CHILD HEALTH Association, is now telling professional and business groups how to develop their health and preparing educational programs for them, at 200 Fifth avenue, New York City, under the name, Consulting Service.

Hungary's Clergywomen

THE University of Debrecan, Hungary, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News*, has thrown the doors of its theological faculty open to women. By this decision, women may attend the lectures and take the examinations under the same conditions as men, but they cannot become or serve as clergymen. They may only act as teachers of religion in primary and secondary schools, and as missionaries.

Wyoming's New Commissioner

PROGRESSIVE Wyoming has not only a woman governor, but a woman State Commissioner of Child and Animal Protection—Mrs. B. M. Fields. In her new capacity, Mrs. Fields has charge of the orphans and dependent children of the state at Cheyenne. Of course in this motor age, animal protection is not so extensive a responsibility, but there is a humane side to be watched in bronco busting and steer roping.

GREAT BRITAIN has at last opened its press gallery to women, and the first to enter is Miss Stella Wolff Murray.

Election News, Still

SINCE we reported a contested election in the case of Mrs. R. R. Larkin, New Mexico, definite word has come that she was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket, and it is only because the election was close that there is any thought of her seat being contested. All the "outs," it seems, are contesting all the "ins" in both parties.

Mrs. Larkin, who is president of the New Mexico League of Women Voters, was nominated without being consulted, and put on no campaign at all.

Mrs. Soledad C. Chacon and Miss Isabel Eckles were reelected without question as secretary of state and state superintendent of public instruction, respectively.

A Citizenship Ruling

WOMEN who had married foreigners and hoped to regain their citizenship through the Cable law by residing one year in the United States are doomed to disappointment. A ruling has been passed by the State Department at Washington saying that citizenship thus acquired will be forfeited if residence in Europe is resumed.

Miss Brandeis

MISS SUSAN BRANDEIS, daughter of Associate Justice Brandeis, has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. Miss Brandeis' title is Special Assistant to the United States Attorney, New York City.

A Woman Racer

IT is announced that Mrs. Delphine Cromwell, sister of Horace Dodge, automobile manufacturer, will drive one of the motor speed boats in the races for the gold cup at Manhasset Bay, next August. So far no woman has ever contended for this particular kind of blue ribbon.

Women Police in Europe

ACCORDING to the *International Woman Suffrage News*, Stockholm, Sweden, has six women police, who have greatly benefited the service—at least that is what the Chief of Police says.

Turkey also has the right to employ women police, by its latest reform measure; though what use it has made of the privilege, we can't say.

London's Bus Lady

IN the May 17, 1924, *CITIZEN* we told of Helen Schultz, who is running a bus line in Mason City, Iowa. Apparently it is a profitable business, for Helen Jane Kelly has started a line in London. She has six busses and her only regret is that the London laws prohibit her driving one of them.

A Ballot "Pledge"

FROM a dependable correspondent in Texas we have gleaned an illuminating election item: "I wonder if you know about the 'pledge' on the ballot used in the Democratic primaries in our state? The nominees are selected in a primary election. At the top of the ballot are these words: 'I am a Democrat and promise to support the nominees of this primary.' Ever since that has been placed on our ballots, the minority that controls our government has been growing smaller and smaller and more corrupt because many of the most intelligent and conscientious of our citizens, rather than be bound by such a

pledge, remain out of the primaries, and then, when a candidate is chosen in that primary such that they can not support, they remain away from the polls in the general elections—it being *unthinkable* that they should vote for a *Republican*! Of course many thousands conscientiously 'feel bound by their pledge' and vote the ticket straight."

Mrs. MacDowell

MRS. EDWARD MACDOWELL, whose picture is on page 15, and who has long been known among music lovers as the foremost exponent of Edward MacDowell's music, has just been awarded the \$5,000 prize offered by the *Pictorial Review* to the woman who made the most valuable contribution to the advancement of human welfare during 1923—the first award in this interesting competition.

Mrs. MacDowell's great work, which is responsible for the prize, is the Artists' Colony established at Peterborough, New Hampshire. Ideal conditions for creative art are not easy to find or within the means of most artists. Here, in the midst of New Hampshire hills, in the loveliest surroundings of forest and birds, musicians, painters, sculptors and writers find inspiration and restful living. Little cabins tucked away in the woods, assured privacy during working hours, good food at the right time on the doorstep, at a nominal cost, and social intercourse when the day's work is done, to take or leave, have stimulated artistic achievement, as many men and women, creators of the beautiful, gladly testify.

Several hundred women were recommended to the board of award, but the twenty-one judges found that only seven came properly within the scope of the award. These were Mrs. MacDowell, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Annie Jump Cannon, Judge Florence E. Allen, Miss Martha Berry and Mrs. Margaret Sanger.

Mrs. MacDowell is the widow of the famous composer, and herself a pianist. She studied with him when he was professor of the pianoforte at the Darmstadt Conservatory, Germany, and was closely associated with all his musical work. She tours the country every year, giving interpretations of MacDowell music.

American Women's Progress

AN exposition depicting the achievement and progress of American women is planned for next April, to be held in Chicago. It will be nationwide in its scope—the first of its kind. On the committee in charge are: Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, Mrs. Silas Strawn, Mrs. John V. Farwell. Full details are still lacking, but will be reported later.

General Federation Notes

BY LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE Civil Service Division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will work hand in hand with the legislative department to bring about law enforcement. One way to help enforce the Volstead law is to have every law-enforcement officer placed under civil service instead of political appointment, according to Imogen B. Oakley, Philadelphia, chairman.

Mrs. Oakley was an important speaker at the Los Angeles Biennial and her recommendation was embodied in a resolution, which passed the convention, asking Congress to place law-enforcement officers under the merit system.

THE board of directors of the General Federation will meet at General Federation headquarters in Washington the week of January 12. At this time a program chairman for the Council meeting will be named, and a tentative program outlined.

THE General Federation *News*, official organ of the G. F. W. C., goes, by request, to two far countries. Mrs. Calvin Klopp Staudt, of Bagdad, Mesopotamia, uses it in the woman's club there; Mrs. S. C. Jamel, a Syrian, in Jerusalem, also gets it. Mrs. Jamel writes: "I wish the women of this country could follow your example in America where you have such wonderful chance of meeting. We have a certain club composed of Christians, Jews and Moslems, but this is only for Jerusalem women. It would be much more useful if we could invite women from all parts of Palestine."

MRS. KATE T. ABRAMS, newly-appointed vice-chairman of legislation in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Gilbert Davis, chairman, represented the Federation at a meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee, held at General Federation headquarters, to confer on plans for pushing the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

The important group of expert men and women who spoke for the amendment formed an organization to associate their own various organizations in a drive for ratification by the forty-two state legislatures meeting during the coming year.

The executive committee of the General Federation board of directors, in session in Washington simultaneously, endorsed the proceedings of the Ratification Committee, and a letter is to be sent by Mrs. Davis to all state legislative chairmen, urging that women of the nation mobilize for the "Child Labor Amendment Ratification" drive.

The Present Evil

(Continued from page 10)

there are over 123,000 children from ten to sixteen working in industrial and commercial occupations.

Not only physicians, but also labor unions and progressive employers are of the opinion that a long working day is injurious to adults, lowering their vitality and making them liable to disease, especially tuberculosis. It is much more injurious to children, who need rest and recreation in order to insure proper physical development. Excessive fatigue, during the years of adolescence, may change the whole course of a child's life.

The problem of safeguarding children, fourteen to eighteen, from the risks of occupational diseases and from death or injury from industrial accidents is very serious, and presents many complications. It is generally understood that children are more subject to some occupational diseases than adults. Their lack of experience leads them to take chances and expose themselves to needless risks. It is well known that certain trades in which work is carried on in an atmosphere filled with dust lead straight to tuberculosis, and that the percentage of deaths from tuberculosis in the dusty trades is enormously in excess of the normal proportion in recognized healthy employments. Lead poisoning is also very common among painters and other lead workers. Young boys and girls, who have not yet attained their growth, and who do not know how to safeguard themselves from the dangers attendant upon the handling of acids, or upon working in an atmosphere laden with poisonous gas, are allowed to work at such occupations in many states. Twenty-two states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from work in or around poisonous acids, dyes, gases, dust, red or white lead, etc.

Children are also more susceptible to accidents than adults. Curiosity leads them to experiment with everything in their new environment. They try to find out just how machinery works, and are always ready to take chances. If they are not kept away from dangerous machinery or from other hazardous situations, they are apt to be killed or maimed for life.

Accidents are apt to happen in connection with work at various sorts of machines. Stamping and trimming presses, which cut out or mold metal, are the cause of far too many. A typical accident is that to a girl of seventeen who was operating a press which pierced holes in shells. One of the shells stuck, and in trying to remove it the girl accidentally started the machine and caught her fingers between the two iron parts as they came together. The first finger of her right hand was so badly

smashed it had to be amputated.

Accidents often occur on power printing presses. One boy, who was trying

before the power could be shut off his arm was crushed almost to the shoulder and had to be amputated in order to save his life.

Another child of fifteen was employed near a circular saw. In some fashion his hand became caught, and was so severely lacerated that it was necessary to amputate it at the wrist.

One fourteen-year old boy, while adjusting the belt on a shaft, was caught on the belt and carried around the shaft. When they took him down he was dead.

Many states still allow children, fourteen to sixteen, to work in dangerous occupations, and still more states have no laws regulating the employment of young persons, sixteen to eighteen, in these occupations.

Although thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia regulate, in some way, the labor of persons under eighteen, such regulation is inadequate in many states. To analyze the adequacy of such laws it is necessary to compare every provision in one state law with every provision in the laws of other states. Space forbids such a comparison, but a summary may be made, classifying the occupations dealt with into a few groups:

Twenty-one states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from working at dangerous machinery. (Other states prohibit from five to twenty kinds of machine work.)

Nineteen states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery, and thirty-nine states have no laws prohibiting children, sixteen to eighteen, from this hazardous occupation.

Thirty-seven states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from heavy work in the building trades, scaffolding, etc.

Thirty-nine states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from work on railroads.

Twenty-nine states have no laws prohibiting boys, fifteen to sixteen, from running elevators.

Twenty-five states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from adjusting belts to machinery.

Thirty-four states have no laws prohibiting children, fourteen to sixteen, from working around explosives.

A Federal law could cure, to a great extent, both of the evils of child labor; it could prevent the employment of children under fourteen, and it could regulate the labor of children, fourteen to eighteen, wherever necessary. Moreover, the passage of a Federal law constitutes a great incentive for states to raise their standards, and so insure double protection to the children in those states. During the time when the first Federal law was in effect, many states brought their law up to the Federal standard. They did this because of the way in which the United States Children's Bureau enforced the law. In all states which had standards as high as that of the Federal law, state officials were sworn in as Federal deputies, so that the enforcement of the Federal law

QUESTIONS ABOUT CHILD LABOR DISCUSSED IN THIS NUMBER

Does Child Labor exist?

The census of 1920 reported over a million child laborers. See Lovejoy, pages 9-10; editorial, 17; advocates overstate, Putnam, 12. "Why not leave it to the states?"

State laws give unequal protection; many are below Federal standard; the evils of child labor spread across state lines. Lovejoy, pages 9 and 24; Abbott, 11; Kelley, 29.

Why a Federal amendment?

The failure of the states, plus technical unconstitutionality of two Federal laws. Abbott, page 11; Catt, 16; Kelley, 29.

What is the proposed Federal amendment?

See text on page 9.

Who were its sponsors? Who are its supporters?

Lathrop, page 18 (Woman Voter); Abbott, 11, for legislators who introduced it. Smith, 14, for organizations supporting.

Who are its organized enemies?

Smith, page 14; Kelley, 13.

What of the charge that the amendment is Bolshevistic, will break up homes, nationalize children, etc.?

This is a smoke screen. Kelley, page 13.

If the amendment is ratified, would Congress prohibit all persons under eighteen from doing any work?

"Congress isn't a lunatic asylum," Kelley, page 29. Congress would go the limit, Putnam, 12; Compare the two child labor laws enacted by Congress, Abbott, 27.

What is the purpose of the amendment?

Protection of those under eighteen who need protection. Lovejoy, pages 9, 10, 24.

Why fix the age at eighteen?

Kelley, page 30.

Does the amendment threaten state rights and infringe constitutional liberties?

Blackwell, page 17—no; Putnam, 28—yes.

to show how rapidly he could force sheets of cardboard through a press, caught his hand between the rolls and

was in the hands of state inspectors. Thus the states found it to their advantage to raise their standards. State labor officials themselves at their last convention declared that a Federal law would aid the states in the enactment and administration of child labor laws. It is interesting to note that since the last Federal law was declared unconstitutional, not one state has raised its law up to the standards contained in that law.

It is evident that the power of Congress should not be cut off at the age of fourteen, for in this way Congress could reach only one of the evils of child labor: that of the industrial exploitation of children under fourteen. With power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons up to the age of eighteen, Congress can establish an eight-hour day for children, fourteen to sixteen, and after making thorough studies of occupations which are harmful to young persons, it can limit them to children of appropriate age.

The fact that thousands of children under fourteen are allowed to labor in industry and commerce, that thousands of children are permitted to labor for nine to eleven hours a day, and finally that countless numbers are exposed to disease and accident, makes it imperative that Congress be given the power to take immediate action.

For and Against

(Continued from page 14)

character or connections of the men and women who support the amendment.

The Woman Patriot, ex-anti-suffrage organ, edited by J. S. Eichelberger, which opposes the amendment in its own pages and furnishes to opposing agencies and the press "copy" attacking women leaders of organizations supporting the Child Labor Amendment and other social legislation.

This combination of forces against the Child Labor Amendment includes the same elements that fought the woman suffrage amendment, the prohibition amendment, and is still fighting state labor laws for women and children. Its publicity agencies are the same that have attacked women leaders and women's organizations constantly throughout the past two or three years, accusing them of being "controlled from Moscow" and attacking the leaders as "reds" and "Bolsheviks."

The *Dearborn Independent*, which nearly a year ago published an anonymous article attacking the Women's Joint Congressional Committee and its member organizations, has since come out against the Child Labor Amendment for the same alleged reasons.

The basis of all such attacks, and virtually the language of them, is to be found in two pamphlets: one containing

reprinted articles by J. S. Eichelberger, editor of the *Woman Patriot*, under the title of "Organizing Revolution Through Women and Children," and

the other a brief against the Child Labor Amendment by James A. Emery, counsel and lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

If you are a confirmed city dweller, fond of things that happen indoors to crowds of people, fond of the rush and roar of traffic, the solid feeling of smooth concrete, the comforting nearness of vertical walls, the smell of gasoline smoke and burning oil, then you can read Struthers Burt's "*Diary of a Dude Wrangler*" with detached and amused interest. But if you like the open country, and above all if your heart is west of the Mississippi Valley and your body east of it, beware. You are in danger of smelling brown grasses under the summer sun, of seeing distances that stretch and rest your eyes, of feeling that lift of spirit and body that the trail brings, and of crashing back to the reality of sidewalks and narrow walls with an ache in your throat

and a longing in your heart. Wyoming is Mr. Burt's particular "land of heart's desire." His book is the account of his adventures in buying land and starting a dude ranch. But it is more than that; it is a present-day study of the East discovering the West, with its different country, climate, people, social structure, ideas and ideals. The book is full of the quiet humor of actual events. Its prose is a delight to both ear and eye.

It is a long way from Wyoming to London, and a longer way from the interested mind of Mr. Burt to the super-civilized and tired minds of John Galsworthy's characters in "*The White Monkey*." The book is a sequel to the Forsyte Saga in that its characters are the members or friends of that slow-moving family. Fleur Forsyte Mont, scarcely twenty, with her Chinese room, her Pekingese, her collected celebrities and her husband, Michael, who is a friend of the world, and incidentally an editor, are hero and heroine. The story presumes to be told from their point of view, a point disillusioned and romantic, world-weary and hectically eager. Mr. Galsworthy has been unable to omit his pet victims of the social order, this time in the guise of a packing clerk who "snooped copies" to pay his wife's doctor bills, and the wife who posed "in the altogether" to earn money for a passage to the paradise of Australia. Long ago the author established his social sense and his skill in novel-making. These are not enough to make "*The White Monkey*" more than thin, stuffy and repetitious.

Historical novels, like books about the war, swing back and forth on the pendulum of public favor. Just now, with Hergesheimer and Thomas Beer writing Americana, they are up, and the work of Mary Johnston becomes newly interesting. She has labored for many years in the historical field. Her latest book is "*The Slave Ship*," a study of the eighteenth century slave trade. It is also a study of David Scott, who tells the story. He is a Scotch political prisoner, sold as a white slave, who runs away from his master and becomes a trader in black slaves. The book is difficult to read and uncertain in its emphasis. One seems to feel the author's interest wavering between the history of the slave trade and the psychology of David Scott. Some of the difficulty lies in the mannerism of shifting from first to third person in detailing the hero's



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Alice Brown's record is the record of her books. For her writing career began early, and her production of novels, short stories, plays, poems, has been a full, rich stream. She belongs to the small distinguished group of New England writers of the older generation. Miss Brown was born, 1857, in New Hampshire. Her girlhood was spent on a farm and her academic education finished at Robinson Seminary, Exeter. Then came school teaching—in the country, in Boston; and then she turned to writing altogether. In 1915 she won Winthrop Ames' \$10,000 prize with her play, "*Children of Earth*." Her latest novel is "*Old Crow*," which was followed by a narrative poem, "*Ellen Prior*," and she has just finished a play about Charles Lamb.

mental processes. There is always a feeling of unreality, of words and paper rather than of actual life. The very ship which gives the book its title is a ship described by a land-dweller. But, in spite of its faults, the book has great value as a social document. It emphasizes the way in which the Negroes came to this continent. Captured, beaten, chained, outraged, separated from their villages and torn from their families, they were dragged here against their wills by the white folk of that day. Miss Johnston's descriptions of the slave traffic make it clear that white slave-traders and slave-buyers, and, by their tacit acceptance the entire public, created the situation which has led to the present race problem. Although the author does not forecast the future, the conclusion is plain. We of the twentieth century cannot escape responsibility for the problem whose seeds were sown by our ancestors of the eighteenth century.

"*Doctor Doolittle's Circus*," that delightful "greatest show on earth," which included the strange pushmi-pullyu and the talking horse, to say nothing of the marvelous doctor himself, escaped from the Christmas list of children's books. It was a pity, for the Doctor Doolittle books are the most delightful imaginative stories which have appeared in years. Since Christmas shopping is over, we suggest you adopt the principle of "un-birthday" gifts.

AREREADING of *Our Governmental Machine*, by Schuyler C. Wallace, the greater part of which has appeared serially in THE WOMAN CITIZEN, increases the conviction of the value of this popular study of our government; both for the layman and for the student. In a very clear and interesting way, Mr. Wallace deals with some of the aspects of government which are now undergoing much consideration, and he brings keen observation, much common sense, and considerable humor to the discussion. Practical information for the beginner is tucked in with none of the dryness that is usual in such books. Especially we wish that the chapter on "Framing the Constitution" might be read by those who think of that document as proof against all progress.

It is a book to keep in your political library, and to go back to for telling arguments for discussions and speeches.

A valuable new general survey of state government is contained in "*American State Government*," by John Mabry

The Diary of a Dude-Wrangler, Scribner, 1924. \$3.00.

The White Monkey, Scribner, 1924. \$2.00.

The Slave Ship, Little, Brown, 1924. \$2.00.

Doctor Doolittle's Circus, Stokes, 1924. \$2.50.

Our Governmental Machine. Knopf, 1924. \$1.50.

American State Government. Appleton, 1924. \$3.75.

Mathews. The book covers admirably nearly every question that could be asked concerning state government. It has besides much interesting and up-to-date practical information about such questions as the direct primary, the initiative, referendum and recall, and separate chapters are devoted to labor legislation, law enforcement and the newer forms of local government.

Professor Mathews has had unusual opportunity to obtain first-hand information about his subject through his service on two state commissions for the study of efficiency and economy in state government, those of Illinois and Oregon. The book is an admirable reference book for your library. G. F. B.

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

held in the United States on this subject. Traffic problems in the District have become acute. The press is full of major and minor traffic accidents. Spurts of police vigilance have resulted in the arrest of hundreds of traffic violators, but the matter has become more than one of discipline—a question of facilities, administration of laws and necessities, not only at the capital but throughout the country. Washington gives the impression of having the greatest automobile saturation of any city of its size in the country. The parking arrangements are such that it is practically impossible to get near the point of destination if such happens to be anywhere in the downtown districts. The only way Cabinet officers and other officials are able comfortably to approach their buildings is to reserve a parking space with a foot or two to spare on each side. President Coolidge addressed the nine hundred delegates to the Conference and went to the heart of the matter when he said:

"The problem is but one of those inherent in advancing civilization. The increasing demands upon our highways from a growing population, the development of new uses, the imposition of modes of transportation not contemplated when they were created have brought about congestion, confusion and conflict, until the yearly toll of traffic accidents has reached an appalling total."

Briefly, the results of the conference were a provision for continuity of its work through a committee, and a proposition for a second national conference to be called in about a year. The final report of the conference, which, by the way, had spent months in a preliminary study of the whole matter in its various committees, was that the "problem is primarily one of organization, which must rest upon a sound basis of legislation. It requires, first, proper facilities which, by promoting a free and even flow of traffic, will reduce at the same time the accident hazard and the extent

of regulations required; second, a thoroughly considered and effectively enforced system of traffic regulation, and, third, a comprehensive program of co-operative action by all elements of society to promote the development of proper facilities, effective regulation and widespread education. Uniform, impartial enforcement of reasonable requirements by adequate and properly organized police is a primary necessity in reducing street and highway accidents. Furthermore, the most abundant provision of adequate streets and highways, the most careful working out of traffic regulations and the most vigorous enforcement of traffic laws, to be one hundred per cent effective in the reduction of accidents, must be supplemented by a sense of personal responsibility instilled in every motorist and every pedestrian."

The conference was national in scope and held under the auspices of the Department of Commerce in the new Chamber of Commerce Building. Several Representatives in Congress have asked for special treatment in the matter of parking privileges. A good deal of a Congressman's time is taken up by visits to the several departments in behalf of constituents—and then Congressmen come out and find that the police have left a card in their cars summoning them to the police station for having overstayed the parking time.

Congress will take a Christmas holiday from the 20th of December until the 29th, and on New Year's Day. The President will stay at home and rest over Christmas. He continues his informal breakfasts with Congressmen and others with whom he wishes to confer, who may be seen trudging along the avenue early these frosty mornings, some with high hats and some with hungry looks. The Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia was not invited to breakfast. The doings for the Grand Duchess here were both picturesque and embarrassing. There seemed to be some among the hostess group who wished to have royal honors for her ladyship, including access to the President's room at the railroad station and a royal Russian flag to drape over her chair as she received those who desired to pay respects. The situation was odd, indeed. Of course, for years the old Russian régime has been more or less represented by friends and co-workers of the former Russian Ambassador, Bakmetieff, who kept alive a keen interest and sympathy in starving Russian children. So the Bakmetieff group here was primed to meet the Grand Duchess Cyril, and disappointed over the lack of obeisance, all of which, in a few words, seemed ridiculous and in poor taste.

Several questions are at the point of emergence here. Both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate are becoming impatient with the indefinite situation regarding the French war debt to the

United States—whether there is any intention to pay, whether there will be any mitigation on our part, etc. The state of the Navy is being harangued by Senator King, Democrat, and President Coolidge has again stated his opposition to competitive armaments, and, on the other hand, his insistence upon an adequate Navy, commensurate with the Arms Conference treaty.

Legislation is being introduced covering proposed constitutional amendments to clarify the situation regarding the election of President and Vice-President which came up forcibly in the recent election, where the third party was expected to make a more disturbing showing than it did. Senator Johnson has introduced a proposition whereby a President would be elected by a plurality in the Electoral College rather than by a majority. This whole question is about to emerge in both Houses, and although no one expects much discussion at this session, it will be a subject for consideration.

History

(Continued from page 11)

This injunction applied only to the Western Judicial District of North Carolina. An appeal was taken by the Government to the United States Supreme Court and, pending a decision by that court, the act was enforced in other parts of the country. It was administered by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, under a system of cooperation between Federal and state labor officials. The basis for this cooperative functioning was laid in the act itself, which made it possible to accept for the purposes of the Federal act the certificates of age or work permits issued under state authority.

On June 3, 1918, after the act had been in effect nine months and three days, the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the North Carolina court and declared the law unconstitutional by a vote of 5 to 4.

Congress next sought to use its taxing power for the protection of children. On November 15, 1918, Senator Pomerehne of Ohio introduced as an amendment to the Revenue Act a provision placing a prohibitive tax (10 per cent) upon the annual net profits of establishments violating the standards set up by the previous child labor law. This measure, passed February 24, 1919, became the so-called "Child Labor Tax Act" and went into effect on April 25, 1919.

The opponents of the act again contested its constitutionality, and on May 15, 1922, the Supreme Court, this time by a vote of 8 to 1, declared the law unconstitutional, on the ground that it

was not a legitimate exercise of the taxing power of Congress.

Inasmuch as these two attempts of the Federal Government to extend its protection to child laborers were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court—in both cases without any reference to the merits of the law—President Harding and President Coolidge urged upon Congress the necessity of giving to Congress through a constitutional amendment the power to legislate in this field.

Joint resolutions proposing amendments were promptly introduced in both House and Senate. In the Senate, Senators Lodge of Massachusetts, Walsh of Montana, Shortridge and Johnson of California, McCormick of Illinois and a number of others proposed amendments; in the House of Representatives, Foster of Ohio, Johnson of Washington, Taylor of Colorado, Cooper of Wisconsin, Perlman of New York and some nineteen other Congressmen from the North and West sponsored amendments.

The states have had over two years in which to show to what extent they might be expected to supply, through their own legislative measures, the need which the Federal law had filled. Since the last law was declared unconstitutional the legislature of every state has held at least one regular session, but, although some advances were made, not one of the thirty-five states whose child labor standards fell below those fixed by the former Federal laws has brought its laws up to that standard in every particular. Clearly, the only recourse is an amendment giving Congress power to act.

During the entire period of agitation for Federal action in this field it has not been urged that the power of the Federal Government should be exclusive. Both the first and second Federal child labor laws sought only a minimum national standard. State laws that were higher were still operative and were enforced by state machinery. Only in a relatively few communities was Federal enforcing machinery necessary. State officials charged with the enforcement of state child labor laws very generally testify that the Federal act increased the respect for the state laws. Instead of discouraging, the Federal laws stimulated the sense of local responsibility for the children of the state. The proposed amendment does not present a choice between alternatives of state and Federal action, but offers a possibility of cooperation between the state and Federal governments in protecting the children, who belong to both the state and the nation.

Federal cooperation of this kind is not a new thing. In recent years a number of measures—notably the Federal Pure Food and Drug Act, the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act and the White Slave Law—which have provided for Federal assistance in solving prob-

lems once thought purely local, but now grown national in scope, have been passed by Congress and have been satisfactorily enforced.

Congress has already shown what kind of child labor laws it would pass because it has twice passed laws in the belief that it had the power the amendment would give it. State and Federal officials have proved that they can work together effectively to enforce state and Federal child labor standards. We know what was the cost to the people of the administration of a Federal law—less than \$150,000 annually.

The question then is, shall we make it possible to extend the nation's aid to the nation's children?

A Line on the Movies

BY IRENE THIRER

ROMOLA—The much heralded Gish production, Lillian's first since last year's exquisite "White Sister," is really, though we are loath to admit it, much ado about nothing. The film is pictorially beautiful, with some fine character representations and mob scenes. But the widely read story from George Eliot's powerful pen goes pretty dull in cinema version. The plot concerns the romance and the woes of the beautiful Romola, daughter of a brilliant Florentine scholar, and brings three other persons—a hero, a villain and another woman—into her life. Dorothy Gish, in this last mentioned rôle, is given a real chance to play up her comic talents. Ronald Coleman and William Powell are capable enough screen actors, but their abilities are sadly wasted under frills, ruffles and curled wigs. Both are too modern for this. We don't think the youngsters will care much about this one. A Metro-Goldwyn release, produced by Inspiration Pictures, directed by Henry King.

GREED—If you like a realistic movie, without a few tons of movie hokum thrown in, you'll like "Greed." It's a faithful, if somewhat vulgar, reproduction of Frank Norris's famous story "McTeague." Erich von Stroheim has directed the picture in a manner which clearly proves that there are some artists connected with the motion-picture business. "Greed" is the story of the tragedy brought about by a \$5,000 lottery prize. Zazu Pitts is excellently cast as the miserly wife to Gibson Gowland's perfect McTeague. This production won't have any appeal for the youngsters, but it's one that you shouldn't miss if you like the real reel. A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production.

ISN'T LIFE WONDERFUL?—D. W. Griffith brings back from Europe the loveliest thing he has ever attempted in the way of films. Mr. Griffith and his company of players went to Germany to film actuality, and they have succeeded. There's no plot to "Isn't Life Wonder-

† Hammer v. Dagenhart, 247 U. S. 251.

ful?"—adapted, by the way, from Major Geoffrey Moss's "Dawn." It's an episode in the lives of a German family, depicting their poverty and their joys after the World War, with a strain of eternal love running through the film. There are no villains; there is no vamp. This is indeed a beautiful piece of cinema art. Carol Dempster, Neil Hamilton and Lupino Lane play the leads with an enthusiasm for their respective parts which knows no bounds. A United Artists production.

HUSBANDS AND LOVERS—This is a lot of fun. And mostly the result of Lewis Stone's excellent performance. The matrimonial triangle takes its place as the theme. Lew Cody is the villain, of course, and one whose suavity gets foiled just at the delightful climax. Florence Vidor is a mighty comely, unpetted and unappreciated (by her hubby only) wife. Everybody ought to enjoy this wholesome film. A First National production, directed by John M. Stahl.

THE ROUGHNECK—It seems that all they endeavor to do with Mr. George O'Brien is to show up the pronounced flexibility of his muscles and the evenness of his teeth. George follows "The Man Who Came Back" and "The Painted Lady" with another clothesless South Sea rôle in "The Roughneck," though he's not rough at all, as you may imagine. Billie Dove is a pretty enough feminine lead, with no real part whatsoever. Harry T. Morey makes a frightfully villainous villain, but an interesting one. The picture is almost entirely confined to George's heroic escapade, and children will eat it up. A William Fox production, from the book by Robert W. Service.

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CHILD LABOR AND THE CONSTITUTION

By RAYMOND G. FULLER

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Dangerous

(Continued from page 12)

in all the cotton mills of the South, and but 218 in those of the rest of the country—numbers which hardly seem to make necessary so dangerously injurious a measure to the rest of the youth of the country as this amendment—even if they had not already been very considerably reduced since 1920. Of course the Secretary is far too busy a man to look up everything for himself—he must therefore have been furnished his facts (?) by the proponents of the measure. Is it not reasonable to suppose that had they had better reasons they would have stated them?—had they known of a "better 'ole" would they not have gone to it? The truth is that there is none.

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," says the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, yet the first section of the proposed Twentieth Amendment states unequivocally "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." "Choose ye this day which ye will serve." If this amendment passes no one under eighteen will hereafter have a right either to liberty, the acquisition of property, or the pursuit of happiness—if his happiness chance to lie along the lines of productive endeavor. Better deprive him of the only other thing guaranteed him by our Constitution—life itself—than to leave him that, while taking away from him all that men have found has made life worth living.

As has already been said, the states would never have ratified the Constitution had it not been for the guarantees furnished by the first ten amendments, both to the liberty of the individual states and of the individual citizens. Are we wise to do away with these safeguards of liberty? If we do so, are we even remotely fair to the youth of today? Is it justifiable to deprive young men and women of their inherent rights—the right to earn a living, the right to take their share of the family burdens, the right to put themselves through college should they so desire, the right to help in the work of the world—just because some people with ill-developed zeal want for one reason or another to deprive them of these rights?

Far more important, however, than the unfairness and injury to children which this amendment will entail, great as that is, is the danger to the country in the present tendency to centralize government in Washington. The second section of this amendment is a specious attempt to make it appear that the power of the states is not interfered with by the first section. Of course it is absolutely done away with under the age limit of the amendment and this section

can therefore have no other object than to mislead. It is as follows: "Section 2. The power of the several states is unimpaired by this article, except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress." As well say, after condemning a man to hang for the crime of murder, "The freedom of a man to live his own life after execution of the sentence is unimpaired by this action of the Court."

Madison, in speaking of the powers reserved to the states by the Constitution says "By the superintending care of these (that is the states) all the more domestic and personal interests of the people will be regulated and provided for. With the affairs of these, the people will be more familiarly and minutely conversant." These powers were reserved to the states most carefully and of excellent purpose, and because of the enormous expansion of the territory and the population of the United States their regulation by the states is even more important now than when the Constitution was framed. John Fiske says: "If the day should ever arrive when the people from the different parts of our country should allow their local affairs to be administered by prefects sent from Washington and when the self-government of the states shall have been so far lost as that of the Departments of France, or even so far as that of the counties of England, on that day the progressive political career of the American people will have come to an end and the hopes that have been built upon it for the future happiness and prosperity of mankind will be wrecked forever."

Objections

(Continued from page 14)

future, as in the past, consist of parents and taxpayers needing the good-will of their constituents and the approval of the courts! Although the attention of the *Atlantic's* editor was instantly called to these and other related "inaccuracies," there have been no corrections.

In August, acting upon Mr. Bentley Warren's forebodings, the exploiters defeated in the primary elections Representative Foster of Ohio, the highly esteemed, successful sponsor of the amendment in the House. The defeat of Mr. Foster was intended as a warning to legislators not to ratify the amendment.

It was accomplished by persuading his rural constituents that, if it were ratified, Congress would instantly use the new power conferred upon it to prohibit, by an omnibus statute, all labor of all persons under the age of eighteen years. In his constituency cows would have to be driven from pasture to barn by weary parents while idle seventeen-year-old sons would sit on the fence and observe.

Dishes would, perforce, go unwashed and beds unmade by undutiful daughters old enough to marry under the laws of several states.

Unfortunately, farmers are credulous, and the exploiters command vast advertising which they can, and do, distribute among papers circulating in rural constituencies.

When in September, in Massachusetts, the state referendum of opinion became imminent, the exploiters threw aside all restraints, and their calumnies directed against the amendment and its friends have rarely been equaled, and surely never surpassed. Senator King's shameful speech, printed in the *Congressional Record*, was exhumed, radioed and reprinted. Press, pulpit, altar, clubs, forums, radio, posters, fliers—every medium of attack was utilized, throughout the Massachusetts campaign.

The confusion and prejudice created by this campaign account for most of the questions, objections, and wild assertions that will have to be answered, a million times, throughout the thirty-five states needed to follow the example of Arkansas and ratify the amendment.

Unless related to the background, personnel and strategy of the opposition sketched above, these questions are not seen in their proper perspective.

WHY CONGRESS?

The question most frequently asked by honest people anxious about the future runs as follows: "Why confer upon Congress such unbounded power?"

But how boundless is this power when viewed in the clear light of day?

Consider the gauntlet that the Federal child labor bill following ratification will have to run. It must be passed by a body of more than five hundred men acting in the shadow of an election coming within two years, when each Representative, and one in three of all the Senators, must account to his constituents for his vote.

The veto of the President may await the bill. If so, a two-thirds vote in both Houses will be needed for repassing it. Failing this, it will be delayed until after the election of a new Congress.

Assuming that there is no Presidential veto, any ensuing Congress may repeal the statute outright, or change it to meet public criticism.

During the whole, long, slow process the press will be neither deaf nor sleeping.

Finally, there sits the Supreme Court of the United States with its Rule of Reason and its unlimited permanent veto, compared with the destructive power of which the President's veto is a puny obstacle.

With all these restraining influences acting upon Congress, it is hard to take seriously the hysterical fears so assiduously propagated by the exploiters of wage-earning children.

But there are the fears daily disseminated before our eyes in print, and ringing in our ears; and masses of honest men and women are bewildered by them and hesitate now, at the beginning of the legislative season when they are more than ever needed.

We ask them "Whence comes this sudden distrust? Has the theory and practice of representative government broken down? Has Wisdom fled forever from Washington to the state capitals?"

Like the myriad of his echoing followers, Mr. Bentley Warren ignored the modest terms of the laws which Congress passed and President Wilson signed, when the belief was general that Congress possessed the same power in this matter as the states. In those statutes prohibition applied to children below fourteen years, and to those between fourteen and sixteen working at night, or without specified certificates, or in extra-hazardous occupations.

In fact the comprehensive answer to all these fears can be stated in six words: *Congress is not a lunatic asylum.*

WHY WEAKEN THE INTEREST OF THE STATES?

Great stress is laid by critics of the amendment upon the success (still, alas, sadly meagre!) already achieved by the states, and the rhetorical question is reiterated:

"When the states are doing so well, why weaken their interest by sharing their power with Congress?"

Unfortunately, the states as a whole have done far from well. It is precisely the default of the states which has forced three serious efforts to give to Congress power to cooperate with them. The present crazy quilt of ineffectual

state laws is unjust and discriminatory.*

For this Republic, it is as necessary to have citizens vigorous and capable of self-government in Georgia as in Ohio and California. But to this there has hitherto been no approach.

For instance, where children are injured or killed in industry while illegally employed, only three states require double or triple compensation. These three are Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York. Even in these, children's compensation when they are injured is a mere percentage of their petty weekly wage, and doubling or tripling it serves only slightly as a deterrent. In other states workmen's compensation (where it exists) commonly exempts outright, children illegally employed. Thus the parents of the child killed while so at work can collect nothing for their loss. The usual penalty for the death of a child amounts apparently to a \$20 fine for a violation of the labor law, and \$10 cost of the trial.

In Pennsylvania, where more children under sixteen years were found at work by the Federal census in 1920 than in any other state, the following illustration of failure of the "state by state method" occurred last summer. A boy thirteen years old was sent into a grain elevator to keep grain moving toward the suction pipes. He was drawn into a pipe and smothered under grain. This was discovered by the consequent interruption of the flow of grain. The cost to the owners of the elevator was the sum stated above.

In Virginia, about the same time, a boy under fourteen years old working alone with his employer, a blacksmith, was made totally blind by sparks striking

*See Mr. Lovejoy's article, page 9, for an analysis of the state laws.

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ing his eyes. He received no compensation and his employer paid no penalty because the state labor law applied only to establishments with five or more employees. In New York double compensation would have been due the boy. But there is no equal protection of the law for working children.

Such exemptions as these work out practically as an immense premium upon the illegal employment of children, particularly in dangerous occupations.

In general it may be truthfully said that the right of which the states have hitherto made the most ample use, is the right to do nothing for the effective safe-

guarding of children in highly developed industrial communities. And this after 135 years of power materially greater than it is proposed now to bestow upon Congress.

The states have had all along the undisputed right to pass reasonable labor laws for minors to the age of twenty-one years, while the Federal Child Labor Amendment runs only to the eighteenth birthday.

WHY EIGHTEEN?

This extension under the amendment, to eighteen years, of the period to which Congress may prohibit, limit and regulate the labor of persons, is needed to safeguard protective measures adopted by some states to meet kaleidoscopic changes in the dangers of industry. If, for instance, Congress under the amendment should set the limit for boys to run elevators (passenger or freight) below the eighteenth birthday, an old danger to the public and the children would be reintroduced which has been minimized by the gradual spread of restriction. Indeed, triple compensation for injured children under eighteen in the New York labor law followed the discovery that five boys had been killed in this one state in elevator accidents in the single year 1917, and five other boys by accidents connected with other machines at which they were employed.

Every sensible person knows that boys under eighteen years old are daring, adventurous, reckless creatures who need to be saved from extra-hazards in industry, just as colleges furnish coaches and doctors, and playgrounds without supervisors are recognized as pitfalls.

Every year in the last quarter century has added to the inventions and the substances that endanger life, limb, health and longevity in industry. All the nations that are industrially developed in Western civilization have protective codes to meet these changes. Why then should boys and girls sixteen to eighteen years old be left free in some American states to perish? Why should Uncle Sam not have power to protect his own future?

WHY THE STATES VS. UNCLE SAM?

The hope of the future is not in the triumph of Congress over the states, or of the states over Congress. The hope for the future lies in helpful cooperation. Already this is working well in the fields of roads, schools, medical effort, parks, forests, flood control, agricultural control and irrigation. Insect pests and lobsters are subjects of anxious interest to both Uncle Sam and the states.

Surely it is both cruel and self-defeating longer to delay recognition that a new day and new way of life have come, the day and the way of mutual helpfulness for the equal protection of all the sons and daughters of this great industrial democratic Republic.

A Letter from France

The following letter (published in part) was written to Miss Ruth Morgan (in charge of International Cooperation for the National League of Women Voters) by a French woman whom Miss Morgan met in Paris. It is a message to American women, on the much-discussed question of the French attitude toward war and peace.

LET me first say what pleasure the interview with you yesterday gave me. It is indeed wonderful for French people to feel the kind sympathy which Americans have for them, and particularly when with heart and brain they try to find out without prejudice what are our real feelings and convictions.

The general sentiment of the French people in regard to the League of Nations is made up of an infinite gratitude toward the men who have given their lives to make it function effectively and an immense hope for what the League of Nations may do in the future toward universal peace. As men and women have suffered tragedy and disaster, in that proportion they dread future catastrophes.

I cannot explain why the French people are now and then accused by foreigners of being militaristic. Nobody could believe this unless he were prejudiced. We are infinitely proud of our national moral, intellectual and artistic heritage, but we do not hope that France shall dominate the world by force but only by the influence of our philosophers and scholars and artists.

At the present time I can affirm that the efforts for world peace in our country are part of the earnest determination of all sections and in all groups. The two outstanding examples are that the radical group now in power, of whom M. Herriot is the chief, created an international association which included all democratic and radical groups and in which seventeen nations, including Germany, have joined for the establishment of world peace through a better understanding of the political aims in each of the countries.

The Federation of Intellectual Workers last April established a union of international intellectual workers so that the leaders of thought in each country could work together for peace, a peace for which so terrible a price has been paid both by victor and vanquished. I speak of these two associations because I am myself in touch with their actual work and share their views—in fact, I am a member of the executive committee of the latter group.

Our feminist group of the League of Nations carries on both in Paris and the provinces a fine campaign of education. One of the most encouraging and hopeful signs for people who, like myself, love peace is to see in what numbers and with what enthusiasm people enroll themselves and follow this movement.

Will you bring this assurance, dear Miss Morgan, to our friends in America? I beg you to tell them for us that the hand of help extended so generously in the war will find us in sympathy with it today in the work for peace. Take them also our gratitude, for French people do not easily forget benefits received, but above all our sincere hope that a greater and more exact comprehension of the French spirit will come to those Americans who long for international good will. Without this comprehension there will be no joint work and no lasting and understanding friendship.

MME. GRINBERG-AUPOURRAIN,
Lawyer in Court of Appeals

Dr. Alsop's health articles will be resumed in the next issue. In the number for November 29, she outlined the problem of Social Hygiene. The second half of that study—measures for control of social disease—will appear January 10.

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Happy New Year!

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen



Mrs. J. B. O'Hara, President Florida League of Women Voters, the first to win a Woman Citizen \$100 prize. Mrs. O'Hara wrote that her first new subscribers liked the magazine so much they helped get the others.



Marion Delany, President California Civic League of Women Voters, first to win three \$100 checks.

Mrs. George Herron, of Oakland, was State Chairman of the California Drive, Mrs. D. B. Lyons, of Los Angeles, Vice-Chairman.

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Mrs. James E. Cheesman, as President of the United League of Rhode Island, was responsible for two \$100 prizes. Mrs. Cheesman is now Director of the First Region of the National League of Women Voters.

© Bachrach



Mrs. Percy F. Pennybacker, President of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, another \$300 prize winner. Women in every part of the country belong to this club. Mrs. C. M. Wilkes, of Washington, was Chairman of the Woman Citizen drive.

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Mrs. N. R. Melhuish, Saginaw, Michigan, \$100 prize winner for the benefit of the Michigan League of Women Voters. Mrs. Melhuish writes: "THE WOMAN CITIZEN is looked for in my home more eagerly than any other magazine."



Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Vice-President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, placed both THE WOMAN CITIZEN and the Union Signal in one hundred new homes in New York State.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published through the cooperative efforts of women throughout the country. It has no publishing corporation behind it with huge capital available for advertising, but its growth depends on the voluntary efforts of women who want to see the influence of the magazine widely extended. During the past year women leaders all over the country have been talking to their friends and to women's organizations about the WOMAN CITIZEN, and have been taking subscriptions for the benefit of their organizations. From 100 to 300 subscriptions each have been secured by nineteen different women who as a result of their efforts have presented twenty-five WOMAN CITIZEN prizes of \$100 each to as many organizations for organization work.

HERE are the pictures of six of the women who are helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN, with others to follow. These are of the type of American women who are interested in every form of progress. They are helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN because they believe that every new home into which the CITIZEN goes becomes a new center of aroused and intelligent public opinion. Besides these \$100 checks, many checks for smaller amounts have gone to other women leaders for subscription work which has not secured a \$100 prize.

The WOMAN CITIZEN's big problem is to wipe out its deficit and to make itself self-supporting. In the three years of the present publication it has grown from 8,000 to 20,000 circulation, largely through word-of-mouth advertising. But 20,000 magazines cost nearly as much to produce as would 40,000. The only additional expense of the 40,000 is additional paper and printing. With the higher subscription income from 40,000 subscribers, and with only a modest increase in advertising revenue, 40,000 subscribers would make the WOMAN CITIZEN practically self-supporting.

THE year just ending has seen a phenomenal growth in circulation, largely due to the efforts of many women who want a magazine of their own through which women can speak to women. With such great questions as child labor, law enforcement and world peace still in controversy, a magazine which will follow developments and give the facts concerning them is of the utmost importance.

The year just ending has brought into the limelight the immediate danger threatening the children of the country and the need of every effort to protect them from exploitation. Lawlessness is a nation-wide problem and shows the need for better training in our homes, higher standards of ethical teaching and an awakened public sentiment. Peace secure to the world is a goal still far off. It is the great ideal of American women, without regard to party or creed. The fight for it has just begun.

In all this work the WOMAN CITIZEN is an asset whose value has scarcely begun to be felt. It is an indispensable part of the service women are giving to the nation. It must reach into many more new homes and inspire many more women to do their share.

The WOMAN CITIZEN's \$100 prize offer is open both to individuals and to organizations.

Write for details to the WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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What Is Meant by "Checks and Balances"—

Why Voters Don't Vote—

Why the Major Parties Persist—

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Department of Government, Columbia University

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SOME of the material of the book appeared in a series of articles recently contributed to *THE WOMAN CITIZEN*. These articles attracted wide attention and were effectively used in the program work of many women's organizations. They were also the basis of a series of very successful lectures broadcast by Mr. Wallace from WEA, under the auspices of the Home Study Department of Columbia University.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

JANUARY 10, 1925

Number 15

News Notes of the Fortnight

Concerning Debts

BOTH the question of the French debt to the United States and the British attitude toward the claims of the United States for German reparation payments have been in a state of uncertainty during the fortnight. The former is reviewed by Mrs. Stokes, page 7, and there is to be added only the news that unofficial negotiations for settlement have begun—unofficial because the French Government is confronted by great difficulties with the French public in suggesting that taxes will eventually be imposed to make the debt payments. A memorandum outlining French ideas for manner of payment, submitted by the French Minister of Finance, M. Clémentel, has just been received here, as this is written; it is understood to suggest a moratorium of ten years, followed by payments distributed over eighty years, at a light interest. Before negotiations really go forward, however, France will probably try to make a settlement with Great Britain, who would object to payment of France's debt to us in advance of the debt to her. Britain has meantime renewed an old offer—she will accept both in reparation and debt payments a sum equal to what she must pay us, and let it go at that.

A meeting of Allied Finance Ministers takes place in Paris before the date of this magazine. Ambassadors Kellogg and Herrick, as well as Colonel James A. Logan, are to represent our government. This meeting was postponed so that London and Washington might reach an agreement on the contested claim of the United States to share in reparations under the Dawes plan; but none has been reached. A recent note from Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain again takes the position that, not being a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, we have no legal claim to reparations. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that the matter be settled by the arbitration of a court of three persons of international prominence chosen by the Hague Court, but a note just sent

by Secretary Hughes in response is understood to reaffirm the American position, and State Department officials say they see nothing for arbitration.

The Irish Treaty

WHILE the British Labor Government was in power, the Irish Free State asked the League of Nations to register the treaty under which the Free State was granted dominion status by the British Government. The Labor Government did not make formal objection. The Baldwin Ministry has entered one, claiming that this document is not a treaty in the sense meant under Article XVIII of the Covenant, which provides that every treaty or international agreement entered into by a League member shall be registered with the League, and shall not be binding until it is so registered. The point is important because it may furnish a precedent—and the outcome is being watched by the other self-governing dominions of the Empire. Whether the Free State made application in all innocent good faith, or by way of being a bit provocative, is a point on which opinions differ.

Peace in Rhode Island

THE Senate war in Rhode Island is over. The self-exiled Republicans have returned from their year in Rutland, Massachusetts, and one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of state government is ended. It all began with the sad peculiarity of Rhode Island by which every city and town, regardless of population, has one state senator. The cities are largely Democratic, the towns Republican, and so, as there are more towns than cities, the Senate is not representative on the basis of population. The Republicans have been in power for ages; but in the last election period there were a Democratic governor and lieutenant-governor, and eighteen of the senators were Democrats, twenty being Republicans and one an independent—the greatest number of Democrats within memory.

For a long time there had been agitation for a constitutional convention to bring about various reforms, particularly a redistricting of the state. The Democrats decided to carry on a filibuster in the interest of a constitutional convention—which, by the way, the State Supreme Court had declared illegal in Rhode Island. They were led by Felix A. Toupin, the fiery little lieutenant-governor, and the filibuster dragged on interminably, with twenty-four-hour sessions, and crowds hostile to the Republicans packing the Chamber. Thousands of state employees went without salaries for months, since the bill the Democrats wouldn't allow to be passed was the annual appropriation bill.

Then came the excitement of the gas bomb found in the Senate, and the Republicans fled, claiming that their lives were threatened. Counter charges were that the chairman of the Republican state central committee was responsible for the bomb. At first, if the Republicans had come back, they would have been put under arrest, but for months they have known they could have returned. The Democrats were confident of the election—with Toupin running for governor—but they lost overwhelmingly, and the thirteen Republican senators who ran were reelected. Now the Democrats say they won because they stirred up the subject so there is a stronger popular feeling for redistricting, and because the Republican platform calls for the reforms the Democrats sought—a commission to investigate districting and abolition of the property qualification for certain voting, which only Rhode Island has. Whether the reforms will be forthcoming remains to be seen.

Cologne Still Occupied

COLOGNE was to be evacuated by the British January 10, 1925, under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, in case the conditions of the treaty had been faithfully carried out by Germany. Announcement has been made that the evacuation will not take place. The note from the Council of

Ambassadors, prepared by them for approval by the Allies before it is despatched to Germany, has not yet been delivered, but the decision is definitely taken. It is based on the ground that Germany has not carried out fully the disarmament provisions of the treaty, and this is based on a preliminary report of the Allied Military Control Commission, whose business it is to watch out for violations by Germany. The full report of the Commission has not yet been made. Rumors vary as to the contents of the preliminary report, which has not been published; one of the latest accounts is that German military officials have been getting around the treaty limitation of the military force to 100,000 by training men in successive batches so that the actual trained man power is far greater. Germany has categorically denied all the charges.

Very naturally, France takes the reports of these violations much harder than does Great Britain. Indeed, the British press makes no secret of another factor of great importance in the decision, though it will not appear in the official note. This is the fact that France is not due to leave the Ruhr until August 30, 1925; the railroads which she holds run through the Cologne bridgehead, and if Great Britain should leave, France would almost certainly occupy.

Resentment is general among the Germans of what they regard as a violation of the treaty, inspired by a wish on the part of France to continue occupation. The situation is regarded with anxiety in all countries concerned lest in one way or another it endanger the Dawes plan. Much will depend on the developments of the next few weeks.

Germany and the League

GERMANY'S attitude toward joining the League of Nations has been made clear in a note from Foreign Minister Stresemann addressed to Geneva. It explains that it might now be possible for Germany to join the League except for a situation which might arise if the League were taking sanctions, under Article XVI. This article—reinforced by the Protocol, of course, in case the Protocol is adopted—provides for the use of force against a rebel member. But since, Stresemann explains, Germany's arms and army are strictly limited under the Treaty of Versailles, and she has a long coast line and a frontier of 3,500 miles, with some neighbors who possess powerful armaments, she could not adequately or safely share in the sanctions and might become the victim of a country resisting the League. Stresemann's suggestion was that Germany should be permitted to say how far in any instance she would share in the League's sanctions.

Viscount Cecil, on his recent visit to the United States, implied that Ger-

many was resorting to what seemed subterfuges to postpone making application.

The problem of forming a German Government, by the way, has not yet been solved. President Ebert has now asked Wilhelm Marx, since it has been impossible to organize a ministry representing a majority of the Government, to try to form a non-partisan ministry.

Mussolini

MUSSOLINI is nothing if not thrilling. The other day he resorted to a thunderous, desk-thumping pledge, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, that he would clean up the political situation within forty-eight hours, and promising "intelligent violence." The Chamber responded with a cheering, dancing frenzy of applause. The opposition has been growing more and more difficult lately, especially the opposition of the press, much of which is controlled by the foes of Fascism. But it is not generally believed that Mussolini's strength is exhausted. As this is written, events suggest the beginnings of Fascism—the militia on parade, display of machine guns, demonstrations before hostile newspaper offices. Not long ago, however, Mussolini intimated he would risk the fate of Fascism on a regular constitutional election.

Calm in Egypt

AMONG the points in that ultimatum sent by the British Government to Egypt last November, one had to do with irrigation projects on the Nile. The territory had been under negotiation, and Great Britain coupled with punishment for the assassination of Sir Lee Stack an extension of her claims. It is now reported that this detail has been detached from the ultimatum and has become again a subject for negotiation. A committee representing British opinion, Egyptian opinion and neutral opinion is to study the irrigation projects to determine whether they will or won't divert too much water from the Nile Valley.

"Between Yesterday and Tomorrow"—our cover—is a marble group done by Edith Howland. It stands in the permanent American section of the Metropolitan Museum, and has received honorable mention at the Paris Salon.

Miss Howland studied under Daniel C. French, Augustus St. Gaudens, in New York, and Gustave Michel in Paris. She has traveled much in Europe and the Far East, Oriental art holding a particular fascination for her. The Canadian Northwest has also attracted her. She is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors and the Art Students League.

The subject we have chosen we think most appropriate, for Miss Howland comes from a suffrage family. Her aunt, Emily Howland, now living in Sherwood, New York, was an early and ardent suffragist and a great friend and admirer of Susan B. Anthony.

When the Parliament was dismissed for a month, it was hoped that the new Egyptian Premier would be able to win enough supporters to make his Cabinet secure in Parliament. But the former Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, retains influence with both Chambers and the Parliament is now dissolved. An election has been called for February 24 which will, of course, turn on the issue of cooperation with the British.

Open Files

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, British minister for Foreign Affairs, has decided to provide for the publication of all official documents bearing on the origin of the world war. He has chosen two impartial investigators to handle them. Though there has been publication of some state papers and some personal records in several countries, which have shown us that the whole story of the war's beginning is not known, this is the first time a foreign office has opened its files.

Postal Bills

SIX Post Office officials were suspended from duty by Postmaster General New on charges of a conspiracy to put through the postal pay increase; specifically, for hiring an assistant clerk of the Senate Post Office Committee to lobby in its favor. The opponents of the measure apparently expected the revelation to influence the course of the bill, but this seems not likely. At the moment, the Senate is about to act on the bill for postal increase vetoed by the President last spring, and also has before it the postal salary and postal rate increase bill, discussed elsewhere in this issue.

Very Briefly

A WAGE reduction of ten per cent has been ordered by about thirty corporations in the Fall River, Massachusetts, cotton mills. The number of workers affected is said to be between 20,000 and 25,000. Many thousands have been out of work for months, and the reduction is accompanied by no guarantee of increase in production.

Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone has been nominated Justice of the United States Supreme Court in the place of Justice Joseph McKenna, who has resigned, at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Stone was dean of the Law School at Columbia University before he succeeded Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General.

Final official results of the presidential election have been announced: President Coolidge received 15,718,789 votes, John W. Davis 8,378,962 and Senator La Follette 4,822,319. These returns give Mr. Coolidge the largest plurality ever recorded for a candidate—7,339,827. January 6, 1925.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 2, 1925.



NOW, ice, skates and sleighs have enthralled old Washington for a few days and the heart of youth, middle and old age has been warmed with snowballing and the exhilaration thereof. Washington hardly knows a real snowstorm. It goes to bed leaving its motors by the side of the road and is surprised, indeed, to have to dig them out the next morning. And it has, perhaps, the greatest assortment of rusty old skates ever seen on any metropolitan pond. They are of a vintage that would be new in the ark. Some are turned up behind and some in front, and some have wooden slats and flapping straps. But now and then a Scandinavian First Secretary appears on the ice, perhaps the Minister himself from one of the cold countries, to show the way to heavy Yankees who try to do figure-eights in their ulsters. It is a touch of home to the Finnish Minister and the rest of the Northern Europeans when they wake up on a New Year's morning and find Washington white and flurried. The new reflecting pool between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial has been crowded with this odd assortment of cosmopolitan skaters. The bursting joy of Washington's young fry and the old-home expressions of nostalgic diplomats, flying up and down on the ice and all taking a tumble now and then, has been a silhouette picturesque and delightful.

A bill has just passed Congress appropriating \$14,000,000 for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac connecting the great sweeping hillside of Arlington and its amphitheatre with the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and, far beyond in the haze, the Capitol itself. It will be an increasingly beautiful vista. The Memorial itself has taken on much added beauty as the landscape develops and the beautiful boxwood sur-

rounding its base settles down into more sturdy growth and position. Dusted with snow on a clear day, with the shadow in the reflecting pool beyond, and the steel gray of the Potomac on the other side, perhaps with a lingering sunset slowly disappearing on the other side of the Virginia hills—this is what keeps a great many Washington Congressmen from wanting to go home.

New Year Observances

But this is a New Year. There was enough going on New Year's Day to impress the smallest official that we had come to a turning point.

Viscount Cecil, who so recently celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of Mr. Wilson's birth by receiving the first award of the Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize, went to Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral yesterday and laid a wreath on the tomb. A small group of North Carolinians journeyed to Mount St. Alban and placed a pine wreath before the tomb. They also planted a small pine-tree in memory of Woodrow Wilson's boyhood days, using the earth from a spot outside of the room Mr. Wilson occupied when a student at Davidson College. At the other end of the town the President and Mrs. Coolidge went through the usual formalities of the New Year's reception, with the exception of a simplification this year in not having the wives of Cabinet members receive with them in the drawing-rooms. Officers of the Army and Navy put on their high feathers early in the day and went from house to house until after tea time. Frock coats and high hats are never so thoroughly aired as they are at the capital on New Year's afternoon when more of the old-time customs prevail than might be supposed to have survived in this radio age. After having visited the receiving lines in about ten official homes one caller complained sadly that there was no punch to be had anywhere, although the Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft set the table generously

with cold ham and succulent salads.

It seems to your correspondent as if the capital at the beginning of this 1925 was more clearly on a peace basis than at any time since the beginning of the war. The gradual effect of the simplicity and restraint exercised by the President and Mrs. Coolidge in the White House has had a cumulative and steadying influence. So much so that we come into the new year practically without issues. The campaign last November was fought on personalities, with issues successfully submerged, and the same trend has been retained in Congressional politics. There is so little to fight about that the other day Republican Senators on the floor of the upper house listened with some glee to the sharp altercation of two Democrats, Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Senator Bruce, of Maryland, taunting each other regarding the misfortunes of the Democratic party.

The One Fight

So much for business in the Senate, with only fifty-three working days left to Congress before adjourning, and with legislation, namely Muscle Shoals, assigned to the first day's business of the present session, and to stay there until finished, still undone. Matters have come to such a pass that old politicians complain that the only real fight which the Senate can muster will probably be staged on the postal pay bill. As if a postal pay bill ever could be significant enough to be the center of a live issue. A pay bill increasing salaries of postal employees so that they might be raised to a standard equal to the pay of other employees, was vetoed by the President last spring, and an effort will be made at this session to pass it over his objection.

It is well to have a moment's thought about a situation in which there is complaint of lack of controversy and new and striking features of law-making. Is it not a good sign that there is an inter-

mission in which to take stock?—whether Congress is looking at it that way or not. Colonel Harvey, who is becoming the editorial mentor of the capital, says in one of his recent editorial notes: "It is an actual fact that the legislative output has reached such mammoth proportions that books cannot be found to enclose it, libraries to house it, nor lawyers to digest it. Before the war the ratio was fifty new laws in our own country to one in any other great nation of Europe and since then it has increased by leaps and bounds. Already it takes 650 large tomes to embrace the opinions of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions. Soon a library will have to be constructed for this class alone. Then the nation will have to appeal from so many decisions and ask Dr. Eliot to select a five-foot shelf of the—say one hundred—best laws which every citizen ought to know."

The French Debt

There is one subject, however, which is rapidly becoming the kind of controversial issue which interests even the blasé politician and that is the question of the French war debt to the United States. Since the war, unfortunately, there has been a general disposition, particularly here, as well as elsewhere, to take sides in French sympathy. Those who were pro-French became much more so, and many nationalists found their French sympathies ebbing. Consequently when the business of the repayment of the French war debt began to be agitated general sentiment toward France fell into these two categories. The retirement of the French ambassador after twenty years' service in the United States put a further edge upon the matter. The general situation is pregnant with developments and at this stage ought to be understood in brief.

The question of obligations between the United States and France is an old one, so old that it dates from the beginning of the American Republic. It started virtually with the services of Lafayette. From that time until now there have been numerous exchanges of courtesies, some of which involved actual money transferred, which have always been on a basis of tolerance, patience and friendship. Therefore, any sharpness on either side in connection with the present enormous war debt would indicate a strained and changed situation. For instance, there is an old debt incurred by the United States in 1905, when it owed the French Government \$13,511.13 for work incidental to the removal of the remains of John Paul Jones, which now rest at Bancroft Hall, Annapolis. This is a petty sum beside the French war debt to the United States, which amounts to \$3,917,325,974.84. Our debt to France, although small, has been standing twenty years.

IN CONGRESS

LEGISLATION was considerably interrupted by the holiday recess. In the House major attention is being devoted to the usual appropriation bills, with which work the Senate is again behind. Following were the important items during the fortnight:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Capper, of Kansas, legislation creating a federal marketing board to encourage and aid in cooperative marketing and providing a clearing house and terminal marketing association.

By Senator Wadsworth, New York, bill granting leave of absence to officers and employees who attend citizens' military training camps.

By Senator Norris, Nebraska, resolution directing the Federal Bureau of Education to make a survey of the public school needs of the District of Columbia.

By Senator Ferris, Nebraska, resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the centralization of power in the hands of power trusts, and related subjects.

By Senator Couzens, of Michigan, bill for the prevention and punishment of the use of political influence in the appointment or promotion of Federal employees.

By Senator Capper, Kansas, bill proposing standard weights for loaves of bread, also to prevent deception and contamination.

By Senator Sheppard, Texas, proposing the creation of a new standing committee of sixteen members to have charge of all legislation relating to World War veterans.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the control and eradication of the European fowl disease by the Department of Agriculture.

Bill appropriating \$14,000,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac and connecting the Lincoln Memorial grounds with Arlington; also legislation granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Bill authorizing a special postage stamp to commemorate the arrival of the first immigrants from Norway in 1825.

Bill already passed by the House for the establishment of a Federal industrial reformatory for first offenders.

Joint resolution granting permission to the Roosevelt Memorial Association to proceed with plans and designs for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Madden, of Illinois, bill authorizing a lower rate of interest on loans made by the Railroad Administration to American railroads during the period of Federal control.

By Representative Cable, of Ohio, bill authorizing the transmission of the electoral vote to Washington by registered mail instead of by the present method of sending special messengers from the various states.

By Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, bill for the establishment of a War Museum in the Pension Office.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with private individuals for carrying the air mail.

Naval Appropriation bill amounting to \$300,000,000, being the third supply bill passed before the holiday recess.

Appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments amounting to \$763,000,000, part of which is \$11,000,000 for prohibition enforcement and \$20,000,000 for the Coast Guard Service.

HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Senate Post Office Committee—hearings on administration bill proposing a general increase in postal rates to provide funds for increase of postal salaries.

Now comes the French Minister of Finance, who intimates that France is in no hurry to discharge her obligation, if she intends ever to pay back the full amount, and this found a hostile reception at the capital. Colonel Harvey, freed from any ambassadorial inhibitions, came out with an editorial blast against any such interpretation of French obligations. Officials of the State Department were worried. Senator Reed made a speech in the upper house indicating that that body would never accept repudiation of the war debt by France. This speech had an especial significance. Heretofore Senator Reed has been an outstanding champion of France. He himself was a World War veteran and two years ago eloquently came to the defense of France and her policies at the Arms Conference. Throughout the country newspapers otherwise sympathetic with French viewpoints spoke out in the same vein.

The American Position

Nevertheless the French plea continued to be in substance: "We fought together in a common cause," with a variety of suggestions as to handling the war debts without direct repayment, such as pooling all the war obligations, and so on. The specific idea of pooling war debts is not new; it was advanced half a dozen times during the Paris Peace Conference. President Wilson would not entertain such a proposal at that time, nor while he remained President. He wrote to Lloyd George a letter which has become charter history and still holds the essence of the subject. He said:

"No power has been given by the Congress to any one to exchange, remit, or cancel any part of the indebtedness of the Allied Governments to the United States represented by their respective demand obligations. It is highly improbable that either the Congress or popular opinion in this country will ever . . . consent to a cancellation or reduction in the debts of any of the Allied Governments in an inducement toward a practical settlement of the reparations claimed. As a matter of fact, such settlement, in our judgment, would in itself increase the financial strength of the Allies.

"You will recall that suggestions looking to the cancellation or exchange of the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States were made to me when I was in Paris. Like suggestions were again made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the present year. The United States Government by its duly authorized representatives has promptly and clearly stated its unwillingness to accept such suggestions each time they have been made and has pointed out in detail the considerations which caused its decision.

(Continued on page 29)

A Japanese Feminist

By Mildred Adams



HE Baroness Ishimoto, or, as she signs herself, Mrs. K. Ishimoto, leader of women in changing Japan, sat demurely erect on an old tapestried sofa in New York's most cosmopolitan hotel, and talked about the problems of her country. A slim young figure in quietly smart American clothes, her face held the classic beauty of an old Japanese print. She was the embodiment of the best of her country, and her careful English speech held captivating suggestion of the ancient East expressing itself in the more serious phrases of the experimenting young West.

Her own story is remarkable in a land where custom has been the very order of life. Educated in the Peeresses School, she was married upon graduation to the son of the man who was famous as Minister of War when Japan fought with Russia. Her husband had seen too much of militarism and the old order, and was markedly democratic in his sympathies. This fitted exactly with her own turn of mind, and after their marriage they went to work in the coal fields of Japan in order to learn from personal experience what made up the life of the working people. The Baron worked the customary twelve-hour day, seven-day week under ground, while his wife made both ends meet with his meager miner's wage. It was a brave and gallant act for the children of a social order as strict as Japan's nobility, and it won them enmity among their own people, and the love of those who work with their hands. They lived in the coal fields three years, studying the problems of the people, trying to work out solutions which would make life a matter of something besides twelve hours a day, seven days a week of underground labor. Then the Baron's health gave out and they returned to Tokyo.

There she went into business, while her husband continued his interest in labor problems and the organization of that industry which is rising beside the old agricultural life of Japan.

"Three years ago I open yarn shop in Tokyo," she said with laughter in her dark eyes. "You see women and children must change to Western clothes, so they can work. So knitted garments are very popular. I have classes in knitting, take orders from wealthy women, and have work for poor ones. Woman do not have shop in Tokyo, so I attract much attention. So much

is said and is printed about my shop that I do not need advertisements. It is very successful. Then next year man open yarn shop in same block. Another and another. Soon there are so many that everybody learn to knit. We must cut prices. There is no market. So I have to close my shop."

Now she is planning to carry on an



A. Morikana, Tokyo

The Baroness Ishimoto—a representative of the younger generation in Japan. She has recently sailed home, after a number of weeks among us taking notes, and is expected to return in the spring.

exporting business for high-grade work done by Japanese women. She hopes to help counteract the bad impression created by the flood of cheap and poorly made Japanese goods which has inundated American markets. "We cannot compete in cheap things," she said positively. "You are so organized with great capital that you can make cheap things in great quantity and make them well. But we are so new in manufacturing that we have not organization or capital. We have only many people to work. We make cheap things very bad. Our best way is to make a few things very well. Then I think you will want them."

Her personal business ventures have been undertaken as demonstrations of the possibilities which are open to women in modern Japan, and because of

her position and her personal charm they have attracted much attention. Her own feeling in regard to them was very simply expressed. "I do not like publicity. But someone must show the way, and many women are kept back by their families and by custom. No one actually keeps me from doing what I think is right. So I do many things, to show that women can do them."

Interested as she is in women's activities—and she has been studying them all over the United States—her absorption is birth control. "So many Americans think Japanese women dolls," she said unhappily. "It is not true. Old-fashion Japanese woman work very hard in house. They have not modern ways, and their day for taking care of house and husband and children is very long and hard. Modern women work outside house, in factories, workshops, offices. But the pay is very small. There are not jobs enough for so many people. So our Japanese women are very sad."

Throughout all her conversation that phrase "so many people" ran like a tragic refrain. Pressure of population, diminishing food supply, low wages and high prices, all the specters that surround the ghost of Malthus stalked through the sunny room.

Her eyes glowed as she talked of Margaret Sanger's trip to Japan. "Many years ago your Admiral Perry opened Japan to trade with the West. Your Margaret Sanger brought, not trade, but freedom, and I think her visit mean more to poor Japanese people than Perry. It was very hard for her. The government did not want her to speak. They heard that America put her in jail, and they think she is a dangerous person. But Japanese people, they want to hear her. In Japan there is no law against birth control, and no religious prejudice, except with some people who are taught by the missionaries. Most Japanese people want to hear about it. They know Japan have too many people. But the government want many people for soldiers." There was a sad little silence as she pondered the ways of governments.

Inevitably California's anti-Japanese agitation and the recent exclusion act stuck up their untidy heads. "But you have the right to protect your land," the Baroness said with gentle courtesy. "We know many, many poor Japanese have come here and have taken your land.

(Continued on page 29)

Big Schools for Little

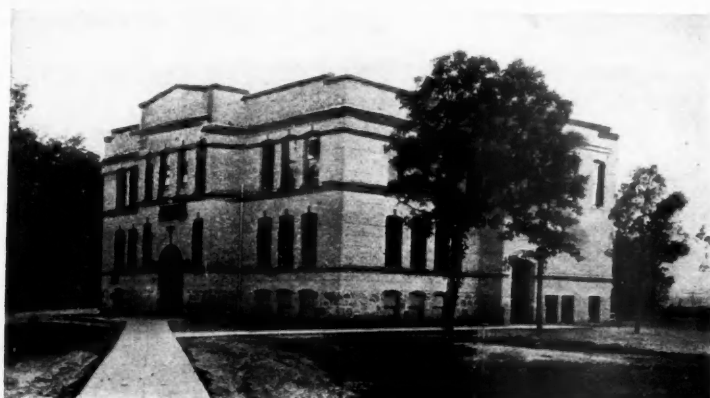
By Fannie W. Dunn

Assistant Professor Rural Education,
Teachers College, Columbia University

NEWFANGLED notion? Indeed, no! Fifty years ago Massachusetts passed a law providing that the school committee of any town might pay out of public funds for the "conveyance of pupils to and from the public school," when it seemed wise to them to do so. There had been, as far back as 1838, other laws permitting the union of adjacent districts for school support, but they got nowhere, because laws cannot make children's legs any longer, and the little fellows were already walking as far as they could to the "district schools." But this new plan, of making possible a ride to a school too far off for

was begun. Even today there are almost as many different interpretations of consolidation as there are states in the Union, but the ideal toward which modern practice strives is well represented by the following statement issued by the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina:

"Consolidation is to provide for the country child a well-organized, well-equipped and well-constructed country

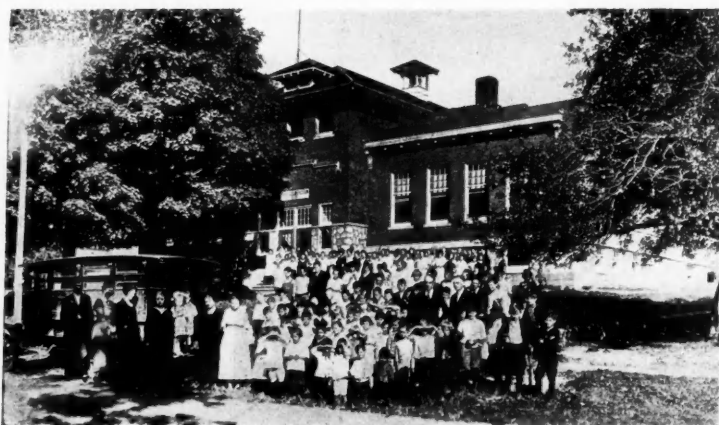


All photos from Bureau of Education

An example of the modern consolidated school—Swanville, Minnesota.



The vanishing one-teacher school.



Notice the big truck, which carries pupils to and from this rural agricultural school, Goodrich, Michigan.

walking, struck the nub of the situation, transportation.

The first application of the new law was made just half a century ago, when the pupils of a small abandoned school were transported, at public expense, to another school whose single teacher was able to care for not only her own small flock, but the dozen outsiders to boot. No educational benefits accrued in this case; rather was it likely that each pupil received less instruction than before. The only advantage was economy.

The next year, however, three district schools were abandoned, and a new central building was erected, where shortly high school as well as "common school" education was afforded, and consolidation as we think of it today

school, with children enough to make the work interesting and vital, with taxable property enough to make it financially efficient, with well-trained, experienced and capable teachers to pro-



A teachers' cottage in Kansas.

vide adequately for an effective division of labor, insuring proper gradation and classification of pupils, insuring a larger number of daily recitations for each pupil, and with longer time for each recitation, making practicable an enriched course of study 'abounding with the spirit and strength of country life,' and making it practicable to place within easy reach of every child in the township efficient high school advantages."

For twenty years after its beginning, most of the development of consolidation was confined to those New England states in which density of population favored the plan. The movement took active form in the middle states when Ohio, in 1894, established the first consolidated school west of the Appalachian Mountains; and about 1900 a number of Southern and Western states passed laws which gave an impetus to consolidation in those sections also. In 1917 there were at least 7,500 consolidated schools in the United States, over half of which had been established during the three years just preceding. In 1923 the total had reached 11,890, and was steadily growing. Today between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 children are enrolled in consolidated schools.

One of the most important causes of the rapid growth of consolidation in the last decade has been the advance of road building and automotive transportation.

(Continued on page 27)

Mary Anderson

By Catherine I. Hackett



None of those low-lying, drab-colored "temporary buildings" put up in the capital during war time, which look like nothing so much as not-very-prosperous warehouses, you will find the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Shouldered on one side by the bustling and important Federal Trade Commission, it shares what is left of the building with the Children's Bureau. Wander in a little side door, tramp down a length of dark, wooden-floored corridor and walk into the room at the end where sits Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau. She is the only bureau chief in Washington who doesn't care if you go bumping straight into her private office, unannounced. A large and cheerful office it is, albeit like all the offices in "temporary building number 4," finished a bit in the rough as to woodwork and floor. It is flanked by a long line of offices in which work the forty-six employees of the Women's Bureau—that is, when they are not out on "field trips."

Step by Step—Up

Looking at Miss Anderson at her desk is, somehow, reassuring. Knowing a bit of the great problem which has been given into her hands—the problem of the working woman in America, to whose solution this woman from another country has devoted her life, you feel that her steadiness, her calm, clear visioning of an ideal, make it eminently *right* that she should be at that desk. If she thought such ideas were going through your head as you sit there looking at her, I've no doubt she would be embarrassed. If she thought you were seeing, behind that desk, the tortuous way that leads back to the humble beginning of Ellis Island, she would say "What of it?" Nothing unusual to look for in that direction. She turned somewhat amused blue eyes in my direction at the question "Did you ever look forward, in those early days, to being in such a position?"

"Why no; it happened step by step; just naturally." Just like that. Nothing at all unusual in a little immigrant girl of seventeen, with no background but the hardy agricultural stock of Sweden, no equipment but an ambition to earn her own living, becoming at last the director of the United States Government's activities in behalf of eight

and a half million women in industry. "The Bureau has authority to investigate and report to the Labor Department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. Its func-



Mary Anderson

tions are to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, to improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunity for profitable employment." Thus is Mary Anderson's "job" defined in the *Congressional Directory*.

"To do what we can to bring about the eight-hour day for women in industry, to guarantee them the same wages as men for the same work, to guarantee them a wage high enough to live respectably and comfortably and to free them from the haunting fear of a destitute old age." That is her translation, in terms of human experience.

Her value to the country, to the wage-earning women who form an increasingly large part of its population, is the ability to put conditions of industry into such terms. If an investigation by one of the field agents of the Bureau shows that women in a certain industry have to

Who are the women leaders in the labor movement in this country? Well, one to begin with is Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau in Washington, whose concern is our growing millions of working women. Miss Anderson is a fine illustration of the opportunities America offers to those who know how to take them.

stand at their work, on stone floors, she knows what that means in terms of aching feet and worn-out shoes. She has, in popular parlance, "been there." Under her direction, the Bureau has conducted about forty investigations, covering working conditions of women in various states. The reports of these investigations stress always the human element, but based on economics and not on sentiment.

"The working women themselves, as well as their employers, are not going to be content with a sentimental or idealistic appeal that is not based on facts, and if facts are presented strongly and clearly, I am sure that action will be had." These are her own words.

It is being had. The reports from the Women's Bureau are used by state labor commissions, by social workers, by legislators. Besides being the basis for much labor legislation, the findings of the Bureau, always based upon extensive field investigations, are often used by employers and industrial leaders in the settlement of contentious questions, because they are so undeniably a presentation of facts.

She "Thinks Straight"

Mary Anderson is not always at her desk. Recently she attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at El Paso. She is often to be found at conventions of national women's organizations, where she can put in a good word for the protective legislation in which she so ardently believes. And sometimes she gets back the flavor of the old days when she went the round from state to state, banding together the women in factories under the banner of trade unionism, by going through a factory in which she is interested.

They say that factory girls like to talk to her. It doesn't take any explaining for her to see what's wrong. A labor problem to her is never academic or general. She is "one of them," even though looking after their interests has taken her out of the field of active and daily contact with the life of industry, and put her behind a big desk at Washington.

Hers is not the brilliant, keen-edged type of mind. But it is a mind that, once having centered on a problem, discards unessentials and goes unerringly to the heart. She "thinks straight." It is that—that and the quality of absolute

(Continued on page 25)

Muscle Shoals— White Elephant

Maybe all CITIZEN readers have overcome the inclination to spell Muscle Shoals as if it were sea food. But we venture to believe that a review of this much-discussed project will be welcome, even to those who have followed its course in Congress. That is why we asked Mr. Authier, head of the New York World's Washington Press Bureau, to write it.



CONGRESS is once more wrestling with the problem of what to do with Muscle Shoals. This great project, growing out of the war program of the Wilson administration, has become the White Elephant of Government and is attracting more romantic interest than probably any other issue before Congress. The interest in it is greater than even the tremendous monetary values involved, because back of the fight waging is the question of government operation of water powers, and government in business anywhere. The debate long in progress suggests the dawning age of cheap electricity, that mysterious power which is to drive the wheels of future industry, whether operated privately or by government. "White coal," the fuel of the future, has about it so much of romance and so much importance to civilization that anything relating to it appeals to everyone.

Connected with the problem is Henry Ford, the wizard manufacturer of Detroit, already credited with being one of the richest men in the world, who is now preparing to arrange his affairs so the great aggregation of capital he has assembled shall continue to work in the future according to his plans.

So much for what Muscle Shoals involves. Let us glance for a moment at the project itself.

A War Need

When the Woodrow Wilson administration was working out plans for winning the war, a task which involved the possibility of having to finish it alone, the war makers were struck by the one outstanding weakness of this government. Nitrates are a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of high explosives, and it was realized that high explosives constituted the great destructive element in modern warfare, whether fought on land, on or under the sea, or in the air. An inexhaustible supply existed in Chile. But ships were needed above everything else in the war, and



Wide World Photos

A bird's-eye view of Muscle Shoals. The island is now submerged under the flow from Wilson Dam.

ships used in transporting nitrates from Chile to the United States could not be used elsewhere. Assuming also that the United States might lose command of the sea, this supply would be cut off. Disaster and ignominious surrender would be the next step.

There was also the future to look forward to. The farmers of the country want cheap fertilizer, of which nitrogen is a chief element. This is especially true of the farmers of the South, and to a slightly less degree, of those east of the Mississippi. A project which would extract nitrogen from the air would solve America's defense problem and would also make possible the manufacture of cheap fertilizer. There are two processes of extracting nitrogen from the air, one known as the Cyanamid process and the other, a German method, known as the Haber process, which has not yet proved a success on account of the expense involved. The fertilizer element in the Muscle Shoals argument must always be borne in mind because of the importance attached to it by the agricultural interests of the country.

Cheap power was an essential in working out this scheme of grabbing nitrogen out of the air and putting it to work in war and in peace. The war leaders looked about and found an ideal situation at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. In the northwestern corner of the state, near the Tennessee border, the Tennessee River rushes down from the mountains with a sufficient force and volume to suggest the characterization: the Niagara of the South. Once harnessed, it was estimated the waters of the Tennessee could produce 1,000,000 horsepower of energy. It was here the government decided to install its plant, and the great Muscle Shoals plant was begun.

By
George F.
Authier

It involved building three large dams, building storage reservoirs and otherwise controlling the waters so they would flow gradually in order that secondary power could be transformed into primary power. In the hydroelectric world, secondary power is that available for a part of the year, and primary power is that available all the year round. To make the power regular and therefore "primary," it was necessary to impound the waters so they could be held back in the flood season and accelerated in the dry season. A large steam power plant, known as the Gorgas plant, was built to supplement the water power which might be lessened during the dry seasons. Nitrate plants were installed to extract nitrogen from the air, one using the Cyanamid process and the other the Haber process.

The project is not yet completed. Peace came before it was finished and energy slackened. It has already cost approximately \$90,000,000, and it is estimated when completed the project will have cost the tax-payers of the country \$150,000,000.

A Peace Problem

With the coming of peace, the burning question was what to do with Muscle Shoals. The dominating school of thought in American Government is and has been opposed to government in business. The utmost energy of the Harding administration was directed against government enterprise of any kind as economically unsound, and the Coolidge administration entertains the same view.

There was one outstanding opponent to this theory in the person of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, an insurgent Republican, who occupied, and still occupies, the important position of chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Norris believes the plant should be completed and operated by the government. He holds it should be developed as a power project primarily, with the manufacture of fertilizer as a side line, and scouts the idea there is a fertilizer trust. He recognizes, however, the importance of securing cheaper fertilizer. Norris would develop the Muscle Shoals plant as a peace-time project, easily convertible into a war machine when necessary. He believes it should distribute electric power to the neighboring states and hook up with the super-power scheme which has been a long-standing dream among many experts. He would have the government

maintain its control for the purpose of preventing the monopolistic control of water power everywhere.

The super-power scheme, however, is another story.

Muscle Shoals was being hawked in the open market, and it is at this point that Henry Ford entered the picture. There were several offers for the project, among them a continuing one from the Alabama Power Company, but Mr. Ford's was the one which attracted the most popular support, and it will be interesting to examine this proposal.

The Ford Offer

According to Senator Norris, Mr. Ford agreed to pay for the property the sum of \$5,000,000 and he regards the hundred-year lease as equivalent to a quit-claim deed. Senator Norris points out that in addition to the power plant, which the government would agree not only to complete but to keep in condition during the hundred years, Mr. Ford would have obtained a lot of loose property amounting to several million dollars. In his first report he claimed Mr. Ford could have sold the Gorgas plant for almost \$3,000,000. The government has already sold it for more than that. He would have obtained railway trackage, a city of well-built houses, a quarry, railway equipment, bricks, stone and lumber, and other things of great value, easily converted into money, including \$500,000 worth of platinum. A hundred-room hotel went with the proposition.

On the subject of the manufacture of fertilizer, Mr. Norris points out that Mr. Ford had agreed to run nitrate plant No. 1 to its full capacity but had entered into no agreement to cheapen fertilizer, only undertaking to make no more than eight per cent. There was to be no limitation of the profit to be made otherwise. No Federal regulation as to rates or power engendered or service given—in fact, Senator Norris says, the whole spirit of the Federal waterpower regulatory act was to be scrapped. All this, he claimed, because Mr. Ford bore a good reputation, which Norris thinks is no justification for giving him Muscle Shoals.

In substance, Senator Norris insists, the Ford offer can be simmered down to this: Mr. Ford offers \$5,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals plant costing \$150,000,000. The government finances the project, then turns over this project on the basis of the payment by Mr. Ford of 2.79 per cent for a hundred years.

An immense propaganda was started to secure the acceptance of the Ford offer by Congress. Farm organizations were especially enthusiastic because they insisted it would mean cheap fertilizer. The head of one of the great farm organizations, with headquarters in Washington, devoted his time to the job of furthering the Ford offer. The project

was "sold" to the farmers of the country when Senator Norris entered the lists in opposition. Norris carried great weight with the farmers. He comes from Nebraska and was a recognized champion of the agricultural group. The original report which he made during the Sixty-seventh Congress was circulated broadcast among the farmers and divided the farming section of the country on the Ford offer. However, the Ford proposal persisted and was taken up again in the last session of Congress. The McKenzie bill, as passed by the House in that session, accepted the Ford offer, and it is this bill which the Senate is technically considering, although the Underwood bill has taken its place. There has been pending continuously the bill offered by Senator Norris, providing for government operation of the plant.

Another personality in this drama of interests is John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Weeks is opposed to government ownership, but he never openly approved of the Ford offer, and there have been plain indications he did not like it. While the Ford offer was still pending, Weeks sold the Gorgas steam plant to the Alabama Power Company for \$3,472,487.25. This sale was in accordance with a contract which Secretary Baker, Week's predecessor, had made with the Alabama Power Company, pro-

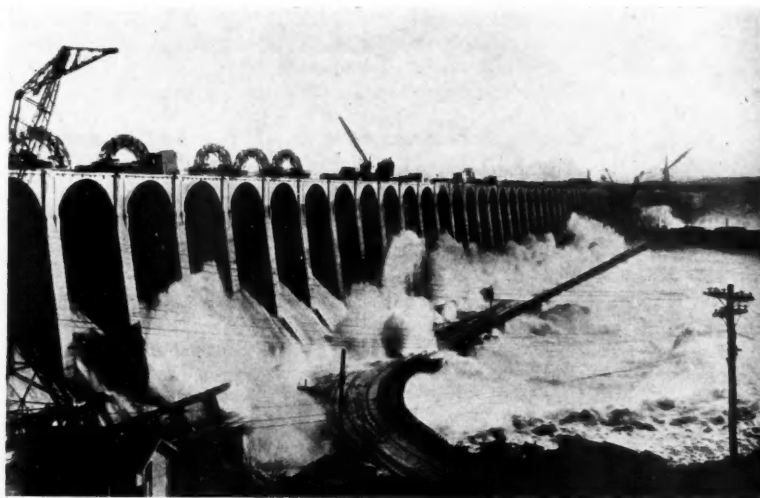
the amount received for the Gorgas plant would be credited upon the \$5,000,000 which Mr. Ford agreed to pay for Muscle Shoals in case his bid was accepted by Congress."

In his report of the bill as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Norris had this sarcastic comment incorporated: "This kindly favor, perhaps superinduced by other considerations, so pleased Mr. Ford that his anger at the administration was not only turned to love and admiration, but he became so violently friendly that he himself withdrew as a candidate for President and announced his support of the executive who had made such a liberal concession."

Naturally, Senator Norris's statements are to be accepted with a large modicum of salt since he sees things differently from the President and because he is an enthusiastic protagonist of the theory of government ownership.

Enter Underwood

Nevertheless, the McKenzie bill provides that in place of the Gorgas plant so sold, the government shall build a new plant on the Warrior River, one of the affluents of the Tennessee, and construct a duplicate of the Gorgas plant with a capacity of 40,000 horse-power, together with a right of way to Muscle Shoals, all of which were to be included



The spillway of the newly completed Wilson Dam, key of the Muscle Shoals project, when the waters of the Tennessee River first poured through.

viding that, at the option of the Power company, the government should sell or move the plant. The latter alternative was naturally impossible. The Ford offer included the Gorgas steam plant and its sale was regarded by Mr. Ford as a breach of faith on the part of the government.

Senator Norris made political capital out of this incident, charging that "to appease his (Ford's) anger, a vacillating administration publicly announced that

in the lease to Henry Ford.

When the McKenzie bill reached the Senate this session, Senator Norris made another onslaught against it, reporting it with an amendment which made it really his own bill for government operation of the plant.

An impasse was presented and Senator Oscar Underwood entered the breach with a substitute plan which appeared to have administration sanction. It pro-

(Continued on page 24)

What the American Woman Thinks

The Democratic Family Purse

By Grace Safford Sheldon

IN spite of the numerous disquieting exceptions, women hold pretty firmly to the ideal of family unity. As the corollary of this, perhaps they have tacitly acknowledged the unity of the family income and its control by the husband, as in most cases the one who earned it and was, therefore, rightfully entitled to this privilege. But many readjustments in woman's position are being made today, and one which touches her vitally is this very question of the family purse.

The war greatly accelerated the change which had already begun. Women were beginning to win recognition as an economic asset in the home even before they began to leave it in such numbers as active wage-earners. Their labor and ability to manage and to save made them important contributors to the family resources. But now the spirit of democracy is penetrating, in theory at least, all the relations of life. Surely, then, in the family, if anywhere, the principle of cooperation and fair dealing should be sacredly upheld.

I am aware that these reflections are not new and startling; they have, however, been impressed upon me afresh recently by the experience of an old friend. During the war she was left without the necessity of maintaining a home by the absence of her husband in France and of her two daughters, one in Red Cross work and the other in Government service in Washington. Pressed for help, her brother-in-law asked her to do clerical work in his bank, and she stayed on four years, finding it a pleasant and remunerative occupation. She confided to me her joyful feeling of independence as she opened a bank account for the first time in many years, and deposited therein her monthly checks. How delightful it was to send Christmas and birthday presents bought with her very own money! What a comfort to respond with absolute freedom to any appeal which touched her heart! What fun it was, too, to save a certain part of her money and prepare a surprise against the time of the home-coming!

It was not that her husband had been niggardly, or had spent on himself and denied her. He never had refused her

money for her personal needs, and had paid unquestioningly the bills for the household expenses, which were left entirely to her management. But while a certain estimate was made for these, it was necessary to ask each time she needed money for herself, and she always felt at such times that she was the recipient of a gift.

At last the time came when a happy and thankful woman was settled in her home once more. She found that she dropped very easily into the old order of things, in all but one respect. Where were those blessed monthly checks? Where was the pleasure of keeping her own check-book and spending money

The situation Mrs. Sheldon describes here isn't so frequent as it used to be. But the democratic ideal for the home hasn't penetrated everywhere yet, by any means, and hundreds of women have to ask their husbands for money in dribbles. Much more educating is needed.

just as she liked? Christmas would soon be here, and Mary's birthday came in February. There would be her club dues and her annual pledge to the day nursery. She had been sending a little each month to poor old Aunt Sarah, and wanted so much to keep it up, but what would Robert think about it? Gladly would she take it out of what she had for herself, but what did she have? Nothing, except for certain specified uses.

In the old days everything had been, supposedly, in common, but one hand had always controlled the purse-strings, and now it was quite evident that there was no idea of a change. Her husband gave her money as she required it, freely and even generously, but she must state the sum needed, and the thought of using any part of it for something outside the family, something which he might not think necessary, made her feel like a thief.

"Of course," Cornelia said to me, "Robert never seems to have any scruples of that kind himself. He very seldom spends money foolishly, but he never questions that he has a perfect right to spend it as he pleases. He would never ask if I approved."

She told me how she lay awake nights pondering the matter. Argue as she might about her right to use money as she pleased and say nothing about it, she somehow could not rid herself of the feeling that it would be an under-

handed thing to do: neither could she bring herself to the idea of using it and then confessing. Her sense of justice rebelled against that.

After she had turned the matter over and over in her mind, there seemed to be just one thing to do—go to her husband, tell him how the last few years had changed her feeling and made her unhappy and dissatisfied with the old arrangement, and appeal to his love and fair-dealing. She was not a child, but a mature, experienced woman, who had managed his home successfully for many years, and had surely by this time proved her loyalty to the family interest. She had not been extravagant, even when she had had every opportunity during those years of her independent income. She had even saved a good sum from her modest salary and this had been added to the family capital. Could she not still be trusted with a little freedom and responsibility? Was their home to be a real democracy, or to continue to be a benevolent despotism, so far as power over the purse was concerned?

Summoning all her courage, Cornelia unburdened her heart to her husband. It was less of a shock to him than she expected, though he could not conceal the fact that he was just a little hurt that she could view any of their family relations in such a cold and business-like way. It seemed a reflection on his kindness and generosity. As is true of most human beings, "Custom lay upon him with a weight," the weight of centuries of masculine domination. But, as Cornelia related with affectionate pride, reason and the love of justice won the day against tradition. Robert was a really devoted husband, and he saw that the truest chivalry was that which placed his wife not ideally only, but actually, on an equality with himself in every phase of their life.

It ended in an adjustment which has worked most successfully. An estimate was made of expenses to be incurred for the keeping of the home and for family investments. This sum was set apart as "Our Money," to be disbursed by one or the other, according to convenience. The remainder was divided equally between the two, and Cornelia is as independent in the use of her share as Robert is in the use of his.

"That is the way we worked it out," she told me at the end of her story. "There might be complications in other families, which would make some difference in method necessary; but that would not matter, so long as the principle was maintained."

"Would you advise it for a young wife without experience?" I asked.

"Indeed I would," she replied. "No doubt a girl would make mistakes at first and more than one would spend foolishly and extravagantly, but in the long run I believe the family would be far better off in every way than when the mother is treated as a child in money matters. You know we learn the use of things by handling them. Then, too, responsibility sobers. Above all, I believe in it because it seems to me the only plan that is really just and right."

How Shall We Amend?

By Elizabeth Tilton

Mrs. Tilton's editorial arrived just before the CITIZEN was out with Mrs. Catt's comment on the same subject—the proposed Wadsworth amendment, which provides that all future amendments shall be decided by popular vote. Since the subject is before the short session of Congress, we are publishing Mrs. Tilton at once. We will welcome letters from those who agree or disagree with her positions. Mrs. Tilton is connected with the National Law Enforcement Committee and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

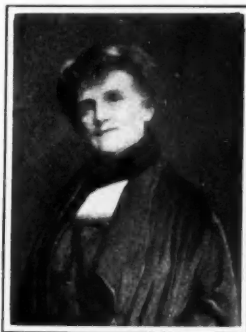
WHAT women are thinking: I fear not many of them are thinking about a question that some of us ought to be thinking about, namely—Do we want the Wadsworth amendment to pass? It is especially recommended to this present short session of Congress. Its object is to make the passage of future constitutional amendments much harder to attain.

Dear me! We who were close in the old days to the Suffrage and Prohibition amendments thought it was no sinecure to attain their passage, to get the fearful two-thirds vote in Congress and the three-fourths vote from the states. But after years and years of sentiment-building this was attained: built brick by brick, by multitudinous bricks of women who gave nothing short of their life-blood to reach the end. We thought the mountain of constitutional amendments was hard enough to climb, then—and so to us who have come, weary and footsore, to the top, this question ought to be very pertinent.

Shall we make future constitutional amendments very much more difficult? Shall we favor the Wadsworth amendment? The Wadsworth amendment is supported by many who did not favor the Suffrage or Prohibition amendments; also by many who do not like the Child Labor Amendment, that is, by business interests of a conservative character who do not want any more interference from the Government with business. Also, this Wadsworth amendment has many adherents in the group that is against the Education Bill. In short, behind the

Wadsworth amendment are all those conservative groups who do not like the very thing that the Constitution gave us; the long, national stroke added to the strong state stroke. For various reasons they do not want any more Federalism. Now the way we get Federalism and the thing that it alone can give us, uniformity of treatment for our great, national evils, is by constitutional amendment. Therefore, the way to stop this uniformity of treatment in education, liquor, business, etc., is to make constitutional amendments well-nigh impossible to attain. This, I take it, is the object of the Wadsworth amendment.

This amendment proposes that hereafter constitutional amendments shall be ratified, not as now by the legislature



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that happens to be sitting, but by a convention especially elected for the purpose, or by a referendum to the people, state by state. If in eight years the ratification is not complete then the amendment is to be dropped. Now, of course, there is no time limit and we can go on indefinitely trying to ratify. Again, the Wadsworth amendment says that, when thirteen states have rejected any amendment coming to them for ratification, then again it shall be equivalent to the rejection of the amendment altogether. This would give no time to educate an electorate in the rights and wrongs of the amendment, but thirteen states might reject an amendment in one year. The process of educating an electorate on the question involved is thus necessarily nipped in the bud.

This process of submitting amendments would end in making us mostly a local option country where each state decides for itself how it will manage our great, national evils. In short, it would set up decentralization, as they say. Do we want to be mostly states, separated communities, with specialized ideas for common evils, or do we want to be a nation with great, national strokes, bringing the backward states abreast of the forward states? For this, I take it, is what constitutional amendments usually do—they bring the backward states forward. That was the object of the Child Labor Amendment.

Let us also think whether we want

state by state referendum on all questions of social advance. To let the people decide is a noble idea and very educational. But is it practical? I have been closely associated with three referendum campaigns. They are very expensive and reformers usually have very little money to invest in getting the education to a preoccupied people. The vested interests have much money to invest and they have the advantage in being able to buy the headlines, the chief source of mass-education today for the ballot.

Frankly, I dread for the little bands of social workers this vastly expensive machinery, the referendum applied to constitutional amendments. I dread it even more when a sharp time limit is put on the period of ratification.

Through a period of years the very slim pocket of the social worker might yet make the truth penetrate the masses, for truth is mighty, when given time. But, when we have only a short period in which to ratify, the full pocket of the vested interests seems to me to have the advantage in a referendum. That the vested interests think that, too, would seem to be indicated by the fact that it is the ultra-conservatives, with rich affiliations, that are among the prominent people or groups supporting the Wadsworth amendment.

About twenty states have the referendum today. Of course, it is a noble idea, and if you can get the education through to the people by means of a vote on the ballot it makes the advance, when attained, just so much surer. But is Lord Bryce right in thinking that we are carrying the principle of "Let the people rule" too far when we expect large masses of voters to cast an intelligent ballot on technical and judicial questions? He notes that when the Constitution was passed by our forebears it was passed by specially elected people; had it been put to the voters themselves he doubts if they would have allowed this new centralization to become established. Used to isolation, they were frightened of becoming a nation, of giving up any states' rights. But he tells us that fortunately the opinion of the wiser heads prevailed rather than the prepossessions of the multitude and thus we got that splendid bit of centralization, the Constitution. Lord Bryce believes that simple questions may go on the ballot, but he believes technical and judicial questions should not go to the people; they are beyond the people and progress is slowed up by such referenda.

Let us go slow before we favor a change in the method of securing constitutional amendments that not only submits every question, if the state so rules, to a referendum of the voters, but also makes the time in which those voters may be educated short.

Editorially Speaking

Postal Rates and Postal Pay

THE question which is now before Congress of the postal rates for newspapers and magazines is too important to be settled hastily and without an agreed basis of facts concerning costs. The part that wide distribution of newspapers and periodicals plays in stimulating friendly understanding between one part of the country and another can hardly be overestimated. The United States is so vast and conditions are so varied in its different parts that sectional feeling is bound to arise. Any unnecessary obstacle which tends to limit the distribution of information and shut off one part from another is to be deplored.

The tremendous increase in postal rates for such mail, which was made as a war measure, and the division of the country into postal zones, was a serious blow to publishers of periodicals. It put many of them out of business, and ever since has constituted a very heavy burden difficult to bear. It not only doubled many postal charges, but it added a heavy expense in the handling of papers and magazines because of zoning. Other postal increases due to the war have been discontinued, and now it is proposed even to increase this tax on the distribution of information.

The WOMAN CITIZEN has favored increasing the salaries of postal employees, but it believes that no blanket increase can be made that will treat employees in different localities with equal justice. The expense of living in a city like New York is far greater than that in many other places in the country. The bill now before Congress has been hastily drafted to provide revenue to meet a blanket increase of salaries. It is a temporary measure, planned to be in effect only a year; yet it would mean not only increased rates, but many complicated changes in details. The proposed new rates would scarcely become familiar to the public before they would be superseded by another new measure. The publishers urge that before new rates are fixed a scientific study be made of present costs, and that the expense of the tremendous volume of franked government mail should be taken into consideration in cost accounting. There does not seem a sufficient emergency to justify a temporary measure, and it seems reasonable to ask that time should be given to both Congress and the public to come to some reasonable agreement before postal rates are changed.



A Helping Hand for Greece

ANOTHER American is going to Europe to help in a work of reconstruction on an international basis. Charles P. Howland, appointed chairman of the Refugee Settlement Commission organized by the League of Nations, which is handling the Greek refugee problem, is off to establish homes for the million and a half people who have just been thrust into a country already packed with refugees. A reconstruction loan of \$50,000,000, arranged by the League as in the cases of Austria and Hungary, has recently been floated and is to be administered by the Commission to found new villages and develop farms on land which has been turned over by the Greek Government. These million and a half are moved under the provisions in the treaty of Lausanne for wholesale exchange of Greek and Turkish populations on a religious and racial basis, regardless of training, attachments, even language. Before them were the million Greeks who fled from Asia to Greece in 1922 at the time of the Smyrna

horror, and before them were the thousands of Armenians who fled from massacre in 1915 and 1916. The generosity of Greece, which has a population of less than five and a half million, and is impoverished by long years of war, is beyond praise; and it is splendid that international cooperation is coming now with some degree of adequacy to her relief.

But that is to leave the picture unfairly bright. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Howland's predecessor, summons America through the columns of the current *Survey Graphic* to grasp the realities of the Greek situation. The Commission's money has no margin for temporary relief but is devoted wholly to construction; yet the need for relief mounts to an inconceivable total of hardship and misery. When you read the account of an eye-witness such as Ellen Chater (in whose article Mr. Morgenthau's appeal appears), when you see through her eyes these poor, patient thousands being uprooted—jammed into ships—dying—or living in inconceivable crowded discomfort, you begin to understand a little the concentrated suffering of millions. Mr. Morgenthau's appeal is, directly, that we should persuade the American Red Cross, which left Greece long ago, that the emergency created by the expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey still exists. "It is the duty of the American people," he says, "to relieve this situation because the American Government was one of the nations which influenced the Greeks to send their army into Asia Minor. Their present plight is due to that adventure."



Heroes of Science

AMONG those who have given their lives—not for some one person, but for humanity at large—the heroes of science deserve boundless honor. It takes at least as much courage to make oneself an experimenting ground for disease germs as it does to face attack in battle. And, if these things are measurable, the heroes of radium are at the peak. Professor J. Bergonie, who died recently in Bordeaux, France, is an example. Through years of experimentation directed toward finding a cure for cancer, Professor Bergonie had lost his right arm and three fingers of his left hand. Yet he continued his fight until the last, despite great suffering. Devotion to scientific study which has for its end some great human purpose is surely as pure a devotion as ever animates a human being. When people say only the profit motive has real power over humanity one thinks gratefully of such men as Professor Bergonie.



Why Not Save \$14,000?

ACCORDING to Washington despatches, Congress will appropriate \$14,000 for the expenses of the presidential electors who go to Washington with the result of the electoral votes of their states.

It does not matter that the procedure is archaic and serves no useful purpose today—it follows the precedent of more than a century. A bill has been introduced by Representative Cable of Ohio, providing for sending the vote by registered mail, but no one has any idea that it will pass. The jaunt to Washington, with expense money provided by the Federal Government at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile, is too attractive, and precedents are too difficult to change. To thrifty women's minds, it seems that this vote might just as well be sent through Uncle Sam's mail; that there is nothing

to be gained by delivering it in person, and that this \$14,000 might well be saved.

Hard At It!—for the Child Labor Amendment

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Director of the American Law Institute, turns the tables on opponents of the Child Labor Amendment who raise such an alarm over the awful threat to our Government concealed in the amendment. He is answering the misrepresentations which he finds largely used, instead of arguments, by the opposition, and in particular that which asserts that the amendment would give Congress the power to regulate the education of children.* "The attempt to confuse the real issues involved in the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment by trying to frighten American people into the belief that under it Congress not only will try, but will succeed in regulating all education, is not only imputing a lack of integrity to Congress, but is an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Supreme Court. Those who make this kind of argument in attempting to defeat the amendment are really attempting to create in the American people a distrust of our form of government. Congress is being held up as composed of persons apparently eager to adopt the most absurd measures, while the judges of the Supreme Court are pictured as very likely to sanction unwarranted extensions of Federal power by legal chicanery, in the interpretation of plain language, worthy the lowest pettifogger who ever disgraced the legal profession."

If your legislature meets this winter, many of you are already hard at work in the campaign. There is need for every one. As Dr. Lewis says in the same article, proponents of the amendment have not been prepared for the kind of attack that has been made, and the misrepresentations are doing deadly work. It is a case of all hands at work. Speak—write—be yourself a center of information on the truth about the amendment—make sure your state senators and representatives know exactly where you stand. The fight is on!

The Debt Problem—Clear Heads Wanted

IN the midst of the confusion and the emotion about the war debt question, the chief obligation of the citizen is to try to understand the situation and not allow it to become blurred by prejudice and jingo claims. Mrs. Stokes makes clear the American attitude and the reason for it—the need for stabilizing international credit by meeting obligations, and the need for generosity in making easy terms for payment. Financial technicalities are over the heads of many of us, and more than one American must have been wincing over what seems a grasping reach on our part, rich as we are, for every pound of flesh due us. But however appealing the idea of a wholesale all-round cancellation, that course is no longer a political possibility: the principle has been established that the obligations are to be met. The harm comes when senators make stormy speeches about not canceling one red cent and when men of the same temper in France talk about repudiation. As Mrs. Stokes says for our country, and as the press assures us is doubly the case in France, this kind of business is largely fireworks for tax-paying constituencies, and should be taken as such. So, as far as we are concerned, it becomes the business of constituencies to express themselves as preferring to have their representatives exhibit a sincere wish to study the situation in Europe.

Our Government is opposed to a conference for the consideration of the debt situation—possibly lest that mean an embarrassing demand for cancellations and reductions. Well, reductions are inevitably involved in the process of arranging long-time payments, and if it were clear that cancellation

would not be expected, it is hard to see why such a conference would not be helpful. Or, better still, an application to the French situation of the Dawes principle of study by experts, which Finance Minister Clémentel seems to suggest in one of his notes. Such an inquiry would take up all the factors—the dependability, or otherwise, of German reparations, on which French payments depend; French foreign loans; French expenditures for armament; the depreciation of French currency and its disastrous effect on the cost of living. Eventually, at any rate, through whatever agency, such information must be used as a basis for negotiations.

The Red Paint Question



EVERYONE knows that the use of cosmetics has increased enormously the last few years. Now the official figures have been given. The wholesale cost for 1923 for cosmetics, perfumes and toilet preparations is shown to be \$117,175,741—an increase in two years of almost \$26,000,000. This is an expenditure which is almost entirely

in the hands of women. One needs only to stand a few moments by a toilet counter to realize that it is not the young person alone who purchases rouge, lip-sticks and eyebrow pencils, but women of all ages. One would not sigh so much over the figures if they represented increased loveliness or charm. On the stage the use of cosmetics does enhance natural beauty. Off the stage they are in unskilled hands, and their use means usually an inartistic daubing of a countenance.

To an outsider it would seem that there might be some disadvantages in a face that left an imprint of whitewash on a man's coat or a splash of red on his face. It is not so long since girls were urged to say "Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." How about a slogan for men, "Lips that are painted shall never touch mine!" Or do men like the taste of red paint? It is an interesting question. It is not probable that women make up their faces to please each other. It must be they at least think that men like it. If not, what is the reason for the widespread use of cosmetics?

We Are



Sheep

THE probable answer lies in the tendency that we in America have to copy each other and run like sheep in one direction after a new fad. The Sunday supplements and the movies carry a new fashion into every town in every part of the country, and a fad which catches the public spreads like wildfire, then dies down as quickly as it came. Witness Coueism, Mah Jong, and now the cross-word puzzle. Two years ago the smart college girl coming to Boston, New York, Chicago, and probably San Francisco, for her Christmas holidays, wore galoshes over her silk stockings and pumps. Oh, very smart galoshes with the tops turned down and flapping open. This Christmas, did one see a galosh? Not one! The weather during the holidays was biting cold, with alternate days of rain, but silk stockings—flesh-colored, of course—low-cut pumps and very short skirts, giving the full effect of bare legs, were seen everywhere. Fortunately, most women are wearing the invisible spat for warmth. But whatever the discomfort or risk of following the fashion, it takes even greater courage not to follow it, however absurd. This probably accounts for the rage for cosmetics.

But let manufacturers beware not to have their shelves too full when the reaction comes.

* *Christian Advocate*, January 1, 1925.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

The Road Ahead

This is the address of Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the President of Cornell University, and newly elected vice-president of the New York State League, as presented at the recent New York State League convention.

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New Year's Resolutions

"NEW Year's Resolutions" are apt to be preceded by repentance and the mourner's bench. The resolutions which the National Finance Department would like to suggest to the League for the coming year presuppose not so much a sense of sin as a recognition of our incompleteness and just a hint, perhaps, that we have been a bit cowardly about this bugaboo which is such an indispensable part of our work. Most of us are not grasping it firmly enough—some of us have never looked it fairly in the face. We dodge it; we magnify it; we groan over it; we do everything but face it.

But, absurd as it seems, when we do face it, it proves to be not a monster after all, but, to complete the simile, a quite tame and domestic animal which, properly harnessed, will draw our load for us.

Let us this coming year cast off this habit of fear and worry about finance, and substitute common sense. Our finance troubles are mostly imaginary. They have their origin in that old enemy with a new name, the "inferiority complex." We don't really respect ourselves or the work of the League enough to feel that others will think it worth giving money to.

The National Finance Department has discovered, and has reiterated to the point of boredom perhaps, that there is enough money in the United States for the work of the *League of Women Voters*. Our lack is money raisers. What is more, there is a magic way, a royal road, a short cut to getting this money. It is the plan of "every member a money raiser." This plan may look now like the longest way around, but it will prove to be the shortest way across to the goal of adequate and stable income for our work.

Can we not take this as a serious plan and bend all our efforts to putting it into operation?

League members will be glad to hear that up to date more money has been raised for the League than at this same date in any previous year. Here is solid ground under our feet; here is a bracing atmosphere for New Year's resolutions. We suggest the following:

"We the.....League of Women Voters do hereby highly resolve:

1. That we will stop thinking how hard it is to raise money and will proceed instead to raise it.
2. That we will give Finance an honored place in our year's program and will get every member into our corps of finance workers."

—K. L.

IN considering my year's work, now coming to a close, as sixth regional director I am deeply sensible that the services I have rendered to the League are negligible in comparison to the opportunities and ever-widening horizon that I have personally gained.

Of the many advantages there is not time to speak. I can only mention briefly two facts—two facts that have been borne in upon me so insistently during the past year that I am grateful for this opportunity of presenting them to you.

One is—and this I merely mention as a passing criticism—the sublime unconsciousness of the average woman of the fundamental basis on which her citizenship rests—of her startling ignorance that citizenship is founded on a broad platform touching all human relationships; that it is founded upon the perfect cooperation between men and women; that this cooperation begins, where all things in life begin, with the unit of the family, and that probably no law was ever passed that does not either remotely or intimately affect the family unit.

When the average woman realizes these facts, and only then, shall we begin to serve our country, our states and our homes truly and effectively.

The other fact bears upon what seems to many of us a fundamental piece of work for the League of Women Voters to undertake. I refer to citizenship in education. This is no simple matter to be entered upon lightly. The best brains in the educational world of this country are already at work upon it. The problems are many and difficult as to how to evolve a system of teaching civics in all high schools that would vitalize the whole subject in a way to turn out well-trained boys and girls, taught at a formative period of their existence that civics has a practical and immediate bearing upon their everyday lives—in short, as some one has said, to teach the subject, not as a dead language, but as a vital, living force.

The League, whose aim has always been that of education from its inception, is in a peculiarly fortunate situation, I believe, to foster and encourage the teaching of civics in a way that will make for good citizenship. Representing, as I modestly feel we do, with our far-flung membership, the best types of womanhood from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we are in a position to get behind this great movement already set on foot by the educational world—to uphold their hands where it has already started, and to stimulate interest and activity in regions where a realization of its fundamental importance has not yet penetrated.

In the latter case, I feel constrained to observe, Madam Chairman, that work for education in civics would, under certain circumstances, under conditions, for example, where the ugly problem of politics has crept into the public schools, entail an enormous amount of hard work—of careful preparation, of infinite tact and patience and courage. The best equipped women, the most intelligent, the most beguiling, if you please, should be enlisted in this service, and in the end we should see civics taught in the public schools in a manner that would make the oncoming generation, at the same early periods of their lives when they learn the great principles of truth and honesty and valor, absorb the fundamental idea of the importance of good citizenship.

We should see the children of today, the mothers and fathers of tomorrow, teaching their children, at the same time they learn their prayers, to take for granted, as a part of their everyday lives, the service which they will later render to their community. I can not but most earnestly and passionately believe that, had the present generation been given the opportunity of learning at an early age its privileges and responsibilities as citizens, the child labor laws that at present continue to be so hideous a blot upon the statute books of some of our states would no longer exist.

Nor can I but most earnestly and passionately believe that these shameful charges against our civilization can only be truly overcome by education, education of the individual conscience, and that, splendid as its past achievements are, the League's greatest and most important piece of work stands before us, yet to be accomplished.

The New Child Welfare Chairman

AS it goes to press, *The Woman Voter* just catches the happy announcement that Mrs. Simeon H. Bing has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Child Welfare for the National League of Women Voters. A one-time director of the Child Welfare Division of the Ohio Institute, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee for the Ohio League of Women Voters, at present editor of the *Ohio Woman Voter* and chairman of the local League in her home city of Athens, Mrs. Bing brings to the chairmanship a fine combination of technical command of her subject and practical League experience.

The resignation of Mrs. John J. O'Connor as Child Welfare chairman was reluctantly accepted by the National Board at its November meeting. Mrs. O'Connor rendered distinguished service to the League in helping to secure a favorable vote in Congress on the Child Labor Amendment, and resigns because the activities which she sacrificed for the pressing demands of Congressional work last winter now demand her time and energy.

Mrs. Bing came to Washington for a meeting of standing committee chairmen on January 5 and will enter actively upon the duties of her chairmanship on February 1.

A Plea for the Pioneer

An extract from the address of Mrs. Craig C. Miller, president of the Michigan League, at the Michigan convention in Detroit last month.

WE have at this convention been discussing ways, means and methods whereby to strengthen League work and arouse interest in governmental affairs among the indifferent women in our communities. The consideration of these measures to accomplish our end is just and necessary, but my plea to you is never to permit in state conventions or local League units the contemplation of these things to overshadow or dim the vision of the real purpose and goal of our organizations. This, to me, is to awaken in each individual woman such gratitude and love for our United States of America that she will gladly enter into the greatest service she can render her country today, namely, the holding of our government true to its own ideals as expressed in our Declaration of Independence.

We need to hold constantly in thought the inspiration of this ideal, for without vision all people perish. It is good for each one of us, ever and anon, to sit quietly down and ponder well our United States. It is good to go back to the first winter in Plymouth and to remember the sacrifices, the hardships, the fortitude and courage of those days, to hark back to the settlement of the Virginia tidewater lands, the

farther forth over the Alleghenies and the conquering of the Middle West.

Our own Michigan forbears reclaimed this wonderful peninsula amid untold sacrifices, sufferings and bravery. Let us not forget. All the way through to the Pacific Coast, the story of adventure, sacrifice and vision has been repeated and repeated. Our United States of America, today at its height of material prosperity, did not just happen for our comfort and pleasure. It was wrought for us by thousands of noble men and women. Neither did our political equality just happen.

We must never forget, or permit the new voters to forget, the noble women who throughout the years bore scorn and social ostracism because of their stand for principle and right. Can we, in decent appreciation to all these men and women of the past, ever grumble of hard or discouraging days which may come to us in our League work? Must we not rather glory in the fact that we are a blessed army of pioneers working out a fuller, freer life in this dear land?

We are pioneers opening the channels for mature thought to go in unaccustomed ways. No pioneer work is ever easy. It is always hard, but it is also always glorious and will succeed when the goal to be obtained is held high and clearly in view. Our goal is good government, God's government.

As Others See Us

NOW that it is time for New Year's resolutions and for the solemn vow "to do better next year," it seems appropriate to turn backward and see what has been done in 1924. It will then be so much easier to say, "Let's do better in 1925!"

Modestly and yet proudly, there is a temptation to let editorial comment on the League's work speak for itself:

"The New York League of Women Voters met last week to congratulate itself on having rooted out sixty per cent of the voters of the state in the recent election. The League labored hugely in 104 or 105 organized districts in the state during the campaign, as did all the state Leagues that net the country in one of the most earnest and most reasonable organizations of our over-organized life . . . As a political organization it is a paradox; yet it is the most intelligent political organization in the country, and the direct result, all cynics note, of the nineteenth amendment.

"The women who formed the League were moved at the beginning by the responsibilities of victory. They made it a women's organization for the education and advancement of women. But in the broad range of its activities in the last five years the emphasis has changed from woman to voter. The League still holds itself responsible, of course, for the interests of women in legislation, but it has come to class the social and legal disabilities still suffered by women among other grievances to be removed as soon as possible, no doubt, but not to be over-emphasized in the face of graver general reforms. Its membership has ceased to be so much a sex as a convenient classification of citizens with a special class of interests in common. The tendency to forget themselves, or at any rate to forget their sex, was strongly evident among the delegates to last week's New York convention. It was a sound, alert membership, apparently neither more nor less intelligent than any picked gathering, though necessarily more disinterested, intent upon the business of a remarkably well-run organization."—*The New Republic*.

"The League of Women Voters deserves the bulk of credit for the remarkable record made in the registration of voters in St. Paul and other places. . . . It was the League of Women Voters which first conceived the idea of an intensive campaign to get out all voters on election day in order to assure as nearly as possible representative government and majority rule."—*St. Paul (Minnesota) News*.

"The National League of Women Voters, which is com-

posed of state Leagues, which in turn are composed of local Leagues, occupies a peculiar place in the political organization of America; a place which it has created for itself; a place which long sought for something adequate to fill it."—*Bridgeport (Connecticut) Times*.

"Pittsburgh today welcomes the League of Women Voters' caravan, audacious traveling mission of good citizenship. . . . It is fitting, moreover, that these pioneers and missionaries who are our guests today should realize that in no small measure this awakening of Pittsburgh is due to the tireless efforts of the members of the League of Women Voters."—*Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Sun*.

"The League long ago started a non-partisan movement to get out the vote . . . and has carried out its program so consistently and faithfully in all the forty-eight states that it is entitled to the highest praise for its efforts. It has accomplished something that has long been the goal of honest uplifters. . . . It has got its result by means of a methodical and well-thought-out campaign. . . . It is hoped that the National League of Women Voters will never permit itself to be annexed as the tail to any political kite; that it will maintain itself as an organization for the benefit and instruction of all the women voters, of whatever class, creed or race, and that it will continue to emphasize the doctrine that it is the duty of every woman to vote every time she has the right."—*Brooklyn (New York) Standard Union*.

"Credit for the vote that will be cast this year will go chiefly to three sources. These are, first, the National League of Women Voters, which has accomplished an unprecedented work in educating the women of the nation to the necessity of exercising the right of the ballot."—*New York Evening Sun*.

"A catholic tolerance of all parties and candidates is evident in programs planned by the Peoria County League of Women Voters, which will play an important rôle before election day. With typical feminine perseverance, the League urged the registration of its members and other women in Peoria until more women had their names on the poll books than ever before."—*Peoria (Illinois) Journal*.

"Local political leaders give deserved recognition to the efficiency of women workers. The local branch of the League of Women Voters conducted an active campaign to get out the vote. Women acted as precinct chairmen, and in several cases telephoned or saw every voter on election day. They have taken their political duties seriously."—*Elkhart (Indiana) Truth*.

"The women are taking hold of politics in a practical way. The meeting at the armory tonight staged by the League of Women Voters is a fair-play way of presenting the issues and the candidates to the voters."—*St. Cloud (Minnesota) Journal-Press*.

Leagues and League Work

IN West Virginia the League is rejoicing over the election of one of its directors, Dr. Harriet Jones, to the House of Delegates. The roll of her achievements is impressive. She was the first woman physician in West Virginia, has been assistant superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Weston, was instrumental in getting the Age of Consent raised from twelve to fourteen years, and then urged raising it to sixteen, which has since been done. She was one of the three women who secured the first domestic science school in West Virginia.

ANOTHER new state League bulletin! Maine is the very latest state to join with its sister Leagues in the issuance of a monthly publication, and its first issue, appearing on December 1 in the form of a mimeographed letter, promises to fulfill a much-felt need for Maine members. With greetings from Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of

the first region, a short synopsis of the annual convention, a few words about the Portland League's successful finance plan, excellent arguments for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and notes about work of the various Leagues, the first issue merits commendation and inspires best wishes for its success.

THE visit of Mrs. Ann Webster, chairman of social hygiene for the National League, to Rhode Island early in December proved a busy and profitable one, both for the national chairman and the United League of Rhode Island. In addition to addressing eight meetings in three days, Mrs. Webster conferred with Mrs. George F. Rooke, the new social hygiene chairman for Rhode Island, and members of the social hygiene advisory cabinet. A "fellowship tea" at state headquarters, a supper party given by the Junior League of Women Voters at Brown University, and meetings in Providence, East Providence, Woonsocket, Tiverton and Pawtucket were the principal events arranged in Mrs. Webster's honor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (New York) League is arming itself with powerful ammunition in the form of good speakers for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Its January 9 meeting was confined to the study of the Amendment and the training of speakers.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Miss Olive A. Colton, president of the Toledo League, says the 1924 primary election taught the League five things, namely, that "a shorter ballot would mean better government; women should attend ward meetings; voting in schoolhouses would have saved a \$2,191.00 hauling bill; permanent registration would save time and money; consolidation of city and county offices would save thousands of dollars."

THE Raton (New Mexico) League is another of the many Leagues which have recently inaugurated membership drives for the first few months of the New Year.

THROUGH the efforts of Miss Jeffries Heinrich, secretary of the third region, three college Leagues are functioning in Alabama. They are located at the Woman's College of Alabama, in Montgomery, the Alabama College for Women in Monteville, and the University of Tuscaloosa.

THE December issue of *The New Citizen*, the monthly publication of the Texas League, is appropriately termed "the convention number," as it presents a complete report of the League convention in November. It is an interesting issue, with a 1925 President's message, an outline of the legislative program, and reprints of reports given during the convention. Mrs. Helen Moore's message for 1925 forcefully reminds League members that "there is work in your community for you to do."

MORE than one hundred members of the Brooklyn Borough (New York) League paid tribute to the work of Mrs. George Notman, who recently retired as League chairman, at a luncheon in her honor December 13 in Brooklyn. Addresses were given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. F. Louis Slade and Miss Elizabeth Collier of Hunter College. Mrs. Notman is a veteran suffragist and as Miss Mary Garrett Hay put it, has a "four-square record."

"WORLD POLITICS and the American Voter" is the title of a popular lecture course which the Baltimore (Maryland) League is conducting. Dr. Katherine Jeanne Gallagher, professor of history at Goucher College, is speaking on international problems. Mrs. R. Morison Henry is chairman of the League's committee in charge.

The Ratification Campaign

From Time to Time This Page Will Be Devoted to the Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

DELAWARE: The Delaware League has had a series of open meetings to which speakers have been invited to present the case for the amendment. The League of Women Voters there is working with the Consumers' League and others in a joint campaign.

ILLINOIS: Since early last summer the Illinois League has been waging its campaign for ratification by distributing facts about the Child Labor Amendment through its membership to the people of the state generally. It is working now in a joint campaign with ten other organizations.

MINNESOTA: The Legislative Council of the League of Women Voters to which eighteen organizations send representatives gives first place to ratification among measures recommended in this legislative year. With open meetings, discussion groups, round tables, and speaking classes, the League is tirelessly engaged in its share of the campaign. At a luncheon meeting held in Minneapolis on December 6, state legislators were invited as well as business and professional men of the Twin Cities. The Lieutenant Governor of the state, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now presiding officer of the Senate, presided at the luncheon at which Miss Marguerite Wells, president of the Minnesota League, made the principal address.

MISSOURI: Nineteen organizations under the leadership of Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of the League of Women Voters, are working for ratification in Missouri. At a luncheon meeting in November, the League invited members of the legislature and business and professional men to attend a luncheon at which Mr. William Hodson addressed the groups on the amendment and led the discussion following his address. In the afternoon of that same day a meeting was held of all organizations supporting the amendment and Mr. Hodson addressed this meeting also.

NEBRASKA: At the call of Mrs. LeRoy Davis, president of the Nebraska League, nine organizations met in conference on December 6 to make final plans for the campaign which has been carried on in Nebraska for the Child Labor Amendment and which will continue through the winter.

NEW JERSEY: A Christmas letter bearing the good wishes of the New Jersey League went to every member of the legislature together with a pamphlet in support of the amendment. With the convening of the legislature near the League is working with other organizations to complete plans for their joint campaign for ratification.

NEW MEXICO: The state Board of the League in New Mexico issued the call to other women's organizations in the state to unite in a common effort to make their state one of the first to ratify.

NEW YORK: The New York State League of Women Voters is one of twenty-six organizations which have joined forces in New York. The others are:

New York Child Labor Committee
Women's City Club of New York
Consumers' League of New York
Women's Trade Union League
New York Branch American Association of University Women

Girls' Friendly Society, Diocese of Albany
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
National Board, Y. W. C. A.
National Consumers' League
N. Y. S. Conference, Council of Jewish Women
City Federation of Women's Clubs
Westchester County Children's Association
N. Y. S. Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare
Federation of Churches of Rochester and Monroe County
Girl Scouts
Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church
N. Y. S. Federation of Labor
Camp Fire Girls of America
Ethical Culture Society of New York
N. Y. S. Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association
American Association for Labor Legislation
Family Welfare Society of Queens
Queensboro League of Mothers' Clubs
Republican Women's State Executive Committee
Women's Organization of the Central and Free Synagogues
N. Y. S. Home Economics Association
National Child Labor Committee
Brooklyn Federation of Churches
Westchester County League of Women Voters

The League officers are taking a great many speaking engagements. Classes for speakers are being held in local Leagues, and the legislative year is being faced with excellent preparation and a fine spirit.

OHIO: On December 5 a meeting was held in Columbus at the call of the Ohio League of Women Voters for final plans for the campaign to secure ratification in the Ohio legislature this winter. Miss Juliette Sessions, past president of the Ohio League of Women Voters, was elected president of the joint committee formed by representatives of the following organizations:

American Insurance Union
Ohio Parent-Teachers Association
Y. W. C. A.
Ohio Federation of Labor
Columbus Council of Social Agencies
Dayton League of Women Voters
Cincinnati Consumers' League
Ohio Consumers' League
Ohio Council of Churches
State Nurses' Association
Ohio League of Women Voters

SOUTH DAKOTA: The November convention of the League in South Dakota sent out a call to other organizations to join with the League in a campaign for ratification. Fifteen organizations responded and under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Dillon are engaged in an active campaign.

WISCONSIN: Not only have all the serious, slow, and certain methods of distributing information been carried out in Wisconsin, but a lighter touch has been added by the "information teas" which were sponsored by the League in Madison. Publications on the Child Labor Amendment were distributed, questions were answered and ratification news was exchanged over tea cups.—M. O.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

The Woman's World's Fair

THE WOMAN'S WORLD'S FAIR, to be held April 18 to 25 inclusive, in the American Exposition Palace on East Erie Street and the outer drive, Chicago, will be a visualized résumé of the achievements of women in the professions, trades, industries and arts, in the years since the distaff was taken away from them and the professional baker began furnishing the family bread. It required the largest exposition building in the world, divided into booths, to show the work women are doing in banks, missionary fields, art and music, law-making, candy-making, farming and all the thousand-and-one interests they have developed both for their profit and their pleasure.

Casual reading of the daily papers is sufficient to show how women have raced from the political obscurity of the years before 1920 into the light that beats about Congress, state legislative halls, and state executive mansions. But in less spectacular lines of work they have advanced quietly, each in her own particular niche, and their progress is less generally known.

In addition to the women's showing of their own accomplishments, there will be exhibits of the myriad things that men make and sell to women, from mahogany furniture to baby bonnets. There are approximately two hundred and sixty booths in the American Exposition Palace.

The idea of the Fair originated with Miss Helen M. Bennett, who is its managing director. It is in charge of a board of directors consisting of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. George R. Dean, Mrs. Howard Linn, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Theodore W. Robinson, Mrs. Silas H. Strawn and Miss Helen M. Bennett.

A large general committee of fifty or more women is to be appointed to assist the board of directors in putting on the Fair.

Better Films

LEADERS in organized Better Films activities will meet in New York, January 15-17, at a National Better Films Conference held under the auspices of the National Committee for Better Films.

Mrs. Harry Lilly, former motion-picture chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Ruth

Rich, motion-picture chairman of the D. A. R. in Florida; Mrs. Harriet Hawley Locher, director of the Public Service and Educational Department of the Crandall Theaters in Washington, D. C., are names to be found on the list of speakers.

Children's matinees, motion-picture study clubs, and the unification and extension of the Better Films movement will all be discussed.

Those wishing to attend the conference should apply to Miss Alice Belton Evans, secretary of the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The Cause and Cure of War

THE dates—January 18-24—for the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, to be held in Washington, are fast approaching. The Conference has been called by eight national women's organizations to place before women an unbiased presentation of facts. Speakers at the Conference will be as varied in profession and in political opinions as the women delegates themselves.

The army, the law, the universities, the press, all will have spokesmen among a brilliant group of experts who have consented to present the case of War versus Peace in the cold and impartial light of facts and statistics.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan and General Henry T. Allen will present the subject from a military viewpoint, the former speaking January 18 on "Can War Be Eliminated?" and the latter, January 19, on "America's Attitude Toward Armament." Such distinguished representatives of the law will speak as George W. Wickersham, John Foster Dulles and the Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, who will explain the Permanent Court of International Justice. University speakers will include Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, Prof. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, Edward M. Earle and Lindsay Rogers of Columbia. Other well-known speakers will be Raymond Fosdick, Bruce Bliven, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Bishop Nicholson, who will review religious agencies contributing to international understanding, Dr. Alice Hamilton and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who will talk respectively on the profession of medicine and on women's organizations as peace factors.

A special feature of the Conference will be a number of open forums for

discussion by the delegates of points raised in the speakers' addresses. One of these, on the afternoon of January 23, will be exclusively concerned with the Geneva Protocol.

Conference headquarters are already established at the Hotel Washington, where all the regular sessions will be held.

The Conference will open at the Belasco Theatre on Sunday afternoon, January 18. The speakers for this meeting will be Lord Thomson, of Great Britain, on the subject "Can Civilization Withstand Another World War?" Major-General John O'Ryan, who will speak on "Can War Be Abolished?", and probably Judge Florence Allen, whose theme will be "The Duty of Women Concerning the Present Situation." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside over this session.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs invites the Conference delegates to tea from five to seven Sunday (the 18th), and the officers of the Conference, together with the presidents of the co-operating associations, will be "at home" to delegates and visitors at the Hotel Washington from eight to ten.

The Registration Bureau will open at one o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 17, and will continue through the evening. It will not be open on Sunday, but will be ready for work at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Visitors are welcome, but must pay the same fee as delegates. That is, five dollars for the week, or one dollar for one day of three sessions, without the privilege of the floor or a vote. As this at first blush may seem unjust, it is well to consider that the delegates will doubtless agree upon a plan of procedure, and several of the organizations hold the opinion that a recommendation of Plan and Procedure must be uninfluenced by voice or vote of those who are not duly elected delegates.

Women Workers' Hours

ASURVEY of 27,885 women in factories, stores, laundries and hotels in Illinois, made by the United States Department of Labor at the request of the Illinois League of Women Voters, showed that less than one-tenth were expected to work more than nine hours a day. The packing industry held first place, having one hundred per cent of its women employees on an eight-hour-day schedule. More than one-third of the women in the ten-hour group were employed in the manufacture of metal products.

Mrs. Stanton's Portrait

A PORTRAIT of Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been accepted by the National Museum at Washington and placed in the historical section as part of the collection exhibited by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which Mrs. Stanton founded. The portrait was painted by Anna Klumpke, a protégée of Rosa Bonheur.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

DAILY reading of the Bible in the public schools, without comment, is favored by Utah clubwomen. Other resolutions adopted at the thirty-first annual state convention, held at Ogden, urged progressive kindergarten legislation, greater work for extermination of tuberculosis and the elimination of illiteracy; approved strict enforcement of the Volstead law, condemned use of narcotics and asked suppression of obscene literature; asked passage by Congress of the bill providing a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet, and urged state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

WHAT is expected to be one of the largest and most important gatherings of women ever held anywhere in the world will convene in Washington, May 4-14, 1925, when the sixth quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women will be in session.

Meetings will be held in Memorial Continental Hall and in the Pan-American Congress Building.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution will welcome the distinguished guests from thirty-four countries.

Among the national organizations whose 11,000,000 members will help finance the convention and who compose the American National Council, which is the hostess, are:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, American Association of University Women, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Medical Women's National Association, National Council of Jewish Women, Ladies of the Macabees, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Kindergarten Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

THE Girls Hotel, built and maintained in Kansas City by the Council of Clubs of Kansas City, offers a hotel home for any girl who earns less than \$16 a week. The girls pay a

percentage of their wages and anyone who is unable to pay is tided over for a time. The rooms are all alike, and no one knows the rate any girl is paying, so all are perfectly self-respecting.

Child Welfare in New York

AT a public hearing before the Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, two bills were discussed which would modify New York's marriage laws. One—the so-called Hasty Marriage bill—would require persons contemplating matrimony in New York to wait five days between the application for a license and its granting. This would act as a safeguard against impulsive, ill-considered marriages; also against bigamy and elopements, as records can be investigated in that time. Fourteen states already have such a law.

The other proposed bill is the Child Marriage bill, under which all applicants under sixteen must have the written consent of a Judge of the Children's Court or a Surrogate, as well as of their parents, before marriage. Senator Austin, chairman, reported that in 1919 one hundred and fifty marriages of minors had taken place in the upper part of the state, and that most of them had proved unhappy. Licenses, it was said, had been issued to girls of eleven and twelve, with parents' consent.

California's New Congressman?

AN election will be called in California, probably late in February, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Julius Kahn. It is reported that Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, who has stood by her husband in his political life for nearly a quarter of a century, has definitely decided to run for the office; and that because of this, many prospective candidates have withdrawn their names.

Instead of filling the unexpired term, the election will be for the two-year term, beginning March 4, 1925, for which Mr. Kahn had been reelected, and the office will remain empty until that time.

Mrs. Kahn worked in close cooperation with her husband while he was Congressman.

Mrs. Ross

BY her inauguration on January 5, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor of Wyoming and the first woman to enter the office of governor in the United States. The ceremonies, at Mrs. Ross' request, were simple and quiet. Less than three score years lie between this event and the day when a governor of Wyoming signed the bill which gave the women of Wyoming—first of any women in the country—the right to vote. Some of those first voters exercised their right—again—last November.

A Line on the Movies

By IRENE THIRER

INEZ FROM HOLLYWOOD—Here's an adaptation of Adela Rogers St. John's story of how the movie vamp is to be pitied; how really good-hearted she is behind the screens; how she really wears tailored suits and English brogues, and uses no make-up; how she spends her spare time reading and embroidering. It's all the bunk, but Anna Q. Nilsson plays the rôle of Inez in a manner which serves to make the picture entertaining. Lewis Stone is lost in his part of suitor. Mary Astor's in the film, too, but not so's you can notice any specially commendable work on her part. A First National production, directed by Alfred E. Green.

LOVE'S WILDERNESS—This can hardly be considered a good picture, and yet Corinne Griffith is so wonderfully beautiful that it would be difficult to deem it a bad one. The story is of a little country girl who gets tricked into a marriage which doesn't turn out well. Of course, the happy ending comes along to fix things up. Holmes Herbert is a trifle too wooden, as leading man. Ian Keith, nearly new in movie circles, proves that he's an actor of ability in this production. It's nothing to be afraid of for the children. A First National production, directed by George Fitzmaurice.

THE LAST MAN ON EARTH—A good comedy-fantasy this, delightfully original. The cast, excluding Earle Fox, is composed of names rarely heard, whose owners do extremely fine work. It would be a pity to give any of this away, so we won't. Suffice to say the final scenes of the picture are laid in 1950. A William Fox production, directed by J. G. Blystone.

ARGENTINE LOVE—A lot of fiery Southern stuff in this. Fights and murders and whatnots. Bebe Daniels as the South American belle, back from a New York finishing school, has Ricardo Cortez and James Rennie as her leading men. Bebe does nicely, but that's all. Nothing especially noteworthy. Ricardo Cortez gives the best performance of his career in this picture, and James Rennie proves that he should stick to the legitimate stage. Children will love this picture from the beginning unto the end. A Famous Players production, directed by Alan Dwan.

THE SNOB—Almost everybody who goes to pictures will enjoy this one. It's from Helen Martin's famous story dealing with the Pennsylvania Dutch, and as well directed a photoplay as has happened in a long while. Monta Bell is the man responsible for the direction, and Norma Shearer, Conrad Nagel and John Gilbert for good performances. A Metro-Goldwyn production—one to take the children to see.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

IN 1850 there came to visit the United States a Swedish maiden lady, Miss Frederika Bremer, well known for her novels which had been translated into English. She wanted to learn about the ways of the new country, and especially to study the position and treatment of women here. She stayed about two years, visiting New England, New York, Philadelphia, the South and the West, and writing many letters back to Sweden telling of her impressions and observations of people she met and of the habits of the country. These letters, translated, make up the volume called "*America in the Fifties*," which has just been published by the Scandinavian Foundation. So wide was Miss Bremer's experience here that she gained a vivid picture of the then turbulent country. She knew Emerson and Lowell, Longfellow and Bronson Alcott. She visited great Southern plantations, wondered at the marvelous luxuriance of plant life, and gathered every possible fact and impression about slavery and its effects. She described great camp meetings and their devotees. Mississippi steamboats, palatial three-deckers bearing cattle, humans and poultry in ascending order, furnished her colorful material. There is humor, quiet wit, always interest in these letters. Undoubtedly Miss Bremer had a thoroughly good time, and she shows the pleasant reverse side of Dickens' disagreeable picture of us. In the introduction she is called a "pioneer feminist," and she did come in contact with both Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Blackwell. She seems to have carried home the seeds of feminist thought for later germination. The book is delightful reading, both from the point of view of Americana, and as the picture of a sturdy and charming feminine mind.

Another book which is quite as genuine and unusual as Miss Bremer's is "*Monogatari*," or "*Tales from Old and New Japan*." Edited by Don Seitz, it is avowedly intended to make clear to western readers the pride of race, the stern views of honor and justice, and all the other influential ideas which make up the "mores" of the Japanese. The stories tell of Samurais and of green-grocers, of priests and of servants, of wives and daughters and royal concubines. Many of them are Japanese classics, some of them have been put into song and drama. Reading them, one understands many things that are otherwise alien and unintelligible. They show a life formalized, harmonious in arrangement as the tea ceremonies, full of rules which are meant to solve the

problems of stumbling mankind. They make one realize the truth of an analysis made by a brilliant Japanese—that the keynote of Japanese life was harmony, while the important thing in American life was the development of the individual, and therefore the two nations had great difficulty thinking in the same terms. These stories make the task of understanding easier. And with understanding comes respect, which is no less valuable in the relations of states than in the relations between individuals.

"*Om, the Secret of Ahbor Valley*" is fiction, a fine adventure story, but it is also interpretative of a distinct spirit in India. It tells of the Jade of Ahbor, and how Cotswold Ommony sought it, and won more than he dreamed. The Lama, Tsiang Samdup, is a powerful cousin of Kipling's Red Lama of the hills, and his *chela* is a more spiritual and less mischievous Kim. Camels rock and elephants swing along unknown ways; a reception in the house of



Sketch by W. W. Seaton

Rose Macaulay leaped into the limelight a few years ago with a novel called "*Potterism*," a story whose tart humor and keen characterizations won wide popularity. At intervals came "*Dangerous Ages*," "*Mystery at Geneva*," and "*Told By An Idiot*"; and a new book, "*Orphan Island*," is already out in England. Miss Macaulay was brought up in Italy—one of "a large and cheerful family," and went in largely for the things that such families do. She went to school, and college, at Oxford, and was graduated there, mixing study liberally with outdoor sports. Writing claimed her at an early age. Now when she is in London she lives in Princess Gardens, where trees preserve a country atmosphere and give her privacy for composition.

Vasantasena, favorite of all Delhi, is a bewildering and exotic spectacle; the trip to the Ahbor Valley is a hard, grueling test. And through the whole vivid tale runs the comment and conversation of the old Lama, born in Tibet and educated in England, understanding the mind of the West as well as the totally different mind of his own East. Of his wisdom, this fragment is typical: "Ye have the government ye earn, exactly as the earth receives the weather it deserves. . . 'For a government,' said the god, 'is nothing but a mirror of your minds—tyrannical for tyrants, hypocritical for hypocrites, corrupt for those who are indifferent, extravagant and wasteful for the selfish—strong and honorable only toward honest men.'"

"*Julie Cane*" is Harvey O'Higgins' novel of the life which went on inside the queer, shabby head of an unsuccessful grocer. Cane was a dreamer who turned his dreams of mental freedom and greatness into his daughter's education. He brought her up to think for herself, and never to "let 'em fool you." He was speculative, inventive, greatly daring in his mind, but lacking the physical traits necessary for exploring the world or the sciences. His only outlet was his daughter, and he poured the richness of his mind into hers. The story is laid in a small New Jersey town, where Cane conducts his struggling, forlorn grocery store. All its characters are sharply drawn and very real.

Muscle Shoals

(Continued from page 13)

vided, in effect, for the lease of the property to private parties under certain conditions. It was largely the Ford proposition over again, although made more favorable to the government than the Ford offer, among other things limiting the lease to fifty years instead of a hundred as provided for in the Ford offer.

This move had been made possible because, shortly before, Henry Ford had withdrawn his offer. Under the terms of the Underwood bill, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Ford from renewing his offer in accordance with the terms of the Underwood bill.

It was recognized at once that the Underwood bill was much more acceptable from the government viewpoint than the House measure, known as the McKenzie bill, turning the project over to Ford. To the private ownership advocates it was acceptable, but to Senator

America of the Fifties, Scandinavian Foundation, 1924. \$2.00.

Monogatari, Putnam, 1924. \$2.50.

Om, Bobbs-Merrill, 1924. \$2.00.

Julie Cane, Harper, 1924. \$2.00.

Norris and the government ownership disciples it was anathema. They started what Senator Underwood called a filibuster, but Senator Norris called a discussion. It became evident nothing could be done this session, under the rule of unlimited debate which prevails in the Senate, and even the appropriation measures were endangered.

Underwood and the administration surrendered. The next and latest step was the introduction of the amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, providing that a commission be appointed to investigate and report on the Muscle Shoals project to the next Congress. This commission is to consist of three men, one the Secretary of War, the other the Secretary of Agriculture, and the other to be appointed by the President. Senator Norris promptly objected to this on the ground that it made the project the football of politics and placed the recommendations wholly in the hands of the President. But so the situation rests.

Mary Anderson

(Continued from page 11)

dependability—which makes her word listened to so respectfully in the inner circles of the labor movement.

This quality characterizes her social as well as her official life. "I'd rather have her comments on a play than those of any one I know," said a Washington acquaintance. "She sees the essentials and lets the details go."

The outline of her career is too well known to need more than a brief recounting, but it is essential to an understanding of her present position. She was born near the little village of Lidkopving, Sweden. Her early youth was spent on her parents' farm, where she was the youngest of seven children. Opportunities for education beyond the grammar grades were scarce; and at sixteen, Mary embarked with an older sister for America, where they went to live with a married sister in Ludington, Michigan. It is told of the two girls that they made the journey from Ellis Island without knowing a word of English.

Ludington offered few opportunities for attractive employment—Mary was too young to go into an industrial establishment, so she took the one opportunity open to her, and went into domestic service. This lasted for one year, while she painstakingly studied English from newspapers.

"I didn't like domestic service," she explains. "I suppose I'm just naturally not domestic."

Soon the three sisters moved to West Pullman, near Chicago, and she got a place in a shoe factory. It was grinding work—ten hours a day of it, with work-

ing conditions which aroused in her the determination to "do something about it."

This "something" offered itself in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which sent organizers to the factory. They found a ready listener in the young Swedish worker—so faithful an attendant was she at meetings that she was appointed to the position of shop collector for the union.

For eighteen years she worked in the boot and shoe industry, most of that time at monotonous machine work. But she became familiar with every phase of factory conditions, and was a valuable person in the councils of the union. First she was made president of "local 94"; then she went to factories in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Dixon, Illinois, making contacts with the best-known labor leaders in America. Finally she was chosen as the only woman on the executive board of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; a position she held for twelve years, resigning when she accepted her present appointment.

So successful had she been in organizing women workers that she was brought to the attention of the Women's Trade Union League, and in 1911, when the garment strike in Chicago had sent 40,000 unorganized women out on the streets jobless, she was called into the League as an organizer. For two years she worked on an agreement which made strikes unnecessary, and then for eight years she traveled over the country, becoming acquainted with workers in every section. In New York, she became acquainted with Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, one of the best-known women economists in the country. Miss Van Kleeck, appointed head of the women in industries section of the Ordnance Department, created to look after the welfare of women munition workers, asked Miss Anderson to join the work as an assistant. Miss Van Kleeck worked out the problem from the theoretical standpoint; Miss Anderson got into actual contact with the munition workers. When the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor was created Miss Van Kleeck was appointed Director and Miss Anderson Assistant Director. From this position, she rose to Director when Miss Van Kleeck resigned in August, 1919. At the end of the Wilson administration, the Senate failed to confirm her prior appointment. She continued at her work, *pro tem*, however, until April, 1921, when her appointment as Director of the Women's Bureau was officially announced.

That's her record. "One thing led logically to another."

Trade unionism she believes is the remedy for unsatisfactory conditions among women in industry. This belief she traces back to the time when she worked ten hours a day in the back-

breaking job of punching holes in shoe leather, and found that organized effort on the part of the workers was the only effective means for securing the eight-hour day. Trade unionism, however, is not sufficient, because of the difficulties inherent in organizing women. There must be a carefully worked out system of protective legislation, she believes—otherwise the woman worker is subject to any changes the employer may lay down at a moment's notice.

"Protective legislation is a practical way out," she declared, when questioned about this much-discussed point. "The public should be educated to the necessity for minimum-wage laws, by being told how much it costs a woman to live. And the interests of laboring women must be safeguarded by putting women sympathetic to them in positions of authority in state labor departments."

One of the obstacles which has loomed largest in Mary Anderson's path in recent years is the inability of Congress to realize that such work and investigations as she is charged with cost money. The remedy for that, she believes, is to get women in positions where they will have some control of the Government purse strings.

"Not necessarily because they are women. I don't believe in appointing persons to positions of authority on a sex basis," she explains, "but because a woman would be more apt to realize the relative importance to public welfare of such statistics and facts as the Women's Bureau collects, and other activities of the Government. It isn't that Budget officials and members of Congress are hostile; it is rather a failure to comprehend the importance of the work we are doing, and its needs."

She started her Government work under a handicap which might well have discouraged a less hardy soul. It is a well-supported charge that Congress discriminated against the Women's Bureau at the time it was created, both in the size of appropriation allowed and in the scale of salaries fixed. The bonus allowed workers in other departments was refused, and until the passage of the reclassification act last year, the upper limit for salaries, outside of the director and assistant director, was \$2,000 a year, with statisticians and investigators limited to \$1,800. Several senators were quoted as saying that they believed "two thousand dollars is enough salary for any woman." And this for a bureau whose functions, as set forth by Miss Anderson, are "first, to develop policies and standards which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Second, to investigate and report upon matters pertaining to the welfare of eight and one-half million women gainfully employed in industry,

and to publish the results of these investigations."

Speaking from her practical experience, she believes that this nation, though founded upon the principle of equality of opportunity, has never given a square deal to its working women.

It is said of Mary Anderson that she is the only one of her sex who is admitted to the inner councils of labor unions on a basis of absolute equality with men, and that her advice is listened to as respectfully as men's. She has for many years interpreted the position of the laboring woman to organized labor.

She is a pleasing and a reassuring person to contemplate. I believe the adjective which most nearly describes her is "steady." It is steadiness of purpose and interest which has brought her up, bit by bit, through obstacles which were to her "all in the day's work" to a position where she is striving to make her dream for working women come true—a dream which would put them on a basis of true equality with men workers, would guarantee them a living wage, and safeguard their health and well-being. Her creed she set forth in a speech before the National Conference of Social Workers in 1920:

"In the present day we are hearing a loud cry that women should be given an equal opportunity with men in all industries and that no industrial legislation should be passed for women alone. This is not based on facts. I think the exponents of this creed should pause until a presentation of the case for better protection of working women, based on scientific study of the effect on their health and that of the future generation, can be given. The working women themselves, as well as their employers, are not going to be content with a sentimental or idealistic appeal that is not based on facts."

While she could never be accused of "sentimentalizing" over women in industry, the problem to her is an essentially human one. "The thing I want to do is to take away from women in factories and workshops the ever present fear of a destitute old age," she says, with a tender and reminiscent light in her blue eyes. "I saw so much of that—women workers terrified by the fear of poverty when their earning power is gone. Their wages are too small to permit of saving even a few dollars for old age. It is not good for them nor for the community, to work in that frame of mind. And above all, it is not just to allow this condition to continue."

Change of address takes two weeks to become effective. Both old and new addresses must be given.

Social Hygiene

By Gulielma F. Alsop

"Social Hygiene—a Public Problem" appeared November 29. This is Part II—how to tackle the problem.

IN general the outline for the control of social disease runs along the following lines:

The isolation and treatment of all active cases—medical.

The isolation and control of all carriers of the disease—social.

Control of the environmental factors necessary for the dissemination of the disease—social.

Public health education in reference to the disease—educational. (*Parks' "Public Health and Hygiene."*)

To carry out these measures, at the urging of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Congress voted one million dollars to be used in the various states. Since the year 1919 each state has been required to furnish a sum equal to the amount of its Federal help. These funds are divided into budgets: for treatment, for education in social service, for repression. As a result, clinics and dispensaries have been established in many states and are yearly proving their value.

With the scientific discoveries of the germ causing syphilis; with the almost synchronous invention of the synthetic drug salvarsan and the Wassermann test, the medical profession is now equipped to handle the venereal problem better than it has ever been handled before. As both syphilis and gonorrhoea are contagious, all patients suffering with one or both of these diseases must be isolated until the danger of contagion is past. Clinics and treatment centers must be established for the free treatment of these diseases among the poor, as they are more prevalent among the poor than among the well-to-do. It is the prevailing medical opinion at present that in a large majority of cases syphilis can be cured if treated early and thoroughly. At least treatment of the infection during pregnancy will in all probability ensure that the child will be born healthy. As much can not, with confidence, be said of gonorrhoea. A man who has been apparently cured for years may infect. But the hopeful fact remains that the medical profession is equipped to treat syphilis as it never has been in the history of the race.

The next step in the conquering of venereal disease consists in the isolation and control of all carriers of the disease. This can be done by each doctor's reporting by serial number the cases under treatment, and by a systematic attempt to check prostitution. Practically all prostitutes are carriers of both the venereal diseases and are a constant source of infection. As segregation and licensing of prostitutes have proved

worthless, no measure but their complete eradication will safeguard the racial inheritance.

It must be remembered in this connection that though prostitutes are women, more or less outcast and ostracized by the more fortunate wives of the community, their patrons are men, in some cases possibly the husbands of these same more fortunate wives. The use of a class of women solely for the sensual pleasures of men survives to a large extent upon the social permission of the happy women of the community, who accept a double moral standard with comparative complacency. The question of prostitution is then a social question, not a medical question, and must wait for its solution on an awakened conscience in the community and on a stiffened social will.

A third step in the control of venereal disease is the supervision of the environmental factors which favor its spread. This measure is again a social, not a medical measure. The extraordinary amount of success in disease prevention by such concerted social measures was shown during the World War when the cases contracted in the army numbered only one-fifth of those contracted at home. The work of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in the camps—in establishing wholesome recreation instead of harmful amusements, in emphasizing athletics and out-of-door sports, and in lessening the amount of drinking, has demonstrated what prevention can do.

During the great stress of the war the community was aroused to such a pitch of cooperative energy that all these revolutionary social measures were put through without a hitch. In times of peace a great deal of this social activity has been allowed to lapse from sheer lack of interest. The great decrease of venereal disease in the American army during the war demonstrated the validity of the thesis of the public health doctor, that only by persistent and concerted public health action can the great plague of humanity be overcome. Wholesome places of amusement must be provided at community expense if the civil communities are to profit by what the war has taught.

But no measure of public control can advance beyond public opinion. The question of public health propaganda lies at the root of the whole matter. During the war this, too, was handled with astonishing thoroughness and the danger of venereal disease was brought home to each individual by lectures, movies, lantern slides and leaflets. All

these measures should be continued with unabated vigor. In all schools and colleges shorter or longer courses in the cause and the prevention of the social disease should be instituted, so that the youth of the race may know what it faces and its fighting spirit may be aroused. In all social centers, in parish work, in mothers' meetings, in girls' friendly classes, in all clubs at least one or more lectures a year should be given on the subject.

In the last analysis, it is by the awakened will of the community that venereal disease will be abolished. Alone, the medical profession simply doctors a favored few. Not until the community at large demands the abolishment of these diseases will they and their destructive results upon the next generation and the race be stopped.

Big Schools for Little

(Continued from page 10)

Schools had to be scattered and small fifty years ago, for the distances between them were too great to be traversed. But distances are marvelously shrunk with modern development of transportation. What once were rough and rutted dirt roads, hub deep in mire, are smooth asphalt or concrete highways today; what once a child trudged wearily, with frozen ears or chilblain-covered heels in winter, drenched clothes and soaked muddy boots in rain and spring thaw, at the rate of three miles or so in an hour, a motor school bus, heated, curtained, now traverses five times as fast with a load of twenty, thirty, forty children. Where a two-mile radius was the limit of school attendance in the nineteenth century, a ten-mile radius is possible in the twentieth.

An illustration of rapid educational advance due to consolidation is to be found in Wilson County, North Carolina. In 1917 there was only one standard high school in the county. Five years later there were seven, and in addition the fifty-one small schools of one, two or three teachers had been replaced by nine elementary schools, each of from six to eight rooms. Every one of these sixteen schools was provided with a teachers' home.

Particularly interesting is the Gardeners Township school in this county. Gardeners Township is far removed from railroad centers and has no large towns. All the one-room schools have been abolished, and the whole township is served by a central school, located in the open country, eight miles from the county-seat and a quarter of a mile from a little country village. The school building has eighteen rooms, with electric lights and steam heat, its own water system and dynamo, a garage, and a teachers' home with every modern

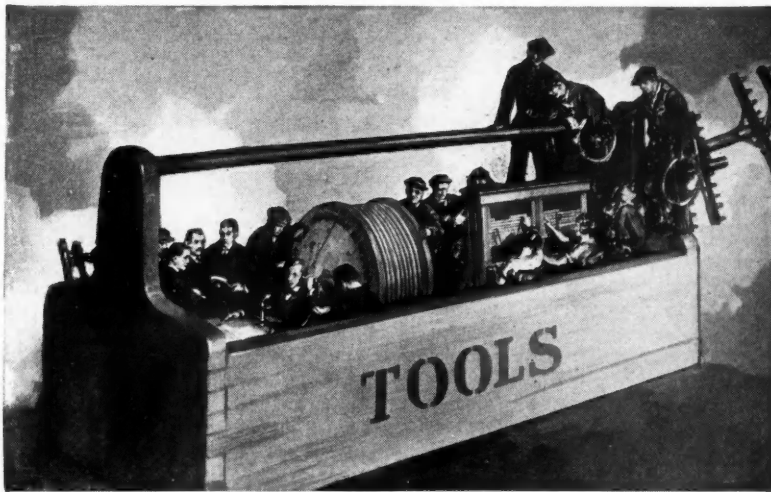
convenience. There are five hundred pupils in attendance, who are brought to the school daily in fifteen trucks. The principal of the school is provided with an automobile. The work of keeping all these cars in order is done by a full-time school mechanic, and a janitor is employed the year round to care for grounds and buildings.

By arrangement with the ministers in the county-seat eight miles away, one church was designated to provide Sunday-school facilities for the children of this consolidated school district, and by use of the school trucks to furnish means of transportation, an average

attendance of two hundred pupils each Sunday was secured.

Some of the most notable achievements in school consolidation have been in Indiana. At one time there were 8,770 one-teacher schools in that state. In 1923 that number had been reduced to 4,800, and there were instead over 1,000 consolidated schools using over 4,000 conveyances for transportation of pupils. The number of teachers with good academic and professional preparation was more than double what it had been under the old system.

Randolph County, Indiana, is almost perfectly consolidated. For five years



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prior to consolidation the percentage of pupils completing the eighth grade in that county who entered high school ranged from twenty-one to fifty, with an average for the county of less than fifty per cent. Since the consolidation the average for the county has been more than ninety-three per cent. Lee Driver, for many years superintendent of schools of Randolph County, boasted once that the only reason the eighth-grade graduates did not go one hundred per cent to high school that year was that one of them died in the summer.

An outstanding Ohio consolidated school is that of Monroe Township, in Preble County, which illustrates the advantages in the way of recreation and "extras" made possible by consolidation. This is a farming community of two thousand people, with its only village numbering three hundred inhabitants. Here there is a consolidated school in the midst of a ten-acre campus. There are tennis, baseball and volley-ball courts; an orchard of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees; an auditorium seating 550 persons; a gymnasium; domestic science room; manual-training room; physics and agricultural laboratories, and abundant class-rooms. The school has a motion-picture outfit and gives weekly shows; there is a high school orchestra and a glee club, and each year a lyceum course is presented. Ten thousand people a year attend the community functions sponsored by this school.

Montgomery County, Alabama, is an illustration of the possibilities of consolidation in a sparsely settled territory. With only six white adults and four white persons of school age per square mile, 3,020 pupils, the total school population in this county of 781 square miles, are accommodated in fifteen schools, of which not one serves a territory of less than one hundred square miles, and the largest high school draws its two hundred and forty-six pupils from an area of more than three hundred square miles.

Some of the most remarkable consolidations are those of Colorado. These are scattered over the whole state; one stands high up on the mountains miles from a railroad, where roads are no more than mountain trails, and where the families that live farthest away move, just before the winter snows block the road, into their own cabins, built on the sixty-acre school grounds which were bought for that purpose.

One of these Colorado consolidations, the Sargent School, has become the nucleus of a notable community center. Since the school was built six years ago, fourteen acres of surrounding irrigated land have been purchased, and a community church, a junior and senior high school, two large teacherages, and a home for the community pastor have been erected. Some of the teachers coach the football, basketball, baseball

and track teams; others direct the games and play activities of the younger children. One of the men teachers, a trained musician, leads in the school singing and directs the church and Sunday-school choir. Some of the teachers play an active part in the work of the Sunday-school and the church societies; and the matron of the teacherage, the mechanic, the janitor and the wives of the pastor, the superintendent, and the high-school principal, all contribute to the community program which the school consolidation made possible.

An important advantage of consolidation is that it brings high-school opportunities to country children living under their home roofs. This means a much larger percentage of country boys and girls undertaking and completing high school, with all the rural, social and economic advance that is sure to follow—without the breaking of home ties and

education. Larger enrollment makes both work and play more interesting and stimulating to the pupils.

One New York farmer estimated that because the schools in his neighborhood were not consolidated his children had walked a total of 22,000 miles to the local district school, and when they were old enough, 13,000 miles more to the railroad station for the daily train trip to the nearest high-school; and had traveled 65,000 miles by train before completing their high school course. Not every family displays such fortitude and persistence. Many, discouraged by excessive hardship, attend irregularly or drop out altogether. A larger percentage of pupils of school age is attracted by the consolidated school with transportation facilities, and pupils remain in school more years than in the one-teacher schools.

In the consolidated school, moreover, there is better opportunity for attention to children of special needs. Foreign children, backward children, superior children, children of kindergarten age, all may have work adapted to their abilities, since there are enough children of one type to make a teaching group, to which a special teacher may be assigned. Especially for the primary pupils do consolidated schools offer superior advantages, since little children are able to do very little without frequent guidance and stimulation, and in the one-teacher school, with the most favorable distribution of teacher time yet devised, the primary pupils must look after themselves for two-thirds of the school day. In the consolidated school they have their own teacher and their own room.

It would not be wise or fair to leave this account of the advantages and possibilities of the consolidated school without a word of warning. Consolidation makes superior teaching possible; it does not, however, insure superior work. Some have claimed that, with no better teaching than is found in the typical one-room school today, consolidation would produce fifty per cent better results in pupils' achievements and progress. Scientific investigation does not support this claim. An inefficient principal and untrained teachers will not make of a consolidated school a fine educational institution. There is no place anywhere in America's schools for inefficient and untrained teachers. The cities have already realized this and demanded and paid for qualified instructors. Rural communities still have the lesson to learn, though the consolidated schools are far in advance of the little red schoolhouse in this respect also.

Education of country children is, in spite of progress in consolidation, far from adequately financed. The rural and village schools spend annually \$392,000,000 for educating 12,500,000 children. The cities spent \$488,000,000



This is the cartoon by Oz Black, of the Lincoln, Nebraska, "Sunday Star," which won the \$250 prize just awarded by the National League of Women Voters for the published cartoon "best calculated to arouse general interest in voting and increased attendance at the polls." Thirteen other contestants received honorable mention in this contest, arranged as part of the League's get-out-the-vote campaign.

the weakening of family unity. The farm home has been one of the nation's strongest bulwarks, and its preservation and development is of outstanding importance to the nation's continued welfare. On this service alone consolidation of rural schools might well stake its claim to favor.

In addition to this, however, it makes possible for every country child, in elementary as well as in high school, a country school equal in every sense to the best city schools. Good teachers are more easily secured and retained than in the isolated and difficult one-room schools. Teachers, moreover, may be more highly trained in special lines, as primary work, music, art or physical

for 9,000,000 children—nearly a million dollars more for three millions fewer children. Cities, however, are not spending most for education in proportion to their incomes. In a certain state, for example, one-half the population is in its cities. For the half of the school children who live in the cities ten months of good schools are provided by a school tax of about 50 cents on each \$100 of wealth. For the country half of the children, however, it takes a school tax of 100 cents on the \$100 to keep poorly paid, inefficient teachers employed in ill-equipped schools, for six months' terms.

In opposition to consolidated schools it has been said that they cost more than the one-teacher schools they replace. They do, usually, in gross expenditure, but ordinarily not in per day per pupil cost, nor yet in proportion to the service they render. A harvester costs more than a scythe, an automobile more than an oxteam and cart, a typewriter more than a pen and ink, but they all warrant their costliness by the increased returns they produce. So with consolidated schools. They deserve generous support from state funds, that it may be possible to afford equal educational opportunities to all the children of all the people, without an unfair financial burden upon those living in remote and sparsely settled sections.

A Japanese Feminist

(Continued from page 9)

Only, we wish your Congress had not been quite so—"she hesitated over the adjective—"so rude. We want Americans to cooperate with us, and we need them in our country. But not just to make money. I think women cooperate better than men.

"We have many women's organizations in Japan, social, suffrage, charitable. Our farm women are organized, and other organizations are growing. We have a Federation of Clubs in Tokyo, which is very new for Japan.

"But Japanese people do not like women in public. Last night I heard one of your women speak. It was so wonderful. She spoke so clear, and everybody was so quiet. In Japan, no. When woman speak, men—"she hesitated, her English failing her. Then she found a very definite word—"men tease her. When we lived in coal fields I spoke one night about birth control. The hall was crowded. All poor people wanted to hear. There were very many policemen standing around. And when I start to speak men ask questions, and say things. And woman's voice not strong enough to speak above man's." All the sadness of the early feminists, those American women who suffered here what she is suffering in Japan, was in her tone.

"Yes, many Japanese women inter-

ested in suffrage, and I think it will come, but perhaps not soon. In Japan men vote for our lower house who pay certain tax to national government. In two years I hope universal men's suffrage. Then women's suffrage will come. I think women help to make Japan democratic."

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

The view of the United States Government has not changed . . ."

Great Britain has realized that the maintenance of international financial obligations and acknowledgment of debts were the essence of credit. This led her to embark on a debt settlement with the United States which already bears down with terrific pressure on her taxpayers, but nevertheless has reestablished her credit in all countries of the world. The American Debt Commission has taken a firm stand against repudiation; on the other hand it is not blind to present actualities. No American, least of all men like Secretaries Hughes, Hoover and Mellon, who are the Administration's "big three" on the debt commission, is going to forget that America fought side by side with France, or ask that any nation should be asked to pay in excess of her actual ability. There has been a spirit of concession here in making adjustments to the convenience and capacities of debtor nations, but at the same time no approval of repudiation of obligation or cancellation of the principal sum involved. This has appeared so far to be the Administration's viewpoint, and the general attitude throughout the country which the debt commission reflects. This is particularly noticeable in the Senate and

House, where the feeling is that if France and the other debtor nations do not acknowledge obligations, the American taxpayer will have to foot the bill and those who represent them in Congress will promptly hear about it.

Congressmen also know that France is floating private loans in this country, in behalf of not only the French Government but French industries and railroads. Only recently the French Government through J. P. Morgan floated a loan of \$100,000,000. Other loans now outstanding today in the American market total nearly a half billion. Interest is being paid regularly on them and it is difficult for Congressmen to understand why this money is readily negotiated through a private banking house and the matter of the government debt must be held in abeyance. What politicians here would like to see would be some definite step or assurance taken by the French Government which would show an attitude of desire for settlement. This, it is felt, would put France in a stronger position with public opinion in this country. Debt-funding negotiations through Ambassador Herrick, suggested as this is written, may establish such an assurance.

There is a greater accord at the capital on this subject of French obligations than upon any other one issue. In the field of foreign relations there is little on which Congress and the President and Secretary of State all agree. The difference of opinion between Secretary Hughes and Senator Borah is pleasant but decidedly sharp. Mr. Borah is as clear and forceful in his opinions as Secretary Hughes is in his and both are of extraordinary caliber in their convictions. Old correspondents who think these days of tranquillity are

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hardly worth the writing look forward to the moment when Senator Borah and Mr. Hughes actually clinch, for it has been well known for years that neither referred to the other in complimentary terms. Each thinks the other has too much power, always has had and always will have, until effectively suppressed.

Senator Borah is in receipt of a letter from twenty-eight prominent Republicans asking him to urge the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is Chairman, to support the proposition for American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice, arguing that failure of the Senate to act would be in opposition to the will of the Republican party and a repudiation of President Coolidge. The President believes that 1925 will see another world conference to consider disarmament, and this he reiterates as often as there is opportunity.

Two other matters are almost at their height here. The proposition for the sale of the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals has become the tool of any parliamentary scheming. At present it has been filibustered along in the hope of postponing action to such an extent that the President will be forced to give it attention in an extra session, the extra session being the object of some Democrats and nearly all progressives and radicals. However, it is the better judgment of many that the outcome will soon be favorable action on the amendment proposed by Senator Jones creating a commission to which the whole thing will be referred. The other matter is the child labor constitutional amendment about which there is a stir of considerable proportions. The headway of the opposition to the amendment was gained while time and attention were devoted to the national elections. When supporters of the amendment came to, the inroads of the propaganda of the opposition were uncovered. Since then the organizations which for so many years labored to educate a public opinion of sufficient strength to carry the child labor amendment to a point where it was conceded as won, have been thoroughly aroused and at work. Publication of statements and arguments of the opposition is doing more than anything else to show up the whole situation. The *Florida Times-Union*, an influential Southern newspaper, says: "This measure, which proposes to give to Congress the supreme authority over the youth of the United States—not the children only, but young men and women up to the age of eighteen—is by far the most drastic, unusual and outrageous assault upon the liberties of the people yet conceived. Within the past few months the people of the country who have become aware of this insidious movement have looked into its authorship and quickly discovered that the proponents are closely allied with the

Russian Soviet—a government that is discredited in the civilized world and with which the United States has wisely refused to become associated diplomatically. Misguided men and women have been approached with the plea that the children of the country are not being protected in some of the states—the South is especially aimed at—and in their desire to do anything possible for children they have subscribed to the plan. . . . The Soviet plan is to have the children of the country under the direct management and control of the centralized government." It will not be long before the country will become thoroughly advised as to the absurdity of this bogey or threat of approaching communism and Soviet.

As a New Year greeting, the Treasurer of the United States has just signed a check for \$100,000,000, which is the first instalment of the soldier bonus to be paid to war veterans. What an anomalous place is the capital! The Treasurer of the United States signs checks for a billion or so and he and his wife have to protest loudly when their butter bill goes up a cent a pound.

With Our Readers

IT may be of interest to you if I quote from a notice I have just received from my bank in New York, relating to some stock I have sold. It reads: "We have charged your account with \$2.00, cost of tax stamp required to transfer above stock, which was registered in your name and was therefore not a good delivery, inasmuch as stock registered in the name of a woman is not considered negotiable in this market."

Women are, then, neither citizens nor people! Considering that I have had my own bank account since the age of fourteen (thanks to a wise mother), the above makes me wonder if "votes for women" has been as effective as it should be.

(Mrs.) VIRGINIA KENT CUMMINS.
East Hampton, L. I.

Mrs. Cummins wrote to the bank, asking them why. The answer follows:

We have referred your inquiry to our brokers, and they advise that the rule of the New York Stock Exchange regarding stock registered in the name of a married woman not being good delivery is a law of the State of New York, which makes it necessary for the New York Stock Exchange to incorporate this law in their rules. The reason for this law, we understand, is that when stock is registered in the name of a married woman there is no proof that she is the sole owner.

AS one who regards the Child Labor Amendment as the most dangerous attack upon our American constitutional system yet proposed; which only needs to be fully discussed in order to be certainly rejected, I write to commend the spirit of fairness which induced you to publish on December 27 the very able article of Mrs. William Lowell Putnam exposing its dangers and expressing the point of view of those of us who oppose it upon purely constitutional grounds.

In these days of superficial pride of editorial opinion and the suppression of argument not in conformity therewith, you have given us a striking example of broadmindedness which might well be followed by more influential journals.

G. S. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen

(Continued)

THE year just ended has brought the WOMAN CITIZEN a long way toward its goal of self-support, and the month of December has broken all records, both in number of new subscriptions entered and in subscription receipts. Up to this time the best subscription month in the history of the magazine was November, 1923, when new subscriptions totaled 1,425. December, 1923, came next with 1,190. In December just ended there were 1,668 new names added to the subscription list.

Subscription receipts this December make an even better showing. In December, 1923, the CITIZEN's subscription income was \$3,257.85, and up to that time this was the best month the magazine had had. This December the subscription income was \$5,909.72, a phenomenal gain.

The splendid growth in circulation of the past year is also shown in the increased number of copies printed. The last issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN in 1923 carried an edition of 16,000 copies. Of the last issue of 1924 23,000 copies were printed, a truly remarkable gain. For besides the 7,000 new subscribers shown by the increase of circulation from 16,000 to 23,000, an additional 5,000 new readers had been found to replace the 5,000 old subscribers who did not renew their subscriptions. The WOMAN CITIZEN has an extraordinarily high percentage of renewals, more than double that of most magazines, but every year from 30 to 33-1-3 per cent of the old subscribers do not renew, and their places have to be filled. To make a net increase of 7,000, therefore, the total new circulation for the year was 12,000.

To all the friends and subscribers who have made this record possible the WOMAN CITIZEN wishes to express its hearty appreciation and warmest thanks. A year ago we said, "It will be impossible for us alone to make this kind of a magazine. Together it can be done."

EVERY month shows anew the need for the WOMAN CITIZEN and its value to women. Last month it was the Child Labor Amendment. This January a Congress of women is meeting in Washington to agree on a common program in their fight against war. Only through the WOMAN CITIZEN can women keep thoroughly informed of the progress of such movements as these. The WOMAN CITIZEN invites women of all parties and creeds to cooperate through its pages in their work for the common good of humanity.

Miss Marguerite Wells (first picture above), Minnesota League of Women Voters, one of the first to win a \$100 prize. At the State League Convention sufficient subscriptions were pledged by local leagues to ensure the success of their drive.

Mrs. Frank Bethel's (second picture above) \$100 prize was earned to help pay the dues of the Scarsdale (N. Y.) League of Women Voters to the Westchester County League.

Mrs. Addison E. Sheldon's (third picture in the left column) first \$100 prize went to the Lincoln (Neb.) League of Women Voters. Her second, just completed, to the Nebraska League.

Mrs. B. F. Good (fourth picture) is President of the Lincoln (Neb.) League of Women Voters, and has just secured a \$100 prize for the Lincoln League, their second.

Mrs. George D. Herron of Oakland, Cal. (bottom picture at the left), was Chairman of the California drive, which resulted in \$300 toward the dues of the California League to the National body.

Mrs. Elise W. Voelcker (third picture at right) writes: "My \$100 prize gave the Louisville (Ky.) League the inspiration of having Carrie Chapman Catt with us for several days. I am very proud of my 110 subscriptions in thirty days."

Mrs. Charles A. Jacobson (bottom picture at right), Cedarhurst (L. I.). Her \$100 prize went to help pay off a mortgage of \$20,000 on Woodmere Academy. She was one of a group of women who earned the money for that purpose.

Mrs. Frank Commanday (first picture below), prize winner for the Yonkers (N. Y.) Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Commanday wrote, "Few things have given me more satisfaction than enrolling these new subscriptions for the Woman Citizen."

Mrs. William D. Phillips (second picture below), Chairman of a Committee of Washington County (Pa.) Grange, which earned a \$100 prize for the State Grange Memorial—the Girls' Dormitory at State College, and was the first County Grange to complete its quota.



Those feet of Yours



A flexible shoe for
your flexible foot

Like the foot, the Cantilever Shoe is flexible from toe to heel. Your foot can exercise and strengthen in the Cantilever, as Nature intends it should.

The arch of the shoe fits the undercurve of any foot snugly with all the nicety of a "custom fit" and gives restful support without restricting the foot muscles.

The natural lines, the snug heel, the gracefully rounded toe, and the ankle-hugging sides are other refinements that make the Cantilever fit so well.

Moderate height heels are scientifically placed to distribute the body weight evenly over the foot.

Feet that are free in flexible Cantilevers know REAL comfort.



Go to one of the stores below or write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 426 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a more conveniently located Cantilever agency.



Have they still the spring of youth?

WATCH your step the next time you walk. Do your feet carry you along buoyantly, as they should? Or, do you tire easily?

If you find little real pleasure in walking, what Miss D. B. C., of Marquette, Michigan, has to say will interest you. She writes, "I have been wearing Cantilever Shoes for the past few weeks and have been 'walking on air' and gaining in speed! Cantilevers have strengthened my arch and I have not been since troubled with that painful cramping of the toes and foot."

Without good feet, you cannot keep

health or youth. Wrinkles, crows' feet, a tired, unbecoming expression, are often due to shoe-bound feet. As your physician will tell you, your bodily health is affected if your feet are weak and cramped.

Give your feet comfort and freedom in flexible, naturally shaped shoes. You will then know better health and a keener pleasure for life—which is youth.

The Cantilever is a shoe of graceful lines and modish appearance. Stylishly rounded toes, pleasing patterns and a variety of styles give you other reasons beside foot health for wearing trim, comfortable Cantilevers. They fit splendidly. Quality is excellent. Priced reasonably.

Cantilever Shoe

Cantilever Stores—Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade, Main & Market
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl
Allentown—H. Mayer, 907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—128 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St. (2nd floor)
Bangor—John Connors Shoe Co.
Berkley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boston—109 Newbury St., cor. Clarendon
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St., above Chippewa St.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—256 North Tryon St.
Chicago—182 N. State (opp. Chicago Theatre)
Chicago—1050 Leland (Near Broadway)
Cincinnati—6410 Cottage Grove Ave.
Cleveland—The McAlpine Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Medical Arts Building
Dayton—The Bike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—2038 Park Ave (at Elizabeth St.)
Dubuque—107 W. First St. (nr. 1st Ave. W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
Erie—Wescher Co., 910 State St.

Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fresno—The Bootery
Grand Rapids—Herpolzheimer Co.
Greenville—Pollock's
Hagerstown—Bike's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (2nd floor)
Hartford—Trumbull and Church Sts.
Haverhill—Bennett & Co.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Opp. Seminole Hotel
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lexington—Laney-Wellsham, 110 Lisbon St.
Lexington, Ky.—Deaton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Push Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store
Memphis—24 N. Second St.
Miami—Dickins Shoe Store
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South

Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Beuren
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Pub. Lib.)
New York—2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
New York—13 John St. (Bet. B'way & Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Oklahoma City—Fezler's Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado Street
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St. (Lehman Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1832 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Wm. Fahey, 224 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schenberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sytle
Roanoke—L. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)

St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—W. L. Tillinghast
Sacramento—219 Ochsner Bldg., K ar. 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kulper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Rellly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—253 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Thir' St. (2d cor.)
Tulsa—Lyons' St.
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St. (cor. Union)
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

JANUARY 24, 1925

Number 16

News Notes of the Fortnight

Are We "Entangled"?

HAS the United States entered a European entanglement? The Senate irreconcilables fear so. Senator Hiram Johnson, in a resolution introduced in the Senate, has asked for the text of the agreement signed last week at the Conference of Finance Ministers by our official representatives, Ambassadors Kellogg and Herrick and Colonel Logan. The United States won its point that it should share in German reparations under the Dawes plan. Now the question asked is, did it in return agree to assume responsibility for the collection of reparations?

M. Clémentel, French Finance Minister, evidently so understands. He told the French Deputies that the United States is now a partner in making Berlin pay. "As Premier Theunis, of Belgium, said to me, 'We would have paid even dearer to get American participation.'" Theunis made a similar statement before the Belgian Chamber. "We see with joy our great ally and associated power . . . take her place at the table of the Allies again. It gives an additional guarantee for the execution of the Dawes plan." Both at home and abroad press reports and comments on what has happened differ widely. A New York Times correspondent reported that at the last minute Ambassador Kellogg tried to insert a clause of reservation, but was refused by Britain, France, Italy and Belgium unitedly. Ambassador Kellogg declined to comment on the story. While their news columns report Clémentel and Theunis, Washington correspondents of Republican papers are saying that no change in policy has taken place, while other papers claim a decided change from aloofness and urge that it should be carried farther and made explicit: if we share the money, we should share the obligations.

As for the financial arrangement, it amounts to this: We had the Wadsworth agreement, negotiated two years ago, for the payment of costs of the Army of Occupation. That has been scrapped and in its place we get a new

agreement covering in theory both the army costs and war damages. As analyzed in the New York World, we will actually receive, if the Dawes plan works, \$174,065,000 for the Army of Occupation, and—with the same "if"—\$189,956,000 for war damages—a total of \$364,021,000. The original claims were \$590,000,000. By the terms of arrangement for interest and time, we have then really reduced the foreign debt.

Discussion of the agreement promises to be front-page excitement for the next fortnight, as the Cabinet changes, reported by Mrs. Stokes, were for the one just past.

Calls for World Court Discussion

PRESSURE is being brought to bear to get the World Court proposal discussed during the present session of Congress. Senator Shipstead, of Minnesota, is urging it, not as a convinced adherent but because he is hearing by letter and telegram of widespread resentment that the proposal is held back. Sixty-two leading citizens of Pennsylvania of different parties have signed a letter to Senator Pepper, who is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, urging him to press for action on the Coolidge-Harding-Hughes plan (see page 14) for sharing in the World Court. They think that even the pressure of appropriation bills should not be allowed to prevent immediate action.

Herriot—Shaky but Surviving

AT the moment the Herriot régime is in hot water over the offensive against Vicente Blasco Ibañez. This was undertaken under an old French law which made it possible to prosecute the Spanish author for his recent attack on the King of Spain. But the entire French Socialist Party of 105 members is pledged to vote for the repeal of the law, and if the Government should oppose the repeal, making it a question of confidence, it would almost certainly fall. Probably M. Herriot will find a way out.

He has insisted on going back to his work, in spite of continued illness and the doctors' warnings. His health, broken under the strain of Chamber debate, adds to the precariousness of his position. Yet no one else who has been mentioned as a possible successor—Painlevé, Briand—would seem likely to be more secure. Herriot has just won approval by refusing to countenance inflation of French currency, "however hard the consequences"; and a French-German tariff war appears to have been averted. The Communist scare, which meant black headlines a few weeks ago, has died down. The success of its foreign policy, the confidence of Great Britain, are the Government's strongest assets at present.

Mussolini

HOW weak, how strong is Mussolini? Reading foreign despatches is likely to make one dizzy with contradictory impressions. Partisan defenders—for instance, our retiring Ambassador from Italy, Prince Caetani—give the opposition to Mussolini a very unfavorable interpretation and say his harsh measures with the opposition press were justified by their unscrupulous tactics of misrepresentation. Some correspondents see in the situation signs of Mussolini's failing strength and hold that in quelling the Communists he finished his task and is now confronting a moderate, liberal opposition which is a different thing altogether, and is bent on the restoration of constitutional government. Reports agree pretty well on the extent of the repression that followed Mussolini's recent announcement that within forty-eight hours he would clean things up. One report says that 95 political headquarters were closed, 25 anti-Nationalist organizations suppressed, 120 local branches of Garibaldi's "Free Italy" dissolved, 111 political arrests made, 655 houses and offices suppressed. This, aside from the suppression of opposition newspapers. Some suspended publication; others appeared with no editorial comment and only authorized news. All the non-Fascist members of the Cabinet

resigned and their places were filled by Fascists.

Meantime Mussolini went beyond bounds with the King. He decided on the dissolution of Parliament as soon as his electoral reform bill should be passed, with an election to follow perhaps in April. But in this he was trespassing on the King's prerogatives, and the Premier seems to have backed down into vagueness about the date of the election, intimating that 1926 would be a good time. His electoral bill has passed the Chamber, but with an interesting concession. His idea was that, in addition to a vote for each citizen, certain classes should have supplementary votes—professors, teachers, clergy, holders of certain diplomas or decorations, certain retired army and navy officers, owners and editors of papers, heads of families of at least five sons (*sons!*), etc. But owing to objections by Fascist deputies representing workmen's constituencies, whose voting power would have been reduced, Mussolini abandoned the plural voting provision.

During the fortnight the Chamber sessions have been stormy, and on one occasion the opposition leader, Giolitti, was handled roughly, in spite of his age.

Child Labor Roll Call

ON January 8 the California legislature ratified the Child Labor Amendment. The vote was 36 to 3 in the Senate and 69 to 9 in the Assembly.

South Carolina's legislature rejected the Amendment—both Senate and House voting unanimously against it.

The roll call now reads:

Ratified: Arkansas and California.

Rejected: Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina. Negative advisory referendum vote in Massachusetts, legislature has not yet acted.

Thirty-four more states are needed to ratify!

The Farmer's Needs

LEGISLATION to aid the farmer is being urged on the present session of Congress, though there is an absence of real plans for aid. Since the improvement in the wheat price last summer there has been a tendency to think the farmer's affairs have greatly improved, and there seems even to be propaganda to prove he is rolling in prosperity. He isn't. Letters from farm women in the Middle West that come in to the CITIZEN office are a bit of the evidence to the contrary. Senator Borah, who is particularly concerned that there shall be legislative aid, has suggested that the United States Chamber of Commerce tell the President how many farms were abandoned in 1924; the number now being foreclosed; what amount of interest is unpaid upon American farms today, etc. He wants the

President also to see the long lists of tax sales in country papers.

On the other hand, the vice-president of the National Council of the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations said flatly, not long ago, that governmental paternalism to the farmer would be resented. Self-help through cooperative farming was his solution.

The Wilson Biography

RAY STANNARD BAKER is to undertake the task of writing the authorized biography of Woodrow Wilson, and compiling the papers which will cast light on the origin and course of the war, and on the peace conference. A letter to Mr. Baker, written by Mr. Wilson a few days before his death, virtually promised him the papers, and Mrs. Wilson has completed the arrangements.

The Luther Cabinet

GERMANY at last has a new government. Hans Luther is the man who finally, after others had failed, succeeded in forming a Ministry. Chancellor Luther will present his Cabinet to the Reichstag before the date of this magazine. It has already ordered a return to the three-shift system in the German coke and blast furnaces; thus reducing the working day from twelve to eight hours. This is considered a concession to the Socialists. The new Cabinet is said to have more Conservatives than any other since the Republic was founded. The Nationalist Party has three important places, and controls others indirectly.

Postal Pay Veto Upheld

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S veto of a bill to increase the pay of postal employees was upheld by the Senate. It will be remembered that the bill passed both Houses last spring, and was vetoed on the principal ground that no provision was made in it for raising the needed \$68,000,000 a year. The original vote in the Senate was 73 to 3; the vote on the veto, when the veto message was brought up week before last, was 29 against the veto, 55 for—a margin of one vote for the veto, since a two-thirds majority was required. The line-up was quite different from that of last spring. A number of senators who had voted

for the postal pay bill voted to sustain the veto out of deference to the President.

There has been no action on the new postal bill, which combines raises in rates with salary increases.

A New Russian Policy

NEWSPAPER dispatches from Moscow recently reported a gain in power for the Russian peasants. As the result of a conference between Soviet officials and representatives of the peasants, it was agreed that the peasants should hereafter choose their own candidates for village offices instead of having to accept a Communist ticket handed down from Moscow. Another provision of interest was the decision that elections should be null and void whenever less than thirty per cent of the population voted! Just how this apparent concession to the peasantry will work out in practice remains to be seen. It is to be remembered that these people comprise about ninety per cent of the Russian people and that they have not been the most ardent devotees of the Soviets. "Turn the face to the village," is a new Soviet motto.

In Kansas

JONATHAN M. DAVIS, recently Governor of Kansas, was arrested, with his son, at the moment of going out of office. The charge was collusion with his son in accepting bribes for securing pardons. The young man had been trapped in such a transaction in the case of a paroled bank wrecker. Davis protested his innocence in a public speech. The Kansas situation seems to be highly charged with political explosives. One of the first acts of the incoming governor was to restore to office the president of the State University, whom Davis had removed.

Very Briefly

IN presenting to the Senate the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying \$289,000,000, the Appropriations Committee turned in a report saying that "the country need not be alarmed" by reports that the American Navy had fallen below the 5-5-3 ratio.

On January 10 there were demonstrations of mourning in Germany over the Allied refusal to keep the treaty promise to leave Cologne.

Federal Judge Winslow deferred sentence on four Post Office clerks charged with stealing from a local station, and promised them help in getting jobs. He did this because, as he said, he would not be responsible for turning them over to the criminal class and because their pay is "scandalous." The men were supporting large families on from \$1,800 to \$2,000.

A French Ambassador to Soviet Russia—Jean Herbet—is now established in Moscow. January 19, 1925.

Lillian P. Bain, our cover artist, is interested in oils, etchings and aqua tints. She studied under Frank Vincent Du Mond—later assisting him in teaching—and Joseph Pennell. Connecticut, Maine, Westchester County, New York, and her native State of Oregon have all been caught in her sketches. Of course she has exhibited, and the National Academy of Design, Newport Art Association, International Society of Etchers, Ainslie Galleries and National Arts Club are familiar with her work. Incidentally, Miss Bain is a niece of Mrs. W. S. Kinney, state senator in Oregon.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 14, 1925.



T seems, at this moment, as if the good old days of Hughes and Stone were too good to be appreciated. The resignations and new appointments this week have been a shock. It is easy to see now what is meant by political weather. A period of calm is taken for granted in the manner of accepting the sunshine. But when something happens, such as the changes that have taken place in the Cabinet, Supreme Court and diplomatic roster, the atmosphere is as unsettled as in a squall and many small boats are in the way of capsizing. Assistants and Special Assistants have been wondering what all this will mean to them, for major changes inevitably are felt all along the line and no amount of assurance as to continued policies ever indicates that things will be just as they were.

Art Auctions

The capital was going along merrily before the announcement of the resignation of Secretary Hughes, with heights of interest centered in such things as the sale of the effects of the late Senator Frank B. Brandegee, snow removal, and why so many men wore tucked shirts with dinner coats. The Brandegee sale is worth a moment in passing. The late Senator from Connecticut, who in his official and professional aspects seemed the embodiment of materialism and hardened scholarship, had surrounded himself with an extraordinary number of paintings, etchings, fine books, and other effects that make up the household of an esthetic bachelor. The same shock still exists over the sale of personal trophies that affected the stragglers into the Old Curiosity Shop, and because of personal association Congressmen and Senators sat through the auctioneering of Mr. Brandegee's books and paintings. The Daughters of the American Revolution purchased the por-

trait of Washington by Peale and two Rembrandt etchings were much sought after. Washington, however, is far different from New York in the matter of the prices at sales of personal effects, so great is the turnover here because members of the congressional and diplomatic groups as well as the Army and Navy sell out and move on.

The climax of the struggle of the capital to rid itself of the ice and snow was the statement of officials a few days ago that Washington was ready when a light flurry began to put ten snowplows into commission, *if the snow stuck*. However, the report said, the best judgment of the weather forecasters was that the snow would not stick. Therefore, the heavy artillery would not be necessary. Unfortunately, the snow stuck, the wind blew and rain froze, but the ten plows were not called out. New York is near enough to be cited by the villagers here as the example of all that is wise and good in the matter of proper snow removal.

The resignation of Mr. Hughes after twenty years of public service was as great a surprise to the capital as it was outside. It had been known in White House circles, for provision had been made for the emergency, but the rank and file were entirely unprepared. Newspaper correspondents several months ago, in speculating on the possible changes that Mr. Coolidge's election might bring about, half-heartedly alluded to the fact that Secretary Hughes might desire to return to private law practice, but evidences were not sufficient to make such a prediction carry any conviction, and the matter was passed over in the press. Although every attempt has been made to put the resignation of Mr. Hughes entirely on a peace basis, leisurely analyses have led many to think that overwork and unselfish neglect of his own private affairs were coupled with disaffection for present relations between the State Department and the Senate. Functions of the State Depart-

ment become almost insurmountable difficulties with any decided opposition from the Foreign Relations Committee of the Upper House, upon which the State Department is dependent for ratification of much that it accomplishes. With the elevation of Senator Borah to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, after the death of Senator Lodge, there was considerable apprehension of discord between Mr. Hughes and Senator Borah, not because of personal animosities, although they were not entirely absent, but because of the opposite convictions vehemently held by each incumbent. Senator Borah, as is well known, never has let up in his advocacy of recognition of the Russian Soviet Republic, while Secretary Hughes and President Coolidge have stood firm in the Republican policy of no recognition preceding assurance of responsibility of Russian obligations.

The New Secretary of State

With the appointment of Ambassador Kellogg as Secretary of State, President Coolidge will have a man who will be much more of a figurehead and less a secretary. The question, therefore, immediately arises whether or not President Coolidge does not desire to be represented by Mr. Kellogg rather than to add him to his list of Cabinet officers who more or less take things into their own hands. Such was the incumbency of Secretary Lansing under Woodrow Wilson. Secretary Lansing represented the very thoughts of his superior. When he deviated from such a reflection he was somewhat out of favor with his chief. The record of Ambassador Kellogg when he was in the Senate for so many years is a clear index now. First, he was one of the few in the Upper House with whom Mr. Coolidge, then Vice-President and presiding officer of that body, was in intimate contact. He and Mrs. Kellogg visited the Coolidges and the calls were returned. Among all the members of the Upper House he was

one who had established what might be called an old-fashioned friendship with the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Senator Kellogg was also on terms of more or less intimacy with Secretary Hughes and was one member to whom Mr. Hughes went for the carrying out of his own slant in foreign and domestic policies. It is understood that when Mr. Kellogg was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the designation had the full approval of the Secretary of State, notwithstanding the tremor of uncertainty which prevailed throughout the country as to Mr. Kellogg's capacity for such a heavy post. However, as Senator from Minnesota, his record was variable. In the early stages of the struggle for the ratification of the Versailles Treaty and the League Covenant, Senator Kellogg was one of the leaders of the group advocating mild reservations in harmony with the general attitude of Secretary Hughes and others less vehemently opposed to the Covenant. As the fight progressed, however, Senator Kellogg modified his stand, changed his assertions and left the fold of those whose opinions and statements could be depended upon to fall in certain categories and was considered on the fence, and not among those who stuck to their convictions.

But all of this is superimposed upon a reputation which he has enjoyed for many years as an extremely able lawyer and trust prosecutor, a man of balanced judgment and ability. He is older than Secretary Hughes, more frail, and will come to the Department at a time when his predecessor has been working all day and upon occasions all night. The other morning the Secretary of State left his desk at 4:00 A. M. President Coolidge for the last few months has given special attention to the study of foreign relations and has had numerous conferences with Secretary Hughes. He is now believed to have every phase of the foreign situation at his finger tips.

The New Attorney General

The elevation of the Attorney General to the Supreme Court will probably have more effect upon the Department of Justice than Mr. Hughes' going will upon the State Department. The Attorney General has had but a few months in which to reorganize Justice and bring to it some of his personal ideas for solution of its problems, for which President Coolidge knew he was eminently fitted. His successor, Charles S. Warren, of Detroit, formerly Ambassador to Japan, by no stretch of the imagination would evince the same reaction to departmental problems that Mr. Stone gave. The former Attorney General was the judicial type of Cabinet officer. His figure connoted judicial robes. His whole deportment was that of judge and deliberate weigher of evidence. Ambassador Warren super-

IN CONGRESS

HOPES of minority groups in the Senate to force a filibuster and so give greater cause for the calling of an extra session devoted to agricultural relief were blasted in the sudden passage of the Underwood bill for the leasing of Muscle Shoals. The House, in the meantime, has been attentive to the appropriation schedule. Following is a brief summary of the fortnight:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

Notice of the contest of election of Senator Brookhart on the ground of irregularity and fraud, by Luther A. Brewer, Republican independent candidate.

By Representative Jacobstein, Democrat, New York, bill under which Cabinet officers would occupy seats on the floor of the House and take part in debate.

By Senator Pepper, Republican, Pennsylvania, resolution for the establishment of a Forest Experiment Station, appropriating \$50,000.

Resolution by Senator Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma, authorizing the Foreign Relations Committee to furnish the Senate an abstract of all authentic evidence bearing upon the causes of the World War and the responsibility.

By Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, joint resolution to create a committee to investigate and report to Congress on the value of certain commissions, bureaus and other agencies of the government with a view to abolishing duplication.

By Senator Willis, Republican, Ohio, an amendment to the World Court resolution of Senator Pepper embodying the Harding-Hughes reservations, also recommendations by President Coolidge.

By Senator King, Democrat, Utah, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Senate immediately the names of persons or corporations who would receive refund of taxes under the deficiency appropriation bill.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Appropriation bill for the support of the Interior Department carrying \$239,700.

By a vote of 55 to 29, Presidential veto of the Postal salary bill sustained.

Resolution from the House appropriating \$15,000 for the expenses of a Federal Commission to participate in the 150th anniversary of Concord and Lexington.

Emergency deficiency bill, including an item of \$40,000 for the expenses of inauguration.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Weaver, Democrat, North Carolina, bill for the construction of a permanent fireproof hospital for World War veterans at Oteen, N. C., to cost \$1,500,000.

By Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, bill increasing the allowance for the American Embassy in Brussels.

By Representative Fish, bill appropriating \$5,000 to pay for the subscription of a marble slab over the tomb of the Unknown Soldier for the present one of granite.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Emergency deficiency bill with a total appropriation of \$157,000,000, including an item of \$150,000,000 for refund of taxes illegally collected.

Bill authorizing the establishment of an Alaskan Game Commission to protect furbearing animals and birds.

Bill making \$1,600,000 available for the employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, according to an award of the National War Labor Board.

War Department appropriation bill with a total of \$331,000,000, providing for an army of 12,000 officers and 119,000 enlisted men.

Bill for the substitution of electrocution for hanging in the District of Columbia.

ficially is a more showy man, brilliant in his contacts, but of a less reserved type. In the recent campaign he held an important position in which he was in intimate contact with the President and other leaders of the Republican party. After the selection of Mr. Butler as leader of the campaign forces, Mr. Warren was made chairman of the resolutions committee which put through the Republican platform. Thereupon, the Coolidge-Butler machine began to operate and it was impossible for any other Republican faction to make much of an impression upon the loyal Warren. The platform went through his hands exactly as Mr. Coolidge desired it and many other Republicans not so close to the President were disgruntled at what they called the Coolidge-Butler-Warren combination.

Briefly, the new Attorney General is ambitious, not averse to high official positions; a good politician and experienced in campaigns; well versed in law and exceedingly brilliant in his application of it; one who has a faculty of being convincing in anything he says; an exceedingly rapid thinker, an able talker and a man well able to capitalize his own resources. He and President Coolidge are opposite personalities. President Coolidge is profound and deliberate, the new Attorney General quick and brilliant. He spent a long time studying Mexican conditions and returned with an optimistic report.

The Transferred Ambassador

The third shock to the capital was the transfer of Ambassador Houghton from the American Embassy at Berlin to London to succeed Mr. Kellogg, and this was the greatest tremor because of a large number of friends of former Senator Medill McCormick, who were so enthusiastic about the possibility of his appointment to that office that they telephoned around assurances that it was all over and Medill would get it. When there is a diplomatic post hanging in the air there are always lighthearted wags who spend their time calling up pictures of how this one and the other would look in knee breeches and silver buckles. Some said Senator McCormick would "become them," and others that it would be a shame—but that he would far outrun Ambassador Kellogg's effect in court attire, and so on. It is known that the President had many names for consideration and that among them Senator McCormick figured more heavily than some others.

Ambassador Houghton, who will go to London with considerable British opinion highly in his favor, was formerly a member of Congress from New York. He is a Harvard graduate and a member of an old Massachusetts family. Henry P. Fletcher, formerly Under Secretary of State and now serving as Am-

(Continued on page 25)

Porto Rico—A Test

By Valeska Bari

Miss Bari knows Porto Rico well. Three times she was sent down for the Federal Government, and she wrote the report on Child Welfare in Porto Rico, which was published in 1923 by The Children's Bureau. A few months ago she went down again on her own account to study some pressing problems, and this article, giving her general view of the situation, comes direct from the field.



A typical house in Porto Rico towns

OUR island possession of Porto Rico commemorated last year its twenty-fifth anniversary under the American flag, and from the stock-taking which anniversaries suggest one realizes that Porto Rico, the only Spanish colony in America which never attempted revolution against the mother country, under American control has had to face a peaceful but complete revolution. In these twenty-five years the island has passed, economically, from a land-owning feudalism toward industrial feudal-

pansion, on those former occasions we acquired much land and few people so that the acquired land filled up with settlers from the older States, but with Porto Rico we annexed an overpopulated island offering no possibility of adding enough people from the States to make automatic its integration with the nation. The problem is very different from that of Hawaii where, with greater wealth and far less density of population, thousands of Americans have established themselves and have made our language and traditions dominant. There is also no comparison with the

United States but without citizenship. In that year citizenship and a larger share in self-government were extended to them, but now the Governor is appointed by the President and the heads of the executive and judiciary departments are chosen by the President or by the Governor. This means that except for the activities of the Legislature—and over this the Governor has more control than have most governors in the States—the President, and back of him the American people, retain the control and consequently the responsibility for the development and well-being of Porto Rico.

Psychologically, the most persistent stumbling block between Porto Rico and the States is the constant reminder that, in spite of the fact that the American people hold control over their destiny, a large part of the nation does not even know that Porto Rico is under our flag. Foreign postage on the mail is too common to notice; national organizations and even government bureaus have been known to demand certification of papers before an American consul; and the number of our universities which list Porto Rican students as "foreign" is disheartening.

The problem of trying to extend



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The Public Square in San Juan, showing a city government building

ism while, politically, a strongly centralized government has been endeavoring to teach the people to walk in the ways of democracy. The great currents have moved quietly; on the surface there have been occasional breakers and whitecaps—strikes which usually failed from the weight of overpopulation and political outbursts made extravagant and picturesque to catch the illiterate vote—but there still remain ahead many dangerous and uncharted rocks.

The problem of making Porto Rico a part of the nation is an experience unique in the history of the American people. Its conditions are different from those of any other territory annexed to the United States. In contrast to the territory absorbed in our Western ex-

position of the Philippines as the Porto Ricans are racially assimilable while the Filipinos are not.

The status of Porto Rico is different from that of these other islands. Hawaii as a Territory has a definite place in our political scheme but Porto Rico, like the Philippines, is only a possession; but, unlike the Philippines, to whom eventual independence has been held out, our policy toward Porto Rico—undefined in many respects—has never admitted independence as a possibility. Congress has been vague in stating what position Porto Rico should occupy in the nation, and this vagueness has made the question of status a political football. Until 1917 the Porto Ricans hung between heaven and earth, belonging to



The splendid military road

democratic government to Porto Rico is made slow and difficult because of the feudal background of the island. Under Spanish rule there existed two sharply defined classes—a small, upper class, educated in Spain and France, with wealth and Continental culture and traditions, and a large mass of uneducated people who lived irresponsibly and not unpleasantly from day to day, rendering an easy amount of labor to the landowner on whose estate they dwelt. Only a small percentage lived in towns, the professions were adornments of the upper class rather than occupations of the middle class, commerce was mainly in the hands of the Spaniards, and the middle class was few in number and of little importance. With this background, for the poor as well as for the rich, readjustment to the theory of democracy presents many difficulties.

The problem of introducing our social and political machinery is essentially an immigration problem, handicapped by the necessity of performing the work at arm's length from the body of the nation. We know in the States the difficulties of fitting into our social machinery those who come to our shores. In Porto Rico this is rendered more difficult by the fact that the islanders cannot be introduced in small numbers to a system already in operation, but that the system has to be brought to them and started among a mass of people all unfamiliar with its workings.

We are trying to give to the Porto Ricans the things which the Anglo-Saxons gained gradually through long struggles and by the proof of ability to bear responsibilities. This situation raises many searching questions and calls for working definitions of what we mean by all such easily uttered words as "democracy" and "education" and "justice." The translation of words from English into Spanish is only a symbol of the necessity of a translation of ideas.

Roads, Houses and Health

The sense of responsible participation in government which comes with the payment of visible taxes is had by a very small percentage of the Porto Rican people. The masses live in houses of almost no value, on land which usually belongs to some landowner, company, or to the government, with no definite idea of property and responsibility. Most of the people are too poor to pay for medical service, and the bulk of this work is performed gratis by government or company physicians. The splendid highways which—outside of town limits—traverse the island are the work of the Insular Government; in the towns the streets are frequently in poor repair, although everywhere one sees enough idle men to put them into good condition if there existed a sense of responsibility.

On education the Insular Government

spends proportionately more of its revenue than any of the States; everywhere the schools are the finest buildings in the community but one wonders what it means to a child, whose family of eight or ten persons lives in a hut of two rooms, to go to a beautiful, modern school. One wonders a little what jail means to a person who has never before had three meals a day; or what the half pay of workmen's compensation means to a man who is not unwilling to work only half time. For several years the International Health Board has been making a demonstration of the eradication of hookworm; latrines have been built and the population cleared of hookworm in considerable sections of the

From Porto Rico Miss Bari goes to the Virgin Islands. We have asked her to tell us about this newer possession of the United States in the same way that she has done about Porto Rico. Later, we shall hope to carry the series still further.

island, but reinspection has shown that a large part of the cured people have gone back to the old insanitary habits which make reinfection inevitable.

In the political organization of the island Congress granted the franchise to men without a literacy test. Today sixty per cent of the voters are illiterate and the ballots are adorned with kindergarten symbols and pictures, and again one wonders what democracy can mean to a man who painfully picks out a torch, or a palm tree, or a cocoanut on his ballot.

The island points with pride to the growth of its trade in twenty years from \$17,000,000 (1901) to \$240,000,000 (1920) at the peak of sugar prices, or \$136,000,000 (1922) at the low prices; but these figures do not reflect a proportionate increase in the general development of the island but rather a disproportionate development of sugar and tobacco under the stimulus of American protective tariff. To a great extent this means a substitution of a feudalistic industry for the old feudalism of birth and traditions. Also it presents all the hazards which single cropping has brought to other sections of the country. The scientific, large-scale production of sugar and tobacco has increased these crops enormously and has provided labor for thousands of workers, but it has also diverted much of the land from the production of foodstuffs and has created periods of inevitable unemployment. A generation ago the country people were poor to the point of destitution but they lived on land which produced food. They had no money but existence was not dependent upon money.

Now they live on rice and beans imported from the States, which have to be paid for in money. Thrift, which is no virtue in an undeveloped tropical country, has become a necessity. The standard of life and desires has been raised, people have been brought together into settlements, education—undreamed of a generation ago—is within reach, horizons have been flung open; but people may stumble as much from sudden light as from darkness.

This quick evolution of a simple people, living on the soil, to a life which has more the nature of industry than of agriculture, has been greatly stimulated by capital from the States. The rapid changes which have taken place have not been brought about by growth from within but by outside stimulus, and the necessary supporting social structure has lagged behind. With a gesture reminiscent of some of our own attempts to curb the evils of corporate control the island passed a law prohibiting the ownership of more than five hundred acres of land, but sugar and tobacco can be handled far more advantageously in large units and evolution is not to be stopped by such legal gestures. Strikes and the denunciation of American capital have produced little effect except to create a vague discontent and to raise at times the menace of an uneducated people moved by a blind sense of injustice.

Overpopulation

In this situation Governor Towner has taken a long step in the establishment of orderly relations by securing from the sugar interests a working agreement to pay a rate which is, in Porto Rico, a living wage, with automatic increases whenever the selling price of sugar advances beyond the basic cost. The establishment of this wage scale is the more important because, left to the unsentimental law of supply and demand, the overpopulation of the island leaves labor with little bargaining power. If the people were not peaceable and patient this natural disadvantage would probably cause them frequently to follow strike leaders into demonstrations of physical power. What little violence has occurred in the past in connection with strikes has been of slight importance except as it indicates what might happen in the future if the masses became convinced that they could not obtain natural justice through the orderly processes of society.

When we took over the island Porto Rico had a population of about 900,000, which has increased in twenty years by about 400,000, and this rate of increase may still be greater in the next decade as public health measures have already reduced the death-rate a third. Only three of our states have greater density of population and those states have vast

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"There is the child who is nervous."



ABOUT three years ago the Neurological Institute, of New York City, organized a Children's Problem Clinic. They had discovered that their regular clinic was not meeting all the needs of the children who were brought in for attention, and parents were looking to them for help in solving problems beyond the ordinary health problems. There was the child who dislikes school, the child who is left back repeatedly in his class, the child who is nervous, bad tempered and misbehaved. All these, the staff believed, should be subjected to a thorough medical and psychological examination in order to determine the underlying cause of the trouble.

Many factors influence the character of a child. Heredity is, of course, a factor—but not to the extent it was once thought. Environment is exceedingly important, particularly up to the age of twelve. A feeling of success is very necessary in any child's life. If he has a difficult time in school the consequent feeling of failure may play havoc with his character.

If we can think of children as plants, place them in the proper soil, give them plenty of air, and see that they are under the right influences, we shall be further ahead than by worrying too much about what inherently good or bad traits they may possess.

The Whirlwind Type

A teacher comes to the clinic with a boy who is giving much trouble in the classroom. He is too aggressive; a whirlwind in the school; a human dynamo. What is to be done with him? "Well," she is told, "a number of such children are seen here." Gradually more is learned about him. The father had been an athlete in college, so perhaps the boy came by his excessive energy naturally. About a year ago the child with his parents came to live with an old uncle and aunt in a quiet section of town. The arrangement never worked out. The old people liked quiet ways; the boy must not play in the

The Children's Problem Clinic

By Mrs. John Blair

streets; a little subdued play in the back yard was all they wished. No whoops on the stairs; he must be careful not to disarrange the books on the table or move the furniture suddenly.

As well try to rear a mustang in a flower garden, as to bring up this boy in that way. He broke every rule of the old uncle and aunt and most of the rules in the school. Something had to be done, and the young people were advised to make a change. A few months later found them in their own household, far from the uncle and aunt, and the boy with them. Here he had a normal outlet for his energy. He could play, to a reasonable extent at least, in the house and on the street, and in the neighboring lots. He improved greatly under this régime. He no longer had to spend his energy upon the boy in the seat ahead of him.

The future of this boy will be interesting. If his father plans for him to go through college and take up a humdrum profession, there is question of his success, at least if he continues to be the physical energetic being he is at present. The hustle of a business career will probably be more to his taste.

Another child appears at the clinic. His teachers say that he is shy, will not play with other boys, and is not good at games. The father comes along at this time. The boy is the apple of his eye. He does not want him to be a mollycoddle if he can help it. He is told: "There is no reason why your son should become a mollycoddle; but there may be causes for this condition. For example, perhaps he has an older brother who tells him again and again that he is a 'boob'; such remarks are made in families, and sensitive young brothers take them very seriously sometimes.

"Then again, the boy is not strong physically. He is unable to compete in games, and gets easily tired out. No match for his husky competitors. He was never trained in competitive sports or rough and tumble play. A gymnasium, a running track, boxing gloves and a swimming pool will do wonders for this boy.

"However," he is told, "perhaps the cause of this trouble is close at hand. Perhaps after all, it rests with his father." The father is a dominating, self-made, successful man, of a genera-



"The child who is a human dynamo."

tion when discipline was more popular than it is now. He sees to it that his son does not lack discipline. The son, a sensitive, over-conscientious, intelligent child, with an infinitely more responsive mind than the father, is smothered by this parental control. Thus the son may indeed become a mollycoddle, but only because it is impossible to change the father's point of view. It is necessary to get the child away from home as soon as possible to boarding school if this can be brought about.

This child needs, more than anything else, to enjoy the satisfaction which comes with accomplishment. But it will take many months for him to rise above the sinister influences which have been exerted by this well-meaning but dominating father. Until he is over this he is likely to feel dominated by others: by his teachers, later by his employers, and even by his associates. This is the so-called "inferiority complex," and it carries with it bitterness and disappointment.

An Effect of Fear

An extremely anxious mother is sitting next. Her boy is aged eight. The difficulty is that he takes money from his parents. He started two years ago; at first five cents, then ten cents, then twenty-five and fifty. Finally one dollar, two dollars, five dollars, and then ten dollars, part of which he gave away. What does this mean; is he going to become a thief? He lies out of this when cornered, but finally says he is sorry. But his mother doubts this since he repeats the whole thing after a few days. The neighbors say that he should be trained; that it is a shame to neglect a child in this way; the mother should be ashamed of herself.

The mother is assured that this, too, is not a new problem. "Does it mean that he will be a criminal?" she asks. "No," she is told, "these delinquencies of childhood seldom result in criminal conduct in later life."

The mother had had many troubles. Her husband, the father of this boy, was

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Where George Washington's sister lived

H. C. Mann

The Saving of Kenmore

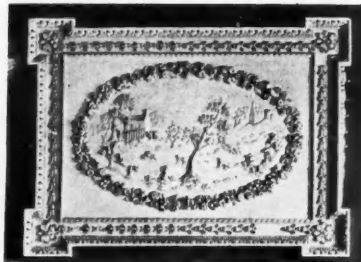
By Caroline Avis

AT noon on last New Year's Day, with the passing of a check from hand to hand, a precious memorial of American history was made secure. The scene was the drawing-room of Kenmore, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Kenmore is itself the memorial; once the home of Betty Washington Lewis, the only sister of our first President, and her husband, Colonel Fielding Lewis; a house that was all but George Washington's home. And the hands through which passed the final payment on the \$30,000 purchase price were, very appropriately, those of Mrs. V. M. Fleming, and her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith, president and corresponding secretary of the Kenmore Association, whose devotion and unflagging energy have been chiefly responsible for saving this national monument.

The story of Kenmore and the story of its saving both hold a thrill. Kenmore was built on land that George Washington surveyed—just across the Rappahannock from the Ferry Farm, where his childhood was spent; and the whole countryside is associated with him, his mother and the only sister, to whom he was deeply devoted. Incidentally, she is said to have looked so strikingly like her brother that in military cloak and hat she could have been mistaken for him. The mansion was built by for him.

The mansion was built by Colonel Fielding Lewis about 1750, perhaps two years after he married Betty Washington—a beautiful brick man-

sion, testifying to Colonel Lewis's wealth and his taste. Here Washington used to come with many eminent friends, at intervals in his career; he visited here his mother as well as his sister; and he himself took keen interest in the arrangement of the estate and in decorating the house. The beautiful stucco work on ceilings and over mantels was done at his suggestion, and the story is that after the Battle of Trenton he sent two Hessian prisoners, artisans, to his sister to execute his ideas. The ceiling in the drawing-room has been compared by experts with the famous ceiling at Versailles. In the reception-room is an overmantel representing the fable of the fox, the crow and the piece of cheese, which Washington himself designed. It was in this room that there is said to have been formulated—on April 29, 1775—the first Declaration of Independence. This followed, according to the story, receipt of the news that Lord Dunmore had removed the gun-



An overmantel in stucco which was designed by Washington. It represents the fable of the fox, the crow and the piece of cheese

powder from the public magazines at Williamstown, and the declaration that foreshadowed what was to come ended, "God save the liberties of America!"

Kenmore was itself a sacrifice to the Revolution. Colonel Lewis had given all he had—7,000 pounds—to set up a manufactory of small arms at Fredericksburg—the first in the land. He was never reimbursed. He maintained three regiments besides, and when he died on the day Yorktown was being fought with his guns the estate was deeply involved, and one by one lots were sold off. After 1794, when Mrs. Lewis sold Kenmore, it passed through several hands—usually kind ones. Then a few years ago the place was thrown



The Entrance to Kenmore's Garden

on the market, the ground was to be cut up into building lots and the mansion torn down or turned into an apartment house.

Attempts were made to arouse patriotic interest, but they failed. And here enter Mrs. Fleming, then about seventy, with a record of public-spirited work behind her, and her daughter, Mrs. Smith, who egged each other on into the astounding project of forming a Kenmore Association themselves and saving the historical house to the nation. The women of Fredericksburg rallied nobly, a D. A. R. chapter was organized, and a refusal of Kenmore was secured from a man who yielded it with good-natured skepticism. The price was set at \$30,000. That was between two and three years ago. On July 6, 1922, Mr. Coolidge, then Vice-President, opened the Kenmore campaign. We have said what happened on January 1, 1925. In between lay a wonderful record of womanly thrift, perseverance, resourcefulness. No salaries were paid, only the most limited expenses incurred. By hand Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Smith have written staggering thousands of letters, and other Fredericksburg women wrote amazing numbers besides. Mrs. Fleming attended to the "business";

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The Countess Karolyi

By Mildred Adams



HE Countess Catherine Karolyi, late of Hungary and now a visitor in the United States, is a disturbing sort of person. She knocks down all sorts of preconceived ideas. In the first place, a live Countess should have three chins, a diamond stomacher, and an asthmatic pug dog. This one is young and straight and vital, and her beautifully modeled chin flowers from a neck so finely architectural that it sends one scurrying for fragments of poetry to describe it. As for the stomacher, if she ever tolerated one, it has probably gone the way of her other jewels, and the pug dog would have died of heart disease trying to keep up with her vigorous stride.

In the second place, she makes one realize what a very uncivilized century this is, in spite of airplanes and radios, Red Cross and League of Nations. The things that have happened to the Countess Karolyi simply don't belong outside of the Middle Ages. Yet they have all been dated 1914 to 1924.

She comes from a mediaeval background. "There are probably no places in the world more isolated from the march of ideas than the country estates of the Hungarian nobility," she said thoughtfully. "I know many persons to whom Marie Antoinette's questioning why the people didn't eat cake when they had no bread seems neither funny nor ignorant. They have no more knowledge than that concerning the people around them, and see no reason why they should have."

An incident of her own childhood illustrates the current atmosphere of ideas in which she grew up. Her nurse urged her one day to eat a dish of lentils, saving, "They are peasants' meat." The child turned from them, refusing passionately to eat them, then, or at any other time. It was several years before her nurse discovered that her charge had interpreted her words literally to mean that lentils were cooked peasants. To the little Countess it did not seem at all out of keeping that a peasant should have been sacrificed to tempt her noble appetite, but she showed the first signs of future democratic tendencies by shrinking, horrified, from the dish.

Her own name, unpronounceable by any non-Hungarian, is woven deep in Hungary's history. As for her husband, Count Michael Karolyi, since there have

been Hapsburgs there have been Karolyis, and the one must have the allegiance of the other or be in dire danger.

The King discovered that all over again at the end of the war. Count Michael is a man of marked democratic sympathies. From the beginning he had been so opposed to the war, had tried so hard first to prevent it, then to stop it, that he had won great personal



"Young and straight and vital"

popularity among the people of Hungary. The unsettled and restless state of affairs demanded his presence in the Cabinet, and much against his will the King made him Prime Minister. But it was too late for that gesture to be successful. The people had started on the road toward democracy, and they were not satisfied with a single bit of leaven in the person of the Prime Minister. So they forced the King to abdicate, and made Count Karolyi President of the new Hungarian republic.

It was a troublesome time. The old empire had fallen to unsettled pieces. Bolshevik agents pushed in from Russia and preached communism and the Soviet. The old nobility wanted to reestablish the old order. Only the trust of the people in Count Michael, and his real organizing ability, kept the baby republic together for half a year. In the spring of 1919 came the *coup d'état*, the Rumanians seized control of the government, and the Count and Countess, with their children, left their country.

It is a simple phrase, "left their country," but as the Countess talked in that colorful, throaty voice you caught

glimpses of the tragic details of that hurried flight. The dismay of old servants, the flurried packing of jewels, the cold anger of other branches of the family who had not shared this "democratic madness." There was a river to be crossed, in the night, by means of an inadequate boat. And when they were safely across it was discovered that the jewel casket, which was to support them in exile, had been left on the other bank. With the shouts of their pursuers chilling them, they had to wait, shivering, until someone recrossed and brought the fortune.

They got safely away, the ex-President and his young wife with their children, of whom the oldest was only four. "We went to Czechoslovakia for a year, then to Italy, and when the unsettled condition of Italian politics made that country impossible we went to Jugoslavia."

Again there was that disturbing simplicity of phrase covering flights by night, spying, treachery of supposed friends, and persecution by the Horthy government which had come into power in Hungary. First they seized the Karolyi estates, which are so vast that they form almost a country within a country. Then, fearing that the personal popularity of the Count was so great that his followers would unite to overthrow the regency, the government agents did everything in their power to discredit them wherever they found refuge. They succeeded in Italy, and in the muddle of pro and anti Fascism the family had to flee for their lives.

Jugoslavia was friendly to them, but it was very close to Hungary, and they decided that they wanted to live in a country which was democratic by habit instead of by *coup d'état*. So they packed again, and went to England, where they have been living quietly for the past two years.

It was in London that an American heard their vivid story and begged that America might hear it, too. The Count was ill, worn by worry, strain, and actual physical hardship, and the family was literally "living on their jewels." A visit to the United States seemed out of the question.

But the Countess was plucky, and a Countess. However practical her training may, or may not, have been, it certainly gave her poise. Why should speech-making be any more terrifying than court receptions?

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What the American Woman Thinks

The World Court

By Louise Irby Trenholme



At the present time there is a widespread interest in the so-called World Court and in the relation of our country to it and to the League of Nations. It is not possible for each of us to follow the discussions of the leading American jurists and political scientists on the subject of the Court, yet each voter should know something of the World Court movement and its present status.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration

In the first place, it is necessary to make a distinction between the old Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague and the new Permanent Court of International Justice, commonly referred to as the World Court, which also has its headquarters at the Hague. The old Permanent Court of Arbitration was established twenty-five years ago by the Hague Convention for the Voluntary Settlement of International Disputes. Each contracting party originally appointed not more than four representatives, who were called members of the Court of Arbitration. There were more than one hundred and twenty members of the Court after the original appointments were made. When a dispute is submitted to this body a tribunal of from three to five persons for each particular case is selected, preferably from the members of the Court, but not necessarily so. This old Court has heard and determined some nineteen cases, four of which concerned the United States.

Although much useful work has been performed by this Court of Arbitration, it has failed to satisfy those who desire a Permanent Court of Justice. The old Court is not a trial court but only a panel from which a tribunal is selected when a controversy is submitted.

Origin of the World Court

In 1907, at the second Hague Conference, a plan was presented under the title of "A Permanent Court of Arbitral Justice," and its adoption was strongly urged on the representatives of the states taking part in the conference. By this plan there would have been established a permanent fixed tribunal at the Hague with compulsory jurisdiction. The rivalry between the larger and smaller

powers in regard to the appointment of judges prevented this plan from being accepted, and so a great opportunity was lost.

It was not until the peace negotiations at Paris in 1919 that the question of a Permanent Court of International Justice was again seriously considered. While the plans for a League of Nations were being worked out, the Bar Association of the City of New York cabled the representatives of the United States at Paris recommending that the committee drawing up the plan of the

We are giving this whole department to the World Court—a subject concerning which there is evidence that "the American woman thinks" a great deal. Mrs. Trenholme presents here a condensed history and analysis of the Court which, in its clearness and orderliness, we believe our readers will find very helpful. Especially if hopes are realized and the World Court proposal comes before the short session of Congress.

Mrs. Trenholme was associate professor of history at the North Carolina College for Women from 1920 to 1923, and is an Honorary Fellow of American History at Columbia University.

League include a provision for a Permanent Court of International Justice. This suggestion bore fruit and such a provision was inserted in Article XIV of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This provided that the Council of the League should prepare a plan for a Permanent Court which should have power to hear and determine such questions as might be submitted to it, and which should also give advisory opinions on questions submitted by the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations.

Such a plan was prepared during the summer of 1920 by a body of eminent jurists from various countries, called "the Advisory Committee of Jurists." Elihu Root was the American member on this committee. The League of Nations accepted the plan after certain minor changes were made. The most important change that the League insisted on was that the jurisdiction of the Court should be voluntary, instead of compulsory, as regarded certain questions. The plan thus revised became part of the judicial program of international peace and justice under the auspices of the League of Nations. The formal act putting into effect the Per-

manent Court of International Justice or World Court is called the Statute of the Court and is the fundamental character of the institution. This statute was annexed to a special international treaty, called the Protocol of Signature, which was submitted to the various states of the world for ratification. Forty-seven states have ratified the Protocol, thereby accepting and endorsing the World Court. Twenty-one of these states have also accepted the clause giving the Court compulsory jurisdiction in certain disputes. Thus, in 1921, what we call the World Court was definitely and firmly established.

The Judges

According to the statute, the Permanent Court of International Justice consists of fifteen members, eleven judges and four deputy judges. The nominations for judges are made by the various national groups in the old Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, which was not displaced by the World Court. The election of the judges is by the concurrent vote of absolute majorities in the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. The deputy judges, chosen in the same way, take the place of judges who may be absent. Eleven judges comprise a full court for trial and nine judges form a quorum for ordinary business. In September, 1921, the judges were elected and were summoned to the Hague to organize the Court. The formal opening of the Court took place on February 15, 1922. The judges were elected to serve for a term of nine years. The majority of them also happened to be members of the old Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague. The eleven judges of the World Court come from Spain, Italy, Cuba, Great Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, United States, Denmark, Japan, Brazil and France. The four deputy judges are from Norway, Serbia, Roumania and China. French and English are the official languages.

More than half of the members have been distinguished as professors of international law. Our own representative, Dr. John Bassett Moore, is one of the highest authorities on international law and is a former professor at Columbia University. Representatives of other nations have equally distinguished records, so that the bench of judges is made up of men of great legal skill and eminence. The World Court has the power to elect its own officers, and it has recently chosen as its president the representative of Switzerland, M. Hubor.

The Work of the Court

During the first two years of its existence the World Court has settled only one case, but it has given eight advisory opinions. The case in which a decision was handed down was that of the British steamship *Wimbledon*. In this case the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and Poland were plaintiffs against Germany in regard to the use of the Kiel Canal as an international waterway. The *Wimbledon* case is important, not only as the first contested case of international justice to come before the Court, but also as the first case in which an additional judge, representing a nation in litigation, was added under the terms of the original statute. Finally, this case is important as a valuable addition to international law in regard to the free use of the Kiel Canal and the use of all inter-oceanic canals in times of both war and peace.

Of the eight advisory opinions rendered by the Court, three had to do with labor, two with nationality, one with international obligations, one with a boundary dispute, and one was a refusal to render a definite opinion unless

both parties to the case were willing to submit to the Court's jurisdiction. All these opinions related to difficult problems involving vexed questions of international law and threatening to disturb international understanding. In each case the decision or opinion of the World Court met with general approval and has given satisfaction. The states concerned have at once set about to act according to the law pronounced by the Court.

World Court vs. League of Nations

The World Court has been frequently attacked as being the Court of the League of Nations. It is fair to say that to a certain extent it is a product of the League of Nations. As we have already seen, the Statute of the Court was drawn up by the Committee of Jurists appointed by the Council of the League and was later approved by both the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations. The World Court, however, was not actually brought into existence by any act or statute of the Council or Assembly, but by a treaty, known as the Protocol of

Signature, which is a separate and distinct document.

All the expenses of the World Court are furnished out of the treasury of the League of Nations, but the budget of the Court forms a separate part of the budget of the League. A certain percentage of all funds received by the Financial Director of the League of Nations is set aside for the expenses of the Permanent Court of International Justice. A self-supporting World Court would hardly be possible, and it would be very unfortunate to have the Court dependent for support on the chance contributions made by litigants. We do not consider that the national and state courts of this country are lacking in independence and true sense of justice, because they depend upon legislative appropriations for the salaries of their judges and for their maintenance.

The judges of the World Court are elected by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations. In this matter, however, the Council and Assembly do not act under any provisions of the Covenant of the League but as electoral

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Bending the Dramatic Twig

YOU who live in New York know the Children's Theater, that delightful playhouse set in the center of the great Hecksher Foundation. You who do not, have met it in these pages, with its model stage and its storied walls, covered for 'tween acts gazing with Willy Pogany's pictured versions of the famous fairy tales.

Now it is the home of classes of children who love to act, the Children's Dramatic Club, which uses it as a school and as an exhibition theater. They are an ambitious group of youngsters, boys and girls together, ranging in age from four to sixteen, and in nationality throughout the gamut of New York's cosmopolitan population. Their full name is the Children's Dramatic Club of the Recreation Department of the Hecksher Foundation for Children. They are no theoretical dramatists, concerned only in thinking and reading about the theater, but a working group, so busy on plays and what goes into them, and comes out of them, that they barely finish playing one before they start studying another.

During the Christmas holidays they



From "The Princess Fragoletta"

played "The Princess Fragoletta" before delighted relatives and friends, giving three performances in the two weeks' freedom from school, which allowed them to stay up late at night because no school bell called them from sleep

in the mornings. It was a charming play, this story of the royal princess who fancied herself so bored with the real world that she was interested only in the concoctions of the court wizard, a most remarkable person who looked at least nine feet tall. She scorned her faithful prince, and was so generally impossible to live with that she had to be punished by long exile and the hardest kind of work in a woodsman's cottage before she gained proper humility and a sense of proportion. The moral was well hidden under quick action and childish sincerity, and the performance brought rapturous applause from the mothers and fathers and friends of the young actors.

Even at that, it might have been considered just one more amateur performance if it were not for the very serious and continuous study of the group which played it, and the unique ideals of the woman who directed it. She is Mrs.

Bertha Sullivan Papazian, formerly of Boston and now of New York, well known to suffrage workers and to people who have watched the development of the little theater movement around

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Editorially Speaking

The Poverty Argument

IF the Child Labor Amendment is ratified, what would become of a poor widow, with children under eighteen but old enough to help support her? What of families so poor that the labor of all is necessary to existence? Such questions are often asked, sometimes sincerely, and they sound hard to meet. But they do not bear investigation as arguments against the Child Labor Amendment. In the first place, society cannot afford to build on the ruined lives of little children. Assuming that the law to follow the amendment might affect some such cases, it would become the business, and the interest, of the state to handle them. To allow little children to work because their pitiful wages are needed; to take them from school; to imperil their health and all their future—cannot profit the state, whose citizens these children will be.

In very many states mothers' aid, mothers' pensions are efficiently organized to meet such situations. They are operated on the ideal that if a mother is dependent, she shall for the common good be supported so that she can mother her children and so they may be kept in school. Socialistic? So some of the enemies of the amendment say when the arguments reach this stage. But that will not trouble the women who, all over the country, have worked for such measures of enlightened self-interest.

Besides, nothing is clearer than that child labor is cheap labor—after all, that is the reason manufacturers want it—and tends to pull down the wage level. The situation in which all the children must work to earn a living becomes, time after time, a situation in which the family wage is no greater than that of the father and mother might be where children are protected and their cheap labor is denied to employers.



Better Than Censorship

THE reasons which impel women to advocate censorship of moving picture films are seen in the recent report of the New York State Motion Picture Censorship Commission. In spite of efforts for decency among producers, the report says that there are a few who are continually attempting to violate the law; that there is a class which attempts to appeal to the sex instinct, and is continually depicting crime and educating youth in the vices of the human race. The Commission has found films being exhibited "of such a vile nature that they cannot be described in print without offense." Also that many of the foreign films contain matter clearly prohibited by the law. During the year the Commission deleted 624 indecent, 816 tending to corrupt morals, and 32 obscene scenes.

Until the business itself succeeds in exercising more control over the character of films, it is inevitable that women will continue to demand that the state shall add its power to the protection of the morals of our youth, however faulty and inadequate the protection which it can give. Still more effective than censorship, however, is the control which women are exercising through their organized efforts, recommending suitable motion pictures for young people, encouraging special matinees for children, and keeping children away from attendance at promiscuous pictures evening after evening. Although such regulation affects only a small proportion of the attendance in movie houses, it has proved to be a sufficient influence

to control materially the character of exhibitions in many places. Better Films Committees are doing a needed and successful work.



An Opening Door—Conducting

THE road to become a great orchestral conductor is long, arduous and painful, but it leads to great rewards. It has been completely closed to women. To be a good conductor not only requires extraordinary musical gifts, but years of practice and experience with an orchestra. The great American orchestras do not want women players if they can get men. It is a field in which women have practically no opportunity. It was high praise, therefore, to say that Ethel Leginska "is a conductor in the making," as one New York critic put it. How far she would go if given the opportunity no one knows. Her appearance as conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra (see page 22), judged by the enthusiasm of her audience, was brilliantly successful. It seemed to demonstrate that the public at least is ready to greet a woman conductor sympathetically.

The orchestral conductor is unusually popular today. He is getting attention and laurels that only a short time ago were reserved for a prima donna. During the past few years most of the great conductors of Europe have been here as guest conductors and have had endless opportunities with American orchestras. We suggest now that the woman conductor who has shown great talent should have a chance to conduct some of the many American orchestras scattered over the country.

While New York's example is not always followed by other places, we venture to predict that the public in other American cities will be greatly interested in hearing a gifted woman conductor of orchestras—all of which would mean a still further opening of the doors of opportunity for women.



Composing, Too—

THE music composer also is not only born, but is made through long training and experience. The road in this direction is being made increasingly possible for American women as well as men. For some years past more importance has been given to the study of composition in the best music schools, in classes open equally to young men and women. An opportunity for new composers to hear their compositions played has just been announced by the new Eastman School of Music in Rochester. Two concerts of American compositions will be given next April by the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, and if the results are sufficiently promising, a series of annual concerts of works of new composers will follow. Compositions for the first concert must be submitted by February 15 to the Eastman School of Music. Composers whose works are accepted will be invited to attend both rehearsals and performance at the expense of the school. It is to be hoped that this opportunity will be followed by opening the American Academy in Rome to women. At present this great prize for the student of music or art of a three years' fellowship in Rome, is open to the competition of men only.—G. F. B.

A Peace Move

APPECIATION is due President Coolidge for his sound attitude on gun elevation. This whole question—the question of whether or not we should increase the range of the guns on our dreadnaughts, whether we should spend great sums of money to modernize our battleships and so make them more deadly—has become highly controversial. Our right to gun elevation, under the terms of the naval agreement resulting from the Washington Conference, has been much discussed in Congress and out, and there have been excellent opportunities for jingoistic talk about rights and ratios. Now the President lets it be known that he would disapprove gun elevation—and not on the ground of economy, either, or because of any lack of legality, but because it might endanger our limitation of armament policy. The letter of the agreement, he rightly holds, is not enough; we must respect the spirit. Whatever would tend to renew, or intensify, competitive naval building among the nations, would be in reality an infringement of that agreement.

Mr. Coolidge's spokesman referred to a wide sentiment throughout the country in favor of armament limitation. The best way to show gratitude for this step toward lessening friction is to increase the evidence of that sentiment. This attitude, in which Secretary Hughes shares, is a second contribution recently made to international amity. The other was the firm squashing of anti-Japanese jingoes.



Mrs. Willebrandt

"A STAR of the first magnitude of the law enforcement horizon"—so a "wet" newspaper was constrained to call Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Having the special assignment of officer in charge of prohibition enforcement, Mrs. Willebrandt has kept up a steady drive, exposing and indicting ring after ring. All of this has taken great courage, great persistence and incalculable energy, and Mrs. Willebrandt has won the hearty admiration of American women. Now rumor says that she would like to be relieved. If this is true, it is to be hoped that the splendid service she has rendered will be continued in some other public field of opportunity. The suggestion reported in the papers that she shall be appointed to the Federal District bench in California is a fine one. Such an appointment, making Mrs. Willebrandt the first woman Federal judge, we believe would receive the hearty approval of those women who believe in law enforcement, and their name is legion.



The Opium Problem

AS this is written, the adjourned opium conference is about to reassemble, and according to Bishop Brent, there are grounds for hope concerning it. Bishop Brent and Stephen G. Porter, as American representatives, stood unwaveringly for the destruction of the whole business—for the limitation of opium to strict medical and scientific purposes and for the control of the traffic at the point of production. The proceedings of the two conferences—one comprising only nations with Oriental dependencies—were involved and hard to follow at a distance, but what stood out clearly was the fact that the chief enemy of the American point of view is the opium-revenue. There are other complications, tactical difficulties, differences of opinion about procedure; there is the problem of China's production, so hard to control under present conditions there; but the revenues are the great stumbling-block.

Considerable public opinion seems to support the American

position here, but not enough public opinion is aroused. Women's organizations are studying this dreadful business, and their groups will increasingly form centers of information and sentiment. If once great numbers of women come to realize the meaning of the opium trade, there will be, let us hope, a new opposition to compromises with this race destroyer.



Eating and Living



WHAT has become of the fiction that women are delicate, anaemic creatures with capricious and dainty appetites, and the picture of the woman who had no man to cook for, lunching on a cup of tea and a cracker or piece of cake? Watching the swarms of women who lunch downtown in New York or San Francisco or Chicago, one sees how completely that type of woman—if she ever existed at all—has vanished. Women shoppers and business women are the same. They eat chops

and soups, pies and puddings, quite as men do. They give a little more care perhaps to preserving the slender silhouette necessary with the modish gown, but they spend money on their food and they are well nourished and healthy looking.

The complete change in woman's world which has taken place during the past century may well have some part in the increase in the average length of life in the United States. Since 1870 the average span of life has increased fifteen years, according to a recent report issued by Surgeon-General Cumming. In the fifteenth century the average life was from eighteen to twenty years; in the eighteenth century, twenty-five years; in 1900, forty-five to forty-eight. It is now fifty-six—a truly extraordinary change.



The Right Kind of Help

ALITTLE story, on another page, about a blind women's club, goes to the heart of the right relationship between the sighted and the sightless. The effort of these clubwomen is to break down the barriers of the sense of difference under which the blind suffer, and to help them to be normal through doing normal things. The same note is struck in a news item that has just come in about the activities of the Lighthouse (111 East Fifty-ninth street), where the New York Association for the Blind, working with great efficiency on that same theory, gives six hundred men, women and children—not only from New York but from other parts of the country as well—a chance at happiness. Here they may learn a score of roads to self-support—amazing ways they seem, to the sighted—and enjoy many forms of normal recreation besides. So much has been done that they need room to do more, and are seeking \$250,000 to add a new wing to the Lighthouse. When the wing is completed it will be equipped as the first Settlement House for the sightless in this country.



MUCH interest has been aroused among subscribers in the question, "Do we need the WOMAN CITIZEN?" and many papers have been submitted in the contest for the \$10 prize offered for the best answer. The papers are now in the hands of a committee of junior members of the National WOMAN CITIZEN Council, representing the college alumnae. The prize will be awarded for the most practical and definite answer to the question, without regard for literary merit. We hope to be able to announce the prize winner and print her paper in the next number of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Call to Convention

THE Board of Directors of the National League of Women Voters hereby calls the affiliated state Leagues and associate members to send delegates to the Sixth Annual Convention, to be held at Richmond, Virginia, from the 16th to the 22nd of April, 1925.

The months since our last convention have rounded out a full cycle of the experience of women as voters in all states. By participation in the nominations, campaigns and elections of the summer and autumn our sense of responsibility for the voting habit has been deepened and our understanding of the causes of non-voting has been quickened.

More recently the obligation to support needed legislation with abundant and tested facts has led us to consider with profound earnestness what kind of government public welfare requires.

The immediate common undertaking of great groups of women to seek and find the causes and the cure of war affords a means through common agreement of releasing new power in constructing the long road toward the common goal of abiding peace.

Therefore, the delegates of the state Leagues are called into convention to distill the essence of the year's informing experience.

That questions may be pertinently answered;
That plans may be made practical and vital;
That ends highly resolved may be rooted in the conviction of all.

THE contribution of the wife and mother to the upkeep of the home is essential to the continuance of our Republic and should be recognized in more practical ways than by poems, pictures, statutes and Mother's Day addresses. . . . Every wife should have full economic control of a half of the family income and a half ownership in family savings.—*Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch.*

Encounter With Youth, Election Day, 1924

(The Board of Directors has asked its youngest member, Miss Gertrude Ely, to serve as chairman of a committee to interest young women in the work of the League. The first specific undertaking of this committee has been to arrange a trip which will bring Mrs. Maud Wood Park as a speaker before college audiences in fifteen states during a ten weeks' period beginning February first.)

I WAS serving as a watcher at the polls.

Two young men, who gave their ages as twenty-one and twenty-two, entered the polling place and offered to vote. They were turned away. They were not registered, explained the clerk; they must produce poll-tax receipts. The look of eagerness and confidence on the faces of two prospective new voters was succeeded by one of bewilderment.

"What do you mean, tax receipt? No one ever told me you had to go through all this to vote. I graduated at college last year, high enough in my class. Why didn't I hear some of this stuff there?"

But it was show a tax receipt or give up voting. "Too much red tape for me," said one of the young men as he went out the door.

A little later an intelligent looking girl made her attempt to vote. She was turned away because she had moved into the district only recently and knew no one in the district to identify her. She looked as though a real opportunity had been denied her. I couldn't resist following her into the street and apologizing for my government! She wanted to know where she could find out about these bewildering requirements. Of course I gave her the address of the local League of Women Voters!

After this experience I found it very easy to accept the chairmanship of a committee in the National League which proposes to get in touch with young voters.

What is the trouble? Why do such disappointments occur at the polls? What and where are the gaps between all the classes in civics, in politics, in government, the fathers and mothers, the public election officials and the young men and women coming of age and theoretically ready to take on the duties of citizenship? Apparently it is the practical, up-to-date and local information that these young people need. I believe it is the first and most important work of the League to provide this information and interest. Certainly the League at the present time is the only organization equipped for this fundamental work.

We are starting by trying to reach the girls in the colleges. Our objective is to have girls while still in school aroused to an interest in practical politics and so informed about the League that when they return home they will recognize it and know how to use it. We realize that, in addition to the importance of interesting students in the different kinds of colleges, the League everywhere will increase its value in proportion as it reaches young people. Young business and professional women, young women in trades, young housekeepers, Junior Leagues and girls' clubs and societies will see the possibilities of an informed electorate—an electorate not easily swayed or bribed.

Most magnificent, most significant of all reports on membership I have heard is that of the chairman of a certain county League in New York state—eighty-five per cent of her five hundred members are between the fateful ages of twenty and twenty-five! How stimulating to a democracy it would be if each generation could count upon the intelligent, wholly-informed, active, honest participation of youth in government.—G. E.

Congratulations to California!

CALIFORNIA'S ratification of the Child Labor Amendment on January 8—the date Mrs. Ernest Wallace, the League's legislative chairman, predicted for such action—is a rainbow in the beclouded legislative skies. It brings a message of good cheer and may be accepted as a happy omen for 1925.

By an overwhelming vote—36 to 3 in the Senate, and 69 to 9 in the Assembly—the honest public opinion of California has expressed itself. It has gallantly led the way for the other thirty-seven legislatures meeting this winter to follow.

To the California League of Women Voters, which directed the ratification campaign in California, congratulations and gratitude go in full measure, not only from the officers of the National League, but from every sister League in the country.

The Executive Committee Meeting

THERE are provisions in the constitution of the National League of Women Voters which make the first two weeks of January a period of ordeal. At that time, in reply to letters sent out only too short a time before Christmas, there come pouring into the Washington office *all* the suggestions of *all* the state chairmen of *all* the departments and standing committees for the program of work for another year. The suggestions are assembled. A conference of standing committee chairmen is called. It considers the recommendations, passing upon the program item by item, line by line.

The Executive Committee arrives. It too goes over the program item by item, line by line. As each section is approved it is snatched away to the waiting printer. The next week—as the constitution requires—the "Proposed Program of Work for 1925-1926," printed, bound and wrapped into packages, is in the mails, "submitted by the Executive Committee of the National Board to the state and local Leagues for comment and criticism, approval or disapproval, to be voted upon at the annual convention at Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22, 1925."

It is an ordeal, but it is the very life of the League—this requirement that the program on which the delegates will be called upon to act shall be before the membership for consideration for a full three months before the convention. "The vitality of the national program is dependent upon the initiative and the co-operation of the state and local Leagues." So says the foreword to the proposed program, and it is in this spirit that it is submitted to the membership.

A report of the ratification situation was made to the Executive Committee state by state. Between the lines of a recital of an opposition truly monstrous glowed a thrilling story of how the League in state after state is stoutly bearing the brunt of attack, quietly organizing the forces of the friends of the Amendment, and patiently digging trenches for a fight that may be long but cannot be unsuccessful. Nothing has ever brought out the strength of the League—or so proved its need—as the assault upon the Child Labor Amendment.

The holiday month has added new pamphlets to the League's publications shelves. "Know Your County" is a companion to the ever-popular "Know Your Town" and is the work of Helen M. Rocca. "Jury Service" is the title of the long-needed pamphlet which has been prepared for the committee on the Legal Status of Women, by Jennie Loitman Barron, of Miss Dunshee's Committee. "Shall We Have a Membership Drive?" presents in a nutshell valuable points gleaned on that question from long organization experience by Mrs. Cunningham. Between November 5 and January 1, the Washington office sent out 20,263 pieces of circular mail, filled 785 publication orders, and

printed or reprinted copies of publications to the number of 86,100.

Publicity, speakers' bureau, organization, legislation, tentative budget for 1925-26, convention program, "Mrs. Park's Tour"—all these and many others were items on the agenda of three days of hard work and helpful discussion. Significant among the actions taken was that which authorized Miss Sherwin to send to President Coolidge the following letter:

"The National League of Women Voters at its Board Meeting in Washington, January 8, requested that I send you the following expression of their appreciation.

"An intelligent understanding of the naval, war and air programs of this nation and a sane point of view with respect to them, is the duty of every citizen. Your recent utterances indicating the depth of consideration these needs have received from you and pointing out the generally harmful effect of exaggerated statements as to our national peril, have greatly increased public understanding and public confidence. Therefore, we beg to assure you of our great appreciation of the influence of your recent pronouncements on this subject."

West Virginia's Inventory

JANUARY is accepted as inventory month of the year. It is, therefore, in keeping with the business-like aims of the League to find state Leagues counting their blessings this month and also considering new ways for the New Year.

West Virginia is one of those states which have completed an inventory of stock. Mrs. G. P. Boomsliiter, president of the West Virginia League, in a message to her organization through the *West Virginia Woman Voter*, has made an inventory of legislative accomplishments of the League since its organization in the fall of 1920.

Excerpts from Mrs. Boomsliiter's message read:

"In the legislature of 1921 the West Virginia League introduced and secured the passage of the Equal Guardianship bill, the bill permitting a married woman to act as a personal representative or fiduciary administratrix, the equal inheritance bill and a bill raising the Age of Consent from fourteen to sixteen years. The League also endorsed and helped to secure the passage of a bill providing a state training school for mental defectives, a vital statistics bill, providing for adequate registration of births, marriages and deaths, and a bill to create a child welfare commission, to study laws governing children and to suggest improved legislation.

"In 1923 the League invited other state-wide organizations to join in the formation of a Women's Legislative Council for the promotion of measures of special interest to women. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Farm Women's Clubs, and the Federation of Temple Sisterhoods joined with the League in this Council.

"Measures secured by the Council included an amendment to the Mothers' Pension Law raising the age limit of the child for whom the mother may receive aid; bill providing for creation of county child welfare board on petition of five per cent of qualified voters; amendment to law governing Board of Children's Guardians, to give the board jurisdiction over all dependent children; provision for equal representation of women on state, district, and county executive committees of both political parties; acceptance of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity bill; prohibition of the use of vehicles in the aid of prostitution; bill requiring the teaching of the Constitution of the United States in the public schools; bill making the sheriff humane officer to investigate cruelty to

animals; an amendment to Workmen's Compensation Fund Law increasing allowances to widows, orphans and injured workmen, and an amendment to prohibition law, providing measures for better enforcement.

"The defeat of the so-called equal rights bill was another accomplishment of the Council. No bill opposed by the Council has been passed."

The Winning Cartoonist

OZ BLACK, cartoonist of the Lincoln (Nebraska) *Star*, was awarded the \$250 prize offered by the National League in the nation-wide contest for the published cartoon "best calculated to arouse general interest in voting and increased attendance at the polls."

Thirteen other contestants were given honorable mention in this contest arranged as a part of the League's get-out-the-vote campaign. Those selected were, J. N. Darling, of the Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, John M. Baer, of *Labor*, Gregg of Atlanta (Georgia) *Constitution*, Morris of New Haven (Connecticut) *Journal*, Brewerton of Atlanta (Georgia) *Journal*, Gale of Los Angeles (California) *Times*, Justus of Sioux City (Iowa) *Daily Tribune*, Harper of Birmingham (Alabama) *Age-Herald*, and Orr of Chicago *Tribune*.

The winning cartoon* depicts "The United States" driving a team up a hill "To Good Government." One horse, representing "The Half of Us Which Votes" is pulling all the load while the second horse, "The Half Which Does Not Vote"—a wooden immovable animal—is holding back progress.

In a letter delightfully embellished with a picture of an enormous snowball entitled "The Biggest Vote in History" being pushed up-hill by a number of small figures—members each and all of the League of Women Voters—Mr. Black tells just how he feels about this contest:

"This certainly has been a grand and glorious Christmas for me and my small family. The prize check arrived yesterday and was duly deposited. I was sorry to have to cash it. I would much rather have framed it and hung it in my office. Of course I was wonderfully delighted to receive the award and also feel highly complimented to have one of my cartoons on exhibition in your offices.

"As most cartoonists could probably testify, some of their best work has been done under pressure of time. This one of mine was drawn in less than half an hour and was finished up just in time to rush it off to the engravers before they quit for the day."

"The National League of Women Voters is to be congratulated on the decided success of its get-out-the-vote campaign and the cartoonists of the country are glad they had a chance to aid in such a worthy movement."

Child Labor Truths

NO statement used by opponents to ratification of the Child Labor Amendment is more ludicrous than the statement that the proposal to unshackle the infants of industry originated in Russia. But even ludicrous statements must be patiently answered. The wholly American humanitarian character of the Amendment is emphasized in two instructive, fact-disclosing pamphlets prepared by the Organizations Associated for Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment and now being distributed by the National League of Women Voters.

One pamphlet, "Made in America," by the simplest of methods discloses the utter fallacy of the propaganda claiming

for the Child Labor Amendment a foreign birth. Arranged in the fashion of an illustrated "Who's Who?" it answers the questions—who recommended it, who introduced it in Congress, who drafted it, who urged its passage by the national law-making bodies, who voted for it, and who is supporting it—with the simple statement, "Good Americans All."

Successfully challenging the foreign tinge with which opponents have endeavored to color the Child Labor Amendment, the pamphlet points out that the late President Harding and President Coolidge both recommended the Amendment, while responsible for its introduction were Senator Shortridge, of California, born in Iowa, and Representative Israel M. Foster, of Ohio, born in the state he represents. Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, and Senator George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania, are numbered among the foremost American authorities on the Constitution who aided in drafting the proposal. The pamphlet asserts that among others who urged its passage were the late Samuel Gompers—long the most representative man of American Labor—Mrs. Maud Wood Park, former president of the National League of Women Voters; Owen Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee; Mrs. Alexander Wolf, vice-president of the National Council of Jewish Women; the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and the Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council—all born in America.

An illuminating analysis, minute in its details, of the extent of child labor in the United States and the degree of protection afforded by present state laws, is contained in a second pamphlet distributed by the same organization under the title, "Truths and Half-Truths About Child Labor." In a table which shows state by state the employment of children in gainful occupations for whose interest the amendment was proposed, this pamphlet brings to light another glaring misrepresentation advanced by opponents of the measure with the hope of successfully killing it.

The table shows that the Amendment opponents have given the public an idea only of the numbers of children between ten and thirteen years of age, inclusive, employed in gainful occupations, neglecting entirely the hundreds of thousands of child workers of fourteen and fifteen years. This half-truth about the number of child workers which was published by the National Association of Manufacturers is compared with the full facts obtained from publications of the United States Bureau of Census.

The pamphlet, in addition, contains statistics showing in what occupations and in what numbers child laborers are engaged together with the conditions under which they are working and concludes with a summary of reasons why these children need protection. Both of these pamphlets may be ordered from National League headquarters.

Vermont's New Publication

THE *Green Mountain Citizen*—the Vermont League's first venture in the bulletin field—is out! Its mimeographed three pages have all the earmarks of a first edition—the much-needed enthusiasm, messages, and, best of all, League spirit. An opinion of the League of Women Voters from Vermont's most distinguished son, President Coolidge, is followed by a greeting from Miss Sherwin, a "word" from Mrs. W. H. Jeffrey, president of the League, and a message from Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region.

Its interesting pages present bits of news about Vermont's part in ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, "recommendations" for immediate consideration, and "League Notes." In the language of Mrs. Jeffrey, the bulletin will serve as "the tie that binds."

* See WOMAN CITIZEN, Jan. 10, page 28.

League and League Work

ATHENS, GEORGIA: The Athens League has welcomed into its membership Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman elected to Congress, who recently established her residence in Georgia.

CALIFORNIA: Something unique in legislative service has been launched by the California League in the appointment of Mrs. Ernest Wallace of San Francisco as the League's official observer of the state legislature. It will be the observer's duty to watch and report the progress of all legislative measures of special interest to women.

Mrs. Wallace will not lobby for any legislative measures. She will be the "legislative encyclopedia," prepared to furnish any member of the state League with information regarding all bills. Mrs. Wallace is eminently qualified for her new work. Last year she carried on a large amount of legislative work for the San Francisco Civic Center and this year is serving as state legislative chairman. In addition, she is a trained journalist and has been a member of the San Francisco Center board for the last three years.

The League will follow closely the session of the legislature this year. It has opened headquarters in Sacramento at the hotel directly across the street from the Capitol.

CONNECTICUT: Although many members of the League have been elected to state legislatures, first honors go to Connecticut with a total of nine League members out of the seventeen women sitting in the 1925 legislature at Hartford. Mrs. Alice P. Merritt of Hartford is the only woman elected to the Senate—and a League member at that—while Corinne R. Alsop of Avon, Marjory Cheney of Manchester, Elizabeth W. Coe of Waterbury, Julia Emery of Stamford, Mary M. Hooker of Hartford, Hannah D. Townshend of New Haven and Mary B. Weaver of New Milford are League members in the House of Representatives.

DAYTON, OHIO: Membership drives are becoming contagious! The Dayton League's quota for new members this year was placed at two hundred at the Ohio convention last year, but the Dayton League has raised the goal to five hundred. With twenty team captains, Mrs. A. J. Barnett, chairman of the membership campaign, is out to make a record drive.

EL PASO, TEXAS: Four speakers presented arguments for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment at the December meeting of the El Paso League. A resolution urging early ratification was adopted by the League.

FIFTH REGION: Miss Marguerite M. Wells, director of the fifth region, has issued her first "round robin" letter to the Leagues in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, which comprise her region. The mimeographed communication is newsy and promises to add greatly to the zest and zeal of the region.

FIRST REGION: Here's something new for regional development. Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region, has installed a regional library in her home in Providence where study outlines, reference books, explanations of League principles, addresses and state literature will be available for use in small communities.

MASSACHUSETTS: In Massachusetts the League divides its legislative program into three subdivisions: "Active Program," "Measures Endorsed" and "Other Action Taken." It places jury service for women and ratification of the Child Labor Amendment on the active program. Under "Measures Endorsed" it supports the raising of the compulsory school age from fourteen to sixteen, promises resistance to any attack on the Minimum Wage Law, endorses payment of wages to prisoners and the extension and improvement of the Civil Service Law.

"Other Action Taken" includes a reaffirmation of support of the Direct Primary, and decision to study the short ballot, proportional representation and civil service reforms.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: The movement to stimulate interest in the League among young women is being enthusiastically promoted in the round-table legislative study groups formed for young women by the Minneapolis League. Mrs. Walter H. Thorp is director of the group and assisting her in the course are Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Mrs. James Paige, Mrs. F. W. Wittich and Mrs. John Guise. More than fifty young women are in the group.

OHIO: When Miss Belle Sherwin resigned as director-at-large of the Ohio League, the executive committee unanimously turned to Mrs. Margaret Rice Stewart, of Norwalk, as a logical successor to Miss Sherwin. Mrs. Stewart has been a delegate to five annual conventions of the National League and suffrage pioneers cannot picture a convention without her.

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY: Mrs. Ida Custer, president of the Rahway League, started the year's work with a meeting devoted to "Laws, New and Old," and is following it up with a study class on "Know Your Own Town."

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA: In addition to reelecting its president, Miss May I. Moore, at the annual meeting January 6, the Richmond League outlined the local arrangements for the National League convention in April.

RIVERSIDE, CONNECTICUT: League women in this little town have found that a study of the cost of living will do wonders in building up membership. It has adopted a budget and is balancing it with income. In six months its membership has increased seventy per cent and it has paid into the state treasury twenty per cent more than its allotted quota.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI: The St. Louis League has resumed the meetings of its Political Information Bureau, which convenes each week to consider bills pending before the state legislature. The meetings are purely for information and discussion, and no action is ever taken. Mrs. D. O. Ives is the Bureau leader.

WICHITA, KANSAS: Wichita League members are making elaborate plans for the Kansas State League convention in Wichita next month. Mrs. Henry Ware Allen of Wichita has been appointed chairman of the nomination committee, which will present nominations for president, second vice-president, and recording secretary.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

The Women of Egypt

THE women of Egypt have issued an "Appeal to public opinion of the world" on behalf of Egypt in its present differences with Great Britain.

It is one of the most interesting facts in history that whenever a nation is in trouble with another, the women rally to its support and the government is overwilling to receive any favors or service the women can perform. The women of Egypt are following the example of the women of all nations in making this appeal. The questions involved, however, are between Egypt and Great Britain. Public opinion elsewhere can exert much pressure upon nations involved in difficulties, and doubtless will in this event.

The women of Egypt charge Great Britain with exercising tyranny in order that she may force the Egyptian Government to yield new rights over Egypt and the Sudan. These women appeal to public opinion to come to the aid of the "cradle of civilization," which they call the "Hyphen between the Orient and the Occident." They declare that assistance to the "Hyphen" will facilitate good relations between East and West and bring nearer the peace of the world.

C. C. C.

Republican Women

ON January 10 the Women's National Republican Club, whose address is 6 East Thirty-seventh street, New York, held its "Fourth Birthday Party"—to use the characterization made by its president, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, who presided. Four years ago this club was only an idea. Now it is an organization with a membership representing every state in the Union, and during the last year it gained 1,100 members. But even that phenomenal growth is not the most striking thing about it. The thing which impressed both men and women guests at the great luncheon was the tremendous enthusiasm of the women, which showed a real and fundamental interest in politics. There was a vital interest throughout those three hours of combined lunching and speech-making and exchange of opinions, which testified heartily to the fact that women are taking politics seriously as a part of their business in life. National committeewomen from six or eight states had made the trip especially to attend this annual meeting. Over fifteen hundred women were present.

The speakers were: Mrs. Florence

E. S. Knapp, New York's new Secretary of State, who made here her first official appearance since her inauguration—and made it very effectively; Senator David Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.

One feature of this Women's National Republican Club is the way in which it has constituted itself a sort of clearing house for the opinions of Republican women. Whenever any important question is up before the country, a questionnaire is sent out by the Club to its members all over the United States, and their opinions are collected and summed up as an expression of what Republican women think on the issue.

Mrs Upton

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, of Warren, Ohio, former vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, has adopted lecturing as her special activity for 1925-26. Some of the subjects upon which she will speak are: From the Cave to the Ballot Box, Will the Child Labor Amendment be Ratified?, Woman's Duty to Her Party and Her Government, Political Pitfalls, Christian Citizenship, the United States Congress. All over the country people know what a combination of wit and wisdom Mrs. Upton brings to her new, old work.

Texas Officials

TEXAS has not only a woman governor, but also women on the State Supreme Court bench. Governor Pat M. Neff, in deference to Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, who took his place January 20, swore three women into the State Supreme Court to try a case involving the title to Woodmen of the World property in El Paso. The new justices are Miss Nellie Gray Robertson, county attorney of Hood County, special chief justice; Mrs. Hortense Ward, of Houston; prominent woman attorney, and Mrs. Edith E. Wilmans, of Dallas, former member of the legislature.

Another appointment just reported in the paper is a woman secretary of state—Mrs. S. S. Meharg. Mrs. Meharg has never been prominent in politics, but during the recent campaign she made a short speech, introducing former Governor James E. Ferguson when he was stumping for his wife. It was so good that inquiries were made, resulting in the appointment.

Hungary's M. P.

SISTER MARGARET SLACHTA, who was the first woman member of Parliament in Hungary, is visiting this country to organize the work of the Society of Social Sisters, a Roman Catholic order of which she is Sister Superior. Sister Margaret was elected a member of the Christian Socialist party in 1920 and served two years. She is a champion of woman's activity in public affairs.

Equal Franchise in England

THE maiden speech of the one woman Labor M. P. in England, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, was largely devoted to a protest against the omission from the King's speech, opening the new Parliament, of any reference to Equal Franchise. Both Miss Wilkinson and another private member introduced amendments providing for Equal Franchise, but the present signs are that they stand about as much chance as the World Court proposal in the short session of our Congress.

Against Narcotics

THE Susan B. Anthony Foundation is enlisted in the fight against narcotics. At a meeting recently held in Washington, D. C., it passed a resolution "favoring the distribution of literature by Congress to schools and homes, and the incorporation of regular instruction in narcotics in the curriculums of schools and colleges."

Cleveland's Women Police

CLEVELAND, OHIO, at last has a woman's police bureau, with a woman at its head—Miss Dorothy Doan Henry. The purpose is to prevent crime rather than apprehend criminals, and Miss Henry and her fifteen women police officers are emphatic in their belief that if rightly handled first offenders will not become habitual criminals.

A Woman Conductor

AVERY unusual scene took place one evening recently. At the conductor's desk in front of the great New York Symphony Orchestra, which filled the stage, stood the slight figure of a woman in a short black velvet dress, with rapt face, and a halo of wavy, bobbed, black hair. An audience which packed Carnegie Hall to the roof was on its feet cheering, and the orchestra itself was adding to the applause. It was not the tribute of personal friends

alone. In the audience were many well-known figures in the musical world, and there were many others who had come to witness the first appearance of a woman conductor with the Symphony Orchestra giving a program of masterpieces.

It must have taken courage to make a debut on the stage where the greatest conductors of the world appear nightly; to lead an orchestra of 125 men who undoubtedly were, shall we say, not enthusiastic, at obeying the commands of a woman; of facing the inevitable comparisons of the dread musical critics of the New York press. But Ethel Leginska won both her audience and the orchestra. She has force and a magnetism as a conductor. Her beat is clear and incisive, her readings are sound and musicianly.

So far she has been known as a successful pianist. With her determination and pluck, plus her musical talent, she may force the opportunity for experience which she needs.

Women Police

PREMIER Baldwin's election manifesto promised an increase in the number of metropolitan women police, and *Time and Tide* praises him for making good within three days of the opening of the new Parliament. The number is to be increased from twenty-four to fifty. Before the famous—or infamous—reduction two and a half years ago the number was 112.

A Backward Step

ASAD child labor note comes from Algeria, by way of a Children's Bureau release. Little girls in Algeria will, in the future, be permitted to work in carpet factories at the age of ten years, according to a recent decision by the advisory committee on labor of the Government of Algeria. This committee recently approved the lowering of the minimum age for such work from twelve to ten.

Illinois' Celebration

WITH bands and banners and marching, the women of Illinois triumphantly led their four women legislators to office, January 7. It was all arranged by several hundred women—members of local Republican clubs, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Illinois League of Women Voters and organizations interested in the political progress of women. A special train left Chicago early on the morning of the seventh, stopped along the way to pick up groups from other sections of the state, and arrived in Springfield about noon. Ranks were formed, reminding one of the old suffrage-fight days, and a march was made upon the Capitol to

witness the opening of the legislature and the seating of Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, state senator; Mrs. Katherine Hancock Goode, Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill and Mrs. Rena Elrod, representatives. In the evening a jubilee dinner was held, Mrs. George R. Dean, president of the Illinois Women's Republican Clubs, presiding. At midnight the weary but happy women boarded the special train again, and thus ended a "perfect day."

A Unique Club

ON the first Monday of each month a most interesting group of women meet in the club house of the Women's Department Club of Indianapolis. Every member has defective vision, many of them have never seen the light of day, but the hopeless word, "blind," is never spoken.

Although there are thousands of



Masters Photo Shop

Mrs. Lewis N. Poyser

blind women in the country who would make ideal club members, this "Monday section" of the Indianapolis club is the only organization in the United States for such women, affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Its members pay regular dues and share all the privileges of the club house. They manage their own projects, prepare club programs, and even write and publish a clever club paper, called "*A Bit o' Cheer*," writing the stories and articles on their Braille typewriters.

The club was organized in 1919 by Mrs. Lewis N. Poyser, and to her must be given much of the credit for its unusual success. As each year passes, it becomes more evident that it fills a real need of the cultured blind women of the city. As one of its members said, "The greatest burden of many of our women is that they are regarded as different, abnormal, queer, defective, and are, in a large measure, shut out from the society of their equals. What we need most of all is to be recognized as thinking, feeling women, with the same weaknesses, the same strength, the same trials, and the same longings as normal women." Mrs. Poyser has adopted

unique and interesting methods to break down the barriers of blindness and give these sightless ones self-confidence and a sense of cooperation with normal women.

The seven hundred members of the general club also take a real interest in the doings of the "Monday section" and are always ready to cooperate in any way. A motor corps takes the blind to and from meetings, helps them in the home once a week, while other members act as hostesses on club day.

In their turn, the members of the "Monday section" entertain their friends by giving musical recitals of unusual merit; they raise money for club projects by conducting bazaars or selling tickets for charity benefits, and do their full share in all club enterprises.

JANET P. SHAW.

War—Its Cause and Cure

NOT much more can be said than has already appeared in our pages about the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held in Washington, January 18-24, until the next issue of the *CITIZEN*, in which it will be reported. One new point—and an important one—is that the National Women's Trade Union League joined the eight other national women's organizations which are responsible for the Conference. This makes nine women's organizations bent upon the study and discussion of war—its cause and its cure. Perhaps it would be wise to name these organizations. They are: the American Association of University Women, the Council of Women for Home Missions, the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions in North America, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, the National Council of Jewish Women, the National League of Women Voters, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National Women's Trade Union League.

The officers of the conference are: General chairman, Carrie Chapman Catt; vice-chairmen, Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt, Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. E. H. Silverthorn, Mrs. John Sherman, Mrs. R. E. Speer, Miss Rose Brenner, Miss Belle Sherwin, Miss Anna A. Gordon; secretary, Miss Josephine Schain; treasurer, Miss Ethel B. Ketcham.

The names on the program are of prominent people—Major-General John F. O'Ryan, General Henry T. Allen, George W. Wickersham, John Foster Dulles, the Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, the Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, James G. McDonald, Raymond Fosdick, Judge Florence E. Allen, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Miss Grace Abbott, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, and others of whom you will hear later.

The Bookshelf



By M. A.

MADAME WANDA LANDOWSKA is the famous Polish musician who has been delighting this country with her programs of music written in the time of the harpsichord, and performed by her on that charming and too little known instrument. She has made wide researches into the field of ancient music, and her book, "*Music of the Past*," is crammed with incidents and anecdotes which center around the musicians of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Her theme, which flashes through the mass of fascinating detail instead of being developed academically, is a double one. She believes, first, that we are suffering from lack of knowledge of the delightful older music, and, second, that the music of the masters should be performed as they wrote it, not as it has been edited and tortured by various "arrangers." She encourages the development of such an historical sense in music as exists in other arts. Her book contains a wealth of material which should be extremely valuable to musicians. For the lay reader it gives life to shadowy great names, makes clear many foggy places, and imparts a sense of the continuity of music through the years which will make concert programs much more interesting.

Music of another sort fills the pages of John Crowe Ransom's "*Chills and Fever*." In spite of its uncomfortable title, it is a book of poetry of both charm and individuality. Modern in its feeling it is lit with mediaeval words learned from much browsing in old manuscripts (or crossword puzzle dictionaries). Sometimes the author is so carried away with the fine flavor of his words that he forgets to give them a meaning. Other times they flash like old rapiers, piercing the heart of a folly or a beauty. They are not poems for those who like flowing, wide-open, nursery verse. But readers with a taste for bizarre, sardonic beauty will find treasures here.

Honoré Willis Morrow has written a Western novel which is much more than that. "*The Devonshers*" is the story of Eve of the third generation which bore that name. It is also the story of those people of the old Oregon Trail who stopped by the way to establish a civilization in the Wyoming country. Eve Devonsher, proud, high-strung, fiercely just, suffering for the sins of her father and her grandfather, is brought to trial for murder. The story of that trial forms the framework of the book. Conducted by a wise old

judge who has watched the country grow, it is a masterpiece of slow, inevitable piling up of truth. As an example of legal procedure it would be a nightmare to a conventional lawyer, yet it carries more actual justice than it could if it had been conducted within the narrow limits of strict legality. Inside the story of the trial grows the bigger story, three generations old, of Sir John Colbait and Peter Devonsher, of the struggle between them for supreme command over vast territory, and of the far-reaching results of the outcome of that struggle. So skilfully has Mrs. Morrow woven her story



If one starts to name the most eminent novelists writing in English today—men or women—it does not take long to reach the name of May Sinclair. Since 1904, when "*The Divine Fire*" appeared and gave the reading world a real sensation, Miss Sinclair's work has been eagerly read. "*Mary Olivier*," "*The Tree of Heaven*," "*Mr. Waddington of Wyck*," "*The Life and Death of Harriet Freen*," "*Anne Severn and the Fieldings*," "*Arnold Waterlow*"—each has been a book event.

Miss Sinclair is of Scotch blood, English birth. She began writing early—even while she was still in the Ladies College in Cheltenham. Poems came first, then short stories, then novels. In those earlier days her family lost everything and life was a struggle. By the time her success was won her immediate family was gone, and now she lives alone (except for a maid and Jerry, the cat) in a little white house in St. John's Wood, London. Miss Sinclair is small, dark, very quiet and reserved. "If I had not known her as one of the most brilliant writers of the day," said one of her interviewers, "I should have thought her the prim mistress of some young ladies' finishing school."

that the trial to ascertain the truth of one girl's connection with a murder becomes a trial to clear up the past of an entire community's feuds, friendships and struggles. The incidents of the book are purely fictional. Its sense of human drama is very keen, and its characters live and breathe. Through the almost tragic seriousness of its theme runs a vein of delightful humor.

Louis Tracy's fine adventure book, "*Wings of the Morning*," has been reprinted in an attractive edition which Mead Schaeffer, famous for his sea pictures, has illustrated. It is twenty years since the story first delighted English audiences, and with the exception of curious changes which have taken place in women since he fashioned his heroine, it is as fresh now as it was then. In these days of knickers for all sorts of sports, it is strange to read that the lady blushed and tried to hide when she put on the only clothes the island afforded, masculine shirt and trousers. There is no finer way to begin a tale of adventure than with a shipwreck. And when your castaways are an able young man under the shadow of a false accusation, and a beautiful girl who is wealthy and charming, you have infinite possibilities of amusement.

AN original study of the subject of whether "woman's place is in the home" is contained in "*Women and Leisure*," by Lorine Pruette, Ph.D. She starts with the theory that since machinery has driven so many tasks out of the home, home-making has become a vastly simpler occupation, and the result is that "some women have no jobs at all, some have quarter or half-time jobs, while some are working double time." She questions whether women who have leisure are utilizing their leisure to the advantage of themselves and the world. She finds that their faces are "marked by the strain of too much leisure, while the faces of their men are marked by the strain of too much labor."

Apparently she sees no immediate solution of the problem, but she believes that time must find a solution, because as standards of living rise the burden of maintaining an army of non-producers becomes heavier. Foreseeing a long period of experiment, she pleads for toleration and sympathy for those who are blazing the trail. The book is very much worth reading.—G. F. B.

Music of the Past, Knopf, 1924. \$2.50.
Chills and Fever, Knopf, 1924. \$1.50.
The Devonshers, Stokes, 1924. \$2.00.
Wings of the Morning, Clode, \$3.50.
Women and Leisure, Dutton, 1924. \$3.00.

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

bassador to Italy, has been prominently mentioned as successor for the Berlin post.

With the Cabinet changes, the Supreme Court resignations and possible impending resignations—it is said that Justice Holmes may soon resign because of advanced years and a long record in judicial life—there is a changed balance at the capital. For one thing, the Cabinet which under President Harding and later Mr. Coolidge had a preponderance of profundity, experience and ability in such men as Hughes, Hoover, Mellon and Stone, will now have a different lineup with, however, a greater centralization of leadership in the President. Any one who has seen him lately is keenly aware that he is developing power and self-assurance. His is the type of mind that goes along slowly while orienting itself, and acquires momentum and surefootedness as it absorbs facts. The Coolidge of today is a man whose convictions are becoming more open, whose opinions are more quickly formulated, and who is doubly more sure of himself and ready to discuss the subject. There is every indication that in the next few years President Coolidge will be at his best and the strength of the Cabinet will be in him. Being human, whether he will get along with some of the new appointees is another question. However, the *cordiale* between himself and his new Secretary of State is an assured relation.

Congress has made the same one-sided progress that its history has shown the last decade—the House has been cleaning up its work with the appropriation bills, while the Senate nullified one vote on Muscle Shoals by another. As this is ready to mail it has finally voted for the Underwood leasing bill.

It is the President's wish that the bill for the reorganization of government departments be introduced, but it is considered highly unlikely that real progress will be made at this session. It is a highly important piece of legislation containing a distinct and constructive contribution to general government. Departments and bureaus of the Government are not too friendly to the proposal because of the ambitions of some to absorb others and general dislike of any interdepartmental disturbance. The steering committee of the House has agreed to bring up the measure on the floor some time within the next few weeks, but there is a frank feeling among them that although President Harding's joint congressional committee gave so much time to investigation, the whole subject is not yet ready for final legislation. The bill is excellent material for study. In brief, it establishes in the Government a Department of Education

and Relief which would include the Public Health Service, the Veterans Bureau, Federal Board for Vocational Training, Bureau of Pensions and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers;

Transfers to the Department of Commerce the Bureau of Mines, Patent Office, Lake Survey Office, Inland and Coastwise Waterway Service and independent National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, also creates a Bureau of Transportation;

Establishes in the Interior Department a Bureau of Administration of Public Domain and another for public engineering works;

Creates a centralized purchasing agency;

Creates an independent office of Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia;

Transfers department solicitors from the Department of Justice to the departments they serve;

Establishes the Budget Bureau directly under the President, and other recommendations.

One of the largest and most brilliant dinners ever held in Washington was tendered to Ambassador Jusserand the other evening. The ghost of Lafayette was also present. (This will mean a great deal to those who listened to the elaborate speeches.) Until recently M. Jusserand has been almost entirely dissociated in the public mind here with the details of the French debt, which are in none too pleasant an atmosphere after the note transmitted to the Secretary of State, the import of which was little but a plea for special treatment of French obligations and leniency in the matter of a long moratorium for France.

Other matters crowd our space and can be mentioned only briefly. Legislation has been introduced again on the Hill providing for the seating of Cabinet members in Congress with privileges of debate upon matters affecting their respective departments. The President has been sympathetic toward those who are arguing rights of tenants in the District of Columbia, and looking into the difficulties in retaining the Rent Commission, which did considerable toward alleviating rent abuses. After many weeks of planning and supplication the inaugural committees have finally been told by President Coolidge that he desires as simple an inauguration as that of President Harding. Senator Curtis will head the committee and there will be an impressive outdoor scene in front of the Capitol. Amplifiers will carry the speeches. Senator Ladd took occasion to answer the action of those who read him and his radical colleagues out of the Republican party, and referred to the Republican party as drunk with power, forgetting its traditions and transforming the government of the peo-

ple to a government of the masses by the classes. Senator Borah again has urged that there be an early extra session of the new Congress to take up the problem of farm relief, which is as grave today as it was before the election, he says.

It is well known here that President Coolidge is considerably exercised over this matter. He has been canvassing all available men to whom he could give the portfolio of Secretary of Agriculture, which will be vacant when the present incumbent, Howard M. Gore, becomes Governor of West Virginia on March 4. Many names have been suggested, but the President is said not to have found the man who he thinks will fill the present extraordinary demands. He wants a first-rate economist who is well versed in agriculture, and particularly marketing. He is believed to have come to the conclusion that while until recently the farm problem had to do with production, now the situation is so changed that in order to solve it the real emphasis must be upon marketing and distribution.

The Dramatic Twig

(Continued from page 15)

Boston. She was in the thick of the suffrage fight, and gave her services for the successful staging of several suffrage plays and pageants.

She is the teacher of the Children's Dramatic Club, as well as the director of their plays. Diction, gesture, character, all the things that go to make would-be actors "stage-wise" are her specialties. Yet her interest in the club is primarily social. She believes that the health and full development of the children is vastly more important than the letter-perfect success of each performance. So she watches them carefully to see that they are neither overtired nor overexcited, she gives "understudies" equal opportunity with "regulars," and does it for the sake of both of them. Any child coming to class or to a performance with an incipient or an actual ailment is sent home immediately, no matter at what sacrifice of expediency or excellence in the play.

"Of course our performances sometimes suffer," she said sadly, her love of dramatic perfection shining in her deep eyes, "but after all, I think we gain more than we lose. We have the complete confidence of the children, and they are learning to make remarkable responses to emergency calls. Of especial interest to me are the classes in diction which are helping to counteract the effect on English speech of the various foreign accents; and the unpleasant tones developed, perhaps, by having to shout against street noises. Then, of course, our plays are a healthy antidote for a too steady diet of photography in

the movie houses. And if, incidentally, we are helping to develop young talent, that, as I've heard the children say, is so much to the good."

A Line on the Movies

By IRENE THIRER

PETER PAN—Here is a credit to the film industry. "Peter Pan" is a wholly delightful cinema presentation, with absolutely no flaws, technical or spiritual. Barrie's whimsical tale of the "Never Never Land" has been depicted on the screen, with a genius which Herbert Brenou's direction has not shown heretofore. Betty Bronson, the unknown girl selected for the name part, is a typical *Peter*. Mary Brian, also unknown to the screen world, makes a charming *Wendy*, and Ernest Torrence is an admirable *Captain Hook*. Everybody will enjoy this lovely thing. A Famous Players-Lasky production.

CLASSMATES—Sorry, but there's not much good to be said for Dick Barthelmess's "Classmates," even though Dick is his good-looking self in the film. The story, a weak one, glorifying the West Point cadet, is not especially available for the dramatic prowess of Barthelmess. Madge Evans is a pitiful leading lady and no others in the cast qualify to note. A First National production, directed by John Robertson.

TOMORROW'S LOVE—Agnes Ayres and Pat O'Malley are a wonderfully teamable film couple. This production, concerning domestic trials and troubles, is not especially noteworthy for its theme, but it has a bit of humor, and the team work is splendid. Jane Winton, a newcomer to the films, proves exceedingly capable in a vamp rôle. A Famous Players-Lasky production, directed by Paul Bern.

SO BIG—Everybody who hasn't read Edna Ferber's book will be delighted with this production. However, everybody who has read the book will be a wee bit disappointed. The story of *Selina Peake* and her beautiful cabbage fields and her son, who's just so-o big, is wholesomely done for the screen, but many of the fine touches which we loved in the novel have been eliminated. Wallace Beery gives an excellent performance as *Cass Pool*, the crude farmer. Colleen Moore is a rather overdone *Selina*, and Ben Lyon a handsome *So-Big* with not much of a screen task to perform. A First National production, directed by Charles Brabin.

THE DIXIE HANDICAP—This is as good a race picture as you'll see in a long search for films of such calibre. It's the tale of the one horse winning fame, against so many others better nurtured; and of the animal's proud owner and backers. Claire Windsor and Lloyd Hughes are good looking enough to play the romance angle to the satisfaction of the audience. A Metro-

Goldwyn-Mayer production, directed by Reginald Barker.

EAST OF SUEZ—Pola Negri's latest effort is a lot of hokum and bunk. And Pola has dressed her hair in a mode which is, to this mind, not at all becoming. In fact, we've never seen anybody look less like Pola Negri than Pola Negri herself does in "East of Suez." The story is of the European gentleman in love with the beautiful Eurasian, who is ostracized from Shanghai society, because of her race. Of course, the hero gets the girl in the end. Edmund Lowe isn't at his best as said hero. Rodcliffe Fellows gives a capable small performance. A Famous Players-Lasky production, directed by Raoul Walsh.

Porto Rico

(Continued from page 10)

industrial development which provides work and wages for the people. Porto Rico has virtually no manufactures and to support its population according to any American standard of decency by means of agriculture is out of the question.

To meet this difficulty attempts have been made to introduce manufactures, but as yet these do not begin to provide work for the unemployed, and with no coal or other fuel for power only light manufactures can be attempted. Some of the surplus population has been sent in colonies to Santo Domingo and the Hawaiian Islands, and thousands have gone individually to New York, but far more needs to be done if the island is to avoid the troubles which this increasing menace of overpopulation will inevitably cause.

Our policy toward the immigrants within our shores has not always been distinguished by intelligence, and Porto Rico has suffered the additional handicap of being out of sight and too often forgotten. Governor has succeeded governor and few have remained long enough to develop a policy to meet the island's needs. At the present time under the leadership of Governor Towner, and with sugar bringing a good price, Porto Rico is probably better off than it has ever been before, but this condition rests upon insecure foundations.

It was we who annexed Porto Rico, and not they who asked to be taken into our family, and it is we who define the measure of their dependence, which is to say, our responsibility. They are a peaceful, law-abiding, friendly people, who can make a very real contribution to our culture. With friendliness and understanding on our part they will undoubtedly meet with credit the difficulties of readjustment inherent in their situation, but without this help these problems—for which we are so largely responsible—may well develop into ugly

situations. And in addition to the desire which we should have to acquit ourselves in a self-respecting fashion, it is well to remember that to all Latin America what we do in Porto Rico, and what we leave undone, is the test of our intelligence and sincerity. If we are to build for peace and understanding with the republics in the South, we must remember that the first span of the bridge rests upon Porto Rico.

The Children's Problem

(Continued from page 11)

happy-go-lucky and pleasure-loving. He came from a well-to-do family, now poor. He had spent his small income and the principal with it. He earned a little and drank a lot. He gradually became frightfully in debt. He had always been indulged by a fond mother who sent check after check, depriving herself of necessities. Finally he began to sign these checks himself—nothing less than forgery. This happened not once, but several times. He was always protected by his mother and was never arrested. He had undermined his health by dissipation. He finally contracted tuberculosis and died a young man. He was certainly a criminal although never imprisoned.

"Is this boy going to have this same kind of life?" the mother asks. "No; at least it is improbable." But we wish to hear more. "How has the boy been brought up?" The mother had been very conscientious; she had impressed upon him again and again that he must never steal; that he must always be obedient and straightforward; that he must be honest. The mother was evidently obsessed about the subject, on her child's account. The fear of criminal inheritance was constantly before her. She transmitted her fear to her suggestible, impressionable child. He heard so much about lying and stealing that his mind began to dwell upon it with a certain fascination and he was attracted to the very thing she feared. This fear on the mother's part, a fear which had pervaded her whole being, had taken this turn with her child.

The mother was given an elementary course in child psychology. Not one talk, but several. Fortunately she was intelligent. The child was sent to a small boarding school. After months, the budding criminal was a strong, healthy boy, his mother's pride, and all that any mother could wish.

The question of criminal conduct is a complicated one. Some criminals are simply deliberate villains. But many are quite different. Many are unstable, neurotic people—the so-called psychopathic people—not frankly insane but still not quite responsible. With many of them, criminalism has been engrafted upon a weak and unstable character, and the criminalism might very readily have

been avoided with a little management at the right time.

A mother brings her boy, aged nine, to the clinic. She says: "Johnny is so restless and nervous I can't manage him. He is never still. He wears everybody out. He will not sit still in school and the teacher has asked me to keep him out. But how can I keep him at home? If he is in the house he teases his little sister and makes her as bad as he is. If he is on the street he fights the other boys, and besides he is so reckless I am afraid he will be knocked over by an automobile. Doctor, what am I to do? Can anything be done?"

Too Much Excitement

The mother is told: "Yes, we believe something can be done; but we may not be able to tell you at once what is best. We must study this boy according to our methods here. His trouble may come from physical causes. This restless state may be the after effects of an exhausting illness. He may have some underlying disease process in his tonsils which is undermining his health and making him nervous. His dietary or sleeping arrangements may be all wrong."

However, according to the social investigator's report the cause of the trouble was quite clear. The following suggestions were made to the mother: "This report shows that you have a very

large family, and there is not only your own family, but your married daughter and her husband and their children in the household as well. This situation is too stimulating and exciting for your small boy. For this reason it will be better for both your family and your daughter's if she moves to her own apartment."

Probably one of the commonest and also least understood diseases of childhood is nervousness. People forget that the nervous systems of young children cannot stand too much excitement. Many children become over-stimulated by the many and varied activities of a large household.

A mother with a little girl, sitting next, has a different problem. This girl, aged ten, has twitching habits. She bats her eyes, she has a habit of wrinkling her nose, she pulls at her handkerchief so that she tears it in shreds in half an hour, she bites her nails, she has quick explosions of temper, and cries when it is all over. One does not need the teacher's report to understand that she is very intelligent. She reads everything in the house and asks for more from the library. She is a delightful child, but far from well.

This case is strictly a medical problem. The child had a severe attack of cerebrospinal meningitis three years ago. In the course of time she seemed to recover, had three months' convalescence

in the country, but six months later at school she did not appear well. She got worse and worse, and this present nervous condition gradually developed. The medical recommendations here were quite obvious. No more school, no more hard study for a long time. Back to the country with some relatives where she had spent three months, but this time for six more. A strong body above all things. This intelligent child will catch up in her school work when she is well again.

How Children Are Studied

How does one learn about the minds as well as about the bodies of children? The method is somewhat as follows:

Teachers are asked to outline the outstanding difficulties with the child. Perhaps he is restless in school; perhaps inattentive. He may annoy other children, or he may have tantrums and be a fit subject for expulsion. Before the detailed examination is given, a thorough history of his early life is gained. Was his development in infancy normal; was he restless, a poor sleeper, or difficult to control? Was he precocious, delayed in walking or talking? Is he solitary and dreamy? Has he companions? Is he a leader with other children? What physical illnesses has he had? Did he learn rapidly in early years and more slowly of late?

The home life is inquired into. Is

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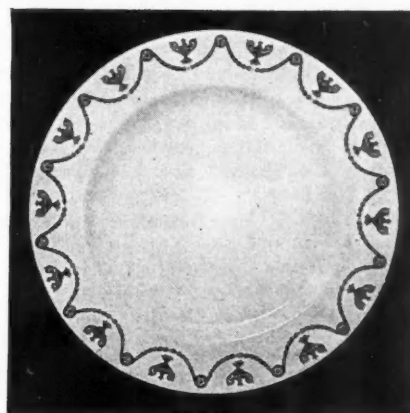
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the mother calm, understanding, and a good manager; or anxious and worrisome? Is the father intimate with his children, or is he uncompanionable? Is the neighborhood satisfactory? Does the family history show underlying nervous instability?

The treatment undertaken in these cases presupposes a number of things in the beginning. It assumes that when a child has been examined as to height, weight, vision, heart, lungs, spine, teeth, hearing, in fact very completely from the physical standpoint there is still a great deal to learn about him.

It assumes that many facts can be learned about a child's mind through a scientific approach: his mental stability, the development of his intelligence, his temperament and his personality. All of which knowledge should lead to a better understanding of him.

There are certain things, however, which parents and teachers should appreciate can not be accomplished as a result of an examination of this kind, or of any kind of examination. Parents can not expect that a child of vivacious, nervous temperament is to be changed into a methodical, plodding, phlegmatic type. Energy can not be suppressed, but it can be diverted into healthy interests. Nor, on the other hand, can parents expect a child naturally slow in school to become the leader in his class, although plans may be outlined for his course of study by which he may make progress rather than fail repeatedly. Even though the preparatory school, college or profession which has been selected in advance for a child may not prove to have been the wisest choice, this does not mean that there is no school where he may develop.

What children should receive these examinations? Doubtless *all* children should be so examined. The value of health examinations is well understood. Psychiatric examinations, in view of their bearing upon Childhood Education, are equally important.

Children who are not developing well in their social relationships with other people are particularly in need of careful study. Those who are solitary, those who are over-sensitive, those who are domineering, those who are over-conscientious and fretful are suffering from psychological difficulties which cause these particular traits.

Nervous instability shows itself in young children by physical symptoms such as grimacing, twitching of the face, stammering, restlessness, and by mental symptoms of many different types. These symptoms, needless to say, require understanding and scientific management.

For the difficulties which arise frequently during childhood, such as have been mentioned above, it should be quite clear to anyone that a genuine need

exists for a rational and sane application of the science of mental hygiene during childhood. This science has advanced rapidly during the past two

decades and our knowledge of its application to the educational problems arising in school children is steadily increasing.

Hair vs. Health

By Gulielma F. Alsop

With this article Dr. Alsop begins a short series under the general heading, "Intimate Details." The care of the skin, the hands, the feet will follow. After that a few articles on auto-suggestion and the unconscious mind.

EVEN in these bobbed-hair days, the care of the hair is still a problem. On a visit last year my hostess confronted me with the Fiji Island head of her eldest son. A thick shock of blond hair bristled at all angles over the boy's head. "Go right upstairs and wet your hair and brush it slick," my hostess commanded her son. "I don't know what to do with that child's head," she turned in despair to me. "It looks decent about five minutes after he wets it and then, as soon as it dries, it looks as if it had never been brushed. What can I do for him?"

As gently as I could I insinuated the fact that the reason the child's head looked as if it had never been brushed was that it *had* never been brushed. Running a soft flexible brush over the upper surface of that unruly crop was not in any way brushing. With a pair of stiff bristle brushes I instituted a program of daily brushing, counting the strokes until the hair was brushed fifty times on each side, with steady strokes reaching well down to the scalp. In one month that boy had a head of hair instead of a mane, which had been partly achieved also by checking the indiscriminate use of water, slopped over the scalp two or three times daily.

The same treatment of thorough hair brushing applies to all hair, whether long or short, brown or gray. The brushing should leave the scalp tingling with the sense of well being, from the increased circulation stimulated by the friction.

Hair naturally has a sheen and a glitter that is supplied by nature and not from any bottle on the market. Regular, systematic, vigorous brushing will do more to promote the growth of the hair and keep it in a healthy condition than the use of any hair tonics.

If the hair is thin, it is often from lack of a sufficiently vigorous circulation in the scalp. Hair, like every other tissue of the body, is nourished from the blood of the body. If the blood is rich, high in iron, laden with vitamins from the foods, the nourishment of the hair and its oil glands will be successful. The underlying condition of the blood itself, meaning good health of the entire system, is probably the most important item in the growth and condition of the

hair. In all cases where the hair is thin, brittle, lustreless, a toning up of the entire bodily condition must take place before the hair will respond with added thickness and lustre. When the general health has been looked to, three minutes daily of scalp massage with the tips of the fingers will insure that the renewed blood power is brought in large amounts to the scalp and the roots of the hair.

The following method is very simple: Put your watch face upward on the dressing table between your hands. With the hair loose around the face, rest the two elbows on the table and grasp the scalp in the two hands. With the soft cushiony tips of your fingers gently massage the scalp, beginning at the forehead and working around to the base of the skull. This path is not essential but it is essential to have a fixed path, to insure covering the entire scalp. Do not rub the fingers to and fro over the surface of the scalp with a friction motion, but press the fingers gently on the scalp and, holding the fingers still, move the scalp with the fingers. Three minutes will suffice.

The problem of the cleanliness of the hair is a problem of the locality in which one lives. Hair should be kept clean. If one takes a clean hair brush and brushes each side of the hair fifty times and the brush is black, that is because the hair is dirty. In any of the big cities this unfortunate phenomenon will occur about the fifth or sixth day after washing. Blondes then usually wash their hair immediately; brunettes, grateful for their protective coloration, put off the evil moment for another week. I find that most bobbed-haired women keep their hair much cleaner than long-haired women, from the ease of the shampoo and the subsequent drying. In the country hair does not need to be washed nearly as often as in the city. In the city, about once in ten or fourteen days will keep long hair, with daily brushing, reasonably clean.

If the scalp has any dandruff, rub well into the scalp the evening before washing the official sulphur ointment that can be bought at any drug store. Part the hair into many tiny parts and anoint the scalp carefully with the ointment on the finger tips. Leave it on over night. In the morning wash the head with a liquid castile soap shampoo.

either home-made or bought. Never rub the soap on the head and hair. If the shampoo is to be home-made, cut up about one-third of a cake of castile soap into a saucepan full of water and heat it until it is completely melted. Then strain it through a cloth, to insure that no particles of soap stick to the hair. Hair washed this way comes out soft and silky and not sticky. It dries quickly. Cold water, as the last rinse, is a stimulant to the scalp.

No further general directions are necessary for the care of the hair. If under this treatment the hair is not vigorous and glossy the patient should ask her doctor what is the matter.

All hot-iron methods of curling the hair ultimately injure the hair strands, but as the question of hair in relation to health is not involved, they may be considered merely a matter of taste.

Kenmore

(Continued from page 12)

Mrs. Smith, who still says she isn't a "public person," began—under compulsion—to make speeches. The money came in all kinds of amounts—the first and last \$1,000 from Colonel I. N. Lewis. Whereby hangs a tale. Once the story of Colonel Lewis's guns and Yorktown was told to a woman who was weak on dates and history. "Oh, yes," she said, "I knew the Lewis machine-gun won the battle"! Mrs. Smith had a "hunch" and wrote the story to the contemporary Lewis of machine-gun fame, and the first \$1,000 came in prompt response. Sometimes the women had to stop and have a card party to earn money for stamps to carry more letters; they sold the recipe from which Mary Washington served gingerbread to Lafayette—they did everything women with energy and a fine fixed idea can do. Now, though the debt is paid, letters and speeches must go on—for it will take anywhere from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to furnish Kenmore with the furniture that belongs there (already Betty Lewis's own desk has been reclaimed, and her husband's portrait) and to endow it.

Why save Kenmore? Well, a little English waitress gave fifty cents for Kenmore "to help America keep something sacred." "No people can look forward who do not look backward," said Mr. Coolidge in the opening speech. "We need not only the story but the symbols of past history." "Kenmore is . . . a good example of colonial architecture, well fitted to rank in interest with the home of Jefferson, of Mason, of Lee and of Mt. Vernon itself. It ought to be preserved for its own sake. It must be preserved for the sake of patriotic America."

The World Court

(Continued from page 15)

bodies named in the Statute of the Court. After the election of the judges, neither the Council nor the Assembly can remove them nor control them in any way. In discharging their duties the judges are as independent of the two chambers of the League of Nations as the judges of the United States Supreme Court are independent of the President and Congress.

In the matter of giving advisory opinions to the Council or Assembly of the League of Nations, the World Court performs a useful but not a subservient function. It may be called on to give such opinions but it is not compelled to do so. The refusal of the World Court, in one instance, to give an opinion to the Council of the League, shows clearly that the Court can and will act independently of the League.

The United States and the World Court

There remains for discussion the question of the relation of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice. The part played by the Bar Association and by Elihu Root in connection with its origin have been mentioned. During 1920, while the Protocol of Signature was being ratified, the United States stood aloof, although invited and urged to sign. On July 13, 1922, when Mr. Hughes was urged to support the World Court, he said that he saw no possibility of the United States taking part in the Court until some provision was made by which this country could have a share in the election of the judges without belonging to the League of Nations. But in the fall

of the same year, while campaigning for the reelection of Senator Lodge, Mr. Hughes said that suitable arrangements could be made for the United States to take part in the election of judges of the Court and that he was in favor of such a procedure. Senator Lodge did not repudiate this declaration, although he was supposed to be against our participation in the World Court. In February, 1923, Mr. Hughes recommended to President Harding that the Senate be asked for its advice and consent in the matter of the United States accepting the Protocol on four conditions or reservations. These reservations, known as the Hughes-Harding reservations, were presented to the Senate by President Harding on February 24, 1923, and are as follows:

1. Exclusion of any legal relation of the United States to the League of Nations.
2. Participation by the United States in the election of judges by the Council and the Assembly.
3. Payment of a fair share of the expenses of the Court by the United States as voted by Congress.
4. Consent of the United States to any amendment to the Statute of the Court.

The proposals aroused a lively discussion throughout the country in the matter of our joining the World Court. The American Bar Association passed a resolution approving the entrance of the United States into the Court upon the basis of the reservations. By June, 1923, however, opposition to the World Court had become so marked that President Harding attempted to withdraw somewhat from his previous attitude. In his speech at St. Louis on June 21, 1923, he proposed the separation of the Court

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from the League of Nations and putting it on a self-perpetuating basis. These suggestions, instead of clarifying the matter, only made the situation worse, and those who were opposed to the World Court seized upon these ideas to influence public sentiment against the Hughes-Harding reservations.

President Coolidge, in his annual message of December 6, 1923, approved the idea of the World Court but did not make clear what reservations he believed should exist in the case of the United States entering the tribunal. In the spring of 1924 public hearings were held on the project of the United States joining the World Court by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Numerous plans have been presented by those who are opposed to the present World Court

and by those who desire to make it easy for the United States to join. Thus far, no proposal seems to have the merits of the original Hughes-Harding reservations, which were carefully thought out so as to make it possible for this country to join with most of the other nations of the world in the Permanent Court of International Justice.

In connection with the presidential campaign, the Republican Party endorsed the World Court in its platform, but did not adopt a more definite attitude toward it than that previously indicated by President Coolidge. Now that this party has been victorious at the polls, we shall watch with great interest for any action toward placing the United States among the nations who have official relation with the World Court. The question is one of the most important in the world today and should be of interest to every reader of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

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The Countess Karolyi

(Continued from page 13)

So she packed her diminished belongings and set out for the home of the really free. And there she found the last proof of present-day mediaevalism. A self-styled American defense society tried to keep her out of the United States, claiming that this plucky woman, exiled from her own land for her belief in democracy, was a menace to us!

Fortunately other Americans were better informed, more hospitable, and less subject to baseless rumors. The State Department refused to be a partner to the bogey, and the Countess landed in triumph and was welcomed at an enthusiastic meeting in Town Hall. She had been traveling around the country, getting acquainted with that form of government for which she has suffered. A mild illness sent her to a hospital, but she is convalescent and expects to go on telling the dramatic story of her adventures to fascinated groups of men and women.

Marvelous as those adventures were—and we have barely hinted at them—they are only part of the Countess' peculiarly valuable equipment. She is much more than a participant in thrilling mediaeval scenes. She comes from a country which has long been known as a danger spot, and cannot be considered now as more than temporarily and comparatively quiet. Her information about the bubbling pot which is Hungarian political life was gained by being in it, and she has the power to tell America just why the pot may boil over, and what may happen if it does. She makes quite clear that fact, which so many of us are slow to accept, that the trouble-making capacities of a European danger spot are no longer confined to the Continent.

With Our Readers

Has any one else anything to say about the lovely allegorical picture on our last cover? How did you interpret it?

I SO highly value the service of the WOMAN CITIZEN that perhaps I should apologize for any word of criticism, but the allegorical picture on the cover of the issue just at hand (January 10) prompts a mild protest. The day is young and fair, and the future is untold, of course, but it seems to me unfortunate to make the past, the yesterday of the picture, so slinking an object. Certainly this is so when the *dramatis personae* are women! When one realizes what the fifties and even the sixties are even now contributing to "today and its problems" the vision is upright and fair and strong and not to be hidden nor excused.

Perhaps you are smiling at my literalness, and in an art magazine I should probably join you, but the subject matter of the CITIZEN is so serious and the publication is so potent a force in the working out of women's opinions that I am to be excused in thinking that even the cover is meant to teach.

The young woman is beautiful and fair. She might be my own daughter! But—I am not yet hiding behind her. And surely the great woman who is fortunately included in your active work is still a leader of women.—
C. H. K.

I WISH to congratulate you on the comprehensiveness and explicitness of the recent number of the WOMAN CITIZEN devoted to the Child Welfare Amendment. It is very instructive and illuminating.—L. B. R.
Baker, Oregon.

I HAVE recently been appointed legislative chairman of the Women's Civic Association of Cleveland, Ohio, in which capacity it is my duty to give close attention to all legislation that is brought to my attention, among which has been the Child Labor Amendment. It has not, as yet, come before the body for discussion so I do not know just what action they will take in regard to it. Of course, it is to be presumed that, being mothers, they will be solidly for it. . . .

I believe that a great deal of the argument and some of the opposition would be greatly lessened if the word "or" could be used instead of "and." As it reads now it is ambiguous inasmuch as we cannot limit, regulate and prohibit anything. If we limit or regulate, there is no necessity to prohibit or forbid; or if we prohibit, there is nothing left to limit or regulate.

MRS. LOUISE HATCH.
Lakewood, Ohio.

I SUPPOSE you noticed that Kansas was the next to the highest state in percentage of votes cast at the November election? Eighty per cent, which was an increase of a little over 16 per cent.

ROSE B. KING.

I WANT to take the opportunity to tell you how highly by husband and I prize your paper. We are subscribers to a number of monthlies but not one of them is so expectantly awaited as the WOMAN CITIZEN. We are eager for its arrival, and when it comes it is read from cover to cover. . . .

I find it full of information that a new voter must know, and whenever my husband wants political news concisely and clearly stated he comes to the WOMAN CITIZEN for it even though we get it later than in the dailies.

MRS. CHARLES H. BEHRE.
New Orleans.

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen

(Continued)



Hallie Kinney, Newell, Ia., started the clubs of Buena Vista County on a drive which won \$100 and sent the Federation President to the Biennial of the G. F. W. C. in Los Angeles. Mrs. A. C. Rader was Chairman of the drive.



Kathryn P. Couper, Norfolk, Va., winner of a \$100 prize for the Virginia League, asked the larger leagues to secure ten subscriptions and smaller ones five each. This plan might be followed by any state or county organization.



Ruth Sawyer Durand, the well-known novelist and short-story writer, was responsible for the \$100 prize of the Ithaca, N. Y., Zonta Club, which went to their fund for a convalescing bed for self-supporting women.



Mrs. D. B. Lyons, of Los Angeles, Vice-Chairman for Southern California in the drive which won three \$100 prizes for the California Civic League of Women Voters, of which Miss Marion Delaney of San Francisco is President.

Citizen Contributors

NOVEMBER 14—JANUARY 15, 1925

Mrs. George Notman.....	\$100.00
Mrs. Carl Vrooman.....	100.00
Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim.....	100.00
Mrs. Leroy Springs.....	25.00
Miss Marie Comstock.....	25.00
Miss Janet Woolverton.....	25.00
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Mrs. J. F. Prescott.....	10.00
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Florence Thomas.....	3.00
Mrs. E. Mayne.....	3.00
Miss K. Boyles.....	3.00
Dr. I. C. Philbrick.....	3.00
Mrs. M. Low.....	3.00
Mary K. Hammond.....	1.00

Total \$613.00
Previously Reported 6,794.00

Total \$7,407.00

Will every woman who is helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN, many of whom we cannot thank personally, please take for herself this public expression of the CITIZEN's warm thanks for her cordial and valuable co-operation.

IT has been the dream of the WOMAN CITIZEN to draw together the work of the various great women's organizations and to act as a clearing-house for their activities, which are all centered in one direction—the improvement and enrichment of human life. Women who are cooperating in helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN show how far the dream is coming true.

The phenomenal increase of circulation in December alone was due to women's clubs, the Grange, Zonta, the Y. W. C. A., church societies, and Leagues of Women Voters. A \$225 check went to the Lincoln and Nebraska State Leagues. A \$100 prize went to the Michigan League. The Zonta Clubs of Ithaca and of Rome (N. Y.) each won \$100. The Building Fund of the Shakespeare Club of Pasadena is richer through a \$100 WOMAN CITIZEN prize. Another \$100 went to the Los Angeles District Federation of Clubs. The Pennsylvania State Grange Memorial—the Girl's Dormitory of State College, Pa., has a CITIZEN's \$100 check.

The impetus behind this co-operation is expressed by Mrs. A. A. Rounds of Pullman, Washington, who writes: "I am so glad to have so many more women read the WOMAN CITIZEN. I would like to see it in every home, and feel that the magazine is a great power for good in our nation." The Woman's Society of the United Presbyterian Church is the richer by her \$100 prize.

THE steady growth of the WOMAN CITIZEN is also due to the funds made available by the WOMAN CITIZEN contributors. The subscription price of \$2.00 a year for 24 copies is very low, in fact, it is less than the cost of production; but if the price of the CITIZEN were higher many women could not take it. But many subscribers are able and willing to pay more for their subscriptions in order that the CITIZEN may be kept within the reach of every woman, and also to promote the cause of good citizenship. In 1924 nearly 600 women paid from five to one thousand dollars each for their subscriptions to the WOMAN CITIZEN, and every dollar over the subscription price of \$2.00 went into the WOMAN CITIZEN Educational Extension Fund and was used to make the magazine better known among a wider circle of women. This year the Leslie Commission has agreed to double every dollar contributed to this fund. The WOMAN CITIZEN has no big publishing corporation behind it, but it has the active and enthusiastic co-operation of a great number of the best known and most public-spirited women in the country.



-But her Husband didn't get a Divorce!

*Little chapters from the story of how
the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the
ideas of a Nation. No. 7*



THEY had been engaged during their last two years at Northwestern University. Shortly after their commencement they were married and settled down in Chicago to live.

Their's had been a romantic courtship. They had a "perfect background" of wonderful times together — so many things to "talk about." They would be so happy!

She had been a leader in social affairs at the university, a sorority girl, and a good student. He had been an athlete and one of the best known men on the campus.

Therefore, they were popular in Chicago. They soon found many friends among the Northwestern alumni. Business started off well, too. In fact, from every view-point their new life was fine.

Then followed a trip abroad, a new home — and a young son. They had been married three years. And it would have seemed logical for them to be happier than ever.

But, as a matter of fact, they were miserably unhappy — at the breaking point.

She had become nervous, impatient, incapable of enthusiasm. Trips were abandoned; entertaining was almost entirely dispensed with; they had very few good times together. She seldom played golf; never played tennis; didn't care to walk; had little energy for dancing.

Yet to her husband she appeared healthy, and he was plainly disgusted.

"I'm getting sick and tired of your everlasting whining," he declared one morning, and slammed out of the house.

What happened next is perhaps best told in her own words. She wrote: "I was face to face with ruin. I could well understand that the end of our married life was in sight. Yet it seemed so hopeless. I couldn't be my old self. I couldn't do the things I knew I ought to do, simply couldn't. I felt like a helpless old woman.

"My husband didn't come home for dinner that evening and for hours I sat sobbing, fingering through magazines, seeing nothing. I had no thought for stories of other people. Tragedy was in my own home at that moment.

"But my eye caught the phrase 'It's so wonderful to feel like doing things!' in one of your advertisements. To feel like doing things. That was what I needed. I read the advertisement, and was cynical. I couldn't conceive how a pair of shoes could make such a difference.

"The next day, however, I decided I'd try these shoes. I had to do something. I was in such a desperate mental condition that I would have tried almost anything then.

"I got the Arch Preserver Shoes. I wore them a few days. I began to feel more capable. I managed to quit scolding.

"Six months have passed since I purchased my first pair of Arch Preserver Shoes. I have changed into another woman. I feel so differently; and I don't see anything worth complaining about.

"I guess I've solved my problem. My husband came home this afternoon and we played a game of tennis. I won. He laughed and called me 'Freshman' — the first time I'd heard that word since our 'bride and groom days.'

"I feel like walking and being on my feet. I have no aches. I don't feel drudgy. My nerves are calm and steady. These are the reasons why I felt enough gratitude to

write you about my experience. To think that a pair of shoes would have prevented all the mental agony that I suffered! I wish other women could understand."

Other women are understanding. Thousands and thousands of them. They have learned by similar experiences, that the concealed, built-in arch bridge does provide a natural support for the foot arch, that the shoe bends freely with the foot at the "ball," the only place the foot itself bends. They also have realized the wonders of the flat inner sole which permits the nerves, bones, and blood-vessels of the forepart of the foot to function normally,

In this shoe your feet are so comfortable, so vigorous, so downright healthy that you have unbelievable capacity to do things which require walking and standing.

You have the smartest of style for all occasions. It's so wonderful to have the energy to enjoy all the occasions as well as the fashionable footwear to finish off your costumes.

Won't you write us for our little booklet "How to Keep the Feet Young?" It will tell you all about this more desirable shoe.

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P. O. _____ State _____



No. 78



No. 122

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es by only The Selby Shoe
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No. 125



No. 96

The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

FEBRUARY 7, 1925

Number 17

News Notes of the Fortnight

Herriot Speaks for France

PREMIER HERRIOT'S speech of January 28 was undoubtedly an expression of a national feeling. It was a demand for national security, which France has been asking steadily since the guarantee of mutual assistance promised by Mr. Wilson at the peace settlement failed. The Senate would not have it, nor would Great Britain. Now there is doubt of the ratification by Great Britain of the Protocol, in which France has recently seen fresh hope of security. And, meantime, M. Herriot is suspicious of Germany's intentions, claims she hasn't disarmed, and even fears the return of the monarchy. France, he contends, has given proofs of her desire for peace, while Germany hasn't.

The response in the press was largely favorable, and the deputies backed Herriot, on a motion to "post" his speech, by a vote of 541 to 32. The Socialists were reluctant to approve, for in some ways the voice was the voice of Poincaré, not Herriot, and it was only after the Premier threatened to resign that they surrendered. In his speech Herriot did not offer proofs of his statements, and it is not known whether new evidence against Germany has come to his hand. The Disarmament Commission's report—one source of information—will be published shortly. Meantime, to the world at large, such a speech from the liberal Herriot is far more effective than would have been the same words from Poincaré.

The following day the new German Chancellor, Hans Luther, in a tone as much milder than Stresemann's as Herriot's was than Poincaré's, protested against attacks on Germany that lacked specific charges, denied "rattling arms." He pled for an international congress to solve the problems of national security among European powers.

Greece and Turkey

THE Greek Government is in a state of violent protest over the expulsion from Constantinople of the Patriarch Constantinos. It considers this a breach

of treaty and an act of hostility, and has sent a strong note to the Angora Government, and a protest to the parliaments of the world, characterizing the expulsion as a brutal act of violence. The Archbishop of Athens has also written to the heads of all Christian churches in various countries, begging for united protest against "this Turkish onslaught upon Christianity." Probably the case will be referred to the World Court.

Apparently the Turkish position is that the expulsion is in harmony with the arrangements for exchange of populations under the Treaty of Lausanne, but the Greeks claim they promised not to interfere with the patriarchate. In answer to the recommendations of the Mixed Commission of the League of

Nations which has been supervising the exchange of populations, the Angora Government said it could permit only a Greek patriarch who was a Turkish subject to remain in Turkey.

Convictions

SEVERAL convictions of persons involved in the scandals of the past year were secured last week. Gaston B. Means and Thomas B. Felder were found guilty of conspiracy to bribe Harry M. Daugherty and other Government officials. Felder, on the jury's recommendation for clemency, escaped with a fine; Means was sentenced to two years in the Atlanta prison in addition to being fined \$10,000. Means was the Department of Justice agent who figured in the senatorial investigations last winter. Mr. Felder is a lawyer.

Colonel Charles R. Forbes, former head of the Veterans' Bureau, and John W. Thompson, St. Louis contractor, were convicted, after eleven weeks devoted to taking testimony, of conspiracy to loot the funds of the War Veterans' Bureau. It is one of the most shocking scandals on record, and the verdict has been welcomed.

Colonel Forbes's resignation, it will be remembered, was asked for by President Harding, early in 1923, after Forbes twice refused to hold up a questioned shipment of supplies from a Bureau depot; in the same year a Senate subcommittee unearthed the scandal, which included charges of "jobbing" Government hospital contracts, and the sale of supplies for personal profit.

Oil Leases Condemned

SPEAKING of scandals, the Senate passed the majority report on the leasing of the Navy oil fields by a vote of 40 to 30. This is the report described in the CITIZEN earlier, written by Senator Walsh, "chief prosecutor" of the Committee. It condemns Albert B. Fall's part in the leasing, the secrecy of the awards and the policy involved in leasing Government oil reserves to private interests. The minority report, de-

VERY BRIEFLY

KING ALFONSO of Spain withdrew the suit which he had brought in France against Vicente Ibanez for his written attacks on the Spanish monarchy.

The agitation over the arrangement made by Senator Kellogg with the Allied Finance Ministers was allayed at least temporarily by Secretary Hughes's categorical statement that it does not "entangle" us in Europe.

Albania recently proclaimed itself a republic, after a clash between two factions. Just before, the Albanian throne was offered in succession to two Englishmen who happened to be Moslems in faith. Both declined—the kingship promised too little money and too large chance of assassination.

Herrin, Illinois—of unhappy fame—is in the midst of another crisis. Glenn Young, dry raider and Klansman, and his enemy, Sheriff Ora Thomas, shot each other to death the other day and two others—Klansmen—went down with them. Young's funeral was a mammoth demonstration. Hopes that peace would follow failed and martial law has been asked for.

Costa Rica has given the required two years' notice of intention to withdraw from the League of Nations. Her action is supposed to have something to do with having to be urged to pay her expenses. Reconsideration is possible, even probable.

There is serious distress in western Ireland. Failure of the potato crop has taken almost the sole supply of food, and heavy rains have cut off the sole supply of fuel—peat. The Government and private charity are rushing relief. President Cosgrave has cabled that help from friends in America will be welcome.

fending the granting of the oil leases, and signed by five Republicans, was voted down, 42 to 28. Senators Borah, Johnson and Norbeck were the only regular Republicans who joined the La Follette supporters and the solid Democratic contingent against the minority report.

To the Rescue of Nome

THREE cheers for dogs! Again they have proved their dependability. For days the dogs racing to the rescue of Nome have held front-page space and absorbed attention. Winter bound, shut off from the world except over deep-covered trails, Nome has an epidemic of diphtheria. The only serum was five years old, and it is supposed to be effective only six months. They used the old serum for what it might be worth and sent out a call for aid. With the temperature running to 30 degrees below zero, it was thought no airship could survive. Anyhow—"we know what dogs can do, we don't know about airplanes." So the dog teams started, and as this is written one of them, after a record-breaking race, has reached Nome with the precious antitoxin.

At any minute Roy S. Darling, a former navy flyer, may dare the dangers and start with another consignment of serum. Five have died in Nome, thirty are suspected of having the disease and fifty others have been exposed.

The House Asserts Itself

THE Postal Bill (Sterling's) which was put together as an emergency measure during this session of Congress, has got into a tangle. This measure was introduced after the President's veto of the bill for raising postal employees' pay was sustained, and was intended to provide revenues for the new salaries by raises in rates. It suffered a number of changes before the final vote in the Senate was taken. First the rates were those devised by Senator Sterling. Then Senator Moses's schedule prevailed. Then Senator Oddie's. The Senate vote was 70 to 8 in favor.

The bill went to the House, whose Ways and Means Committee promptly rejected it, because it is a revenue-raising measure, and only the House has the constitutional right to initiate such measures. The House will, no doubt, return the bill to the Senate.

"Rebels" Chastised

THE La Follette followers in the House, like those in the Senate, have been disciplined. Representative Longworth, of Ohio, floor leader, was the chief instrument. The Republicans agreed to exclude the "rebels" from the caucus to be held February 27 at which the Speaker of the House will be chosen. The next sitting of the House

after this became known was a stormy one. Representative Frear of Wisconsin charged that Mr. Longworth wished the rebels to be absent on that occasion in his own interest—Longworth being the leading candidate for Speaker. The disciplinarians explained they would be willing to let the outcasts return when they were ready to come to the mourners' bench and repent.

Those barred include ten from Wisconsin, La Guardia of New York, Keller of Minnesota and Sinclair of North Dakota. They got a good lambasting from the only Socialist in the House, Victor Berger, for objecting so strenuously to their exclusion; he thought they ought to stick to their colors. President Coolidge let it be known that he approves of the punishment.

Russian Changes

LEO TROTZKY, so variously reported in recent news despatches, is at last definitely out of Moscow, and out of power. He has been deposed from the post of War Minister and from the Central Committee of the Communist Party. The Moscow Government hasn't revealed details, but it is known that Trotzky's criticism in a recent book, "1917," of the Communist policy, proved unforgivable.

Another item of Russian news is the agreement with Japan which ends three and a half years of negotiations. Russia does not, under the terms, have to pay the indemnity for the Nikolaevsk massacre which Japan claimed, but she yields to Japan control of great oil and coal concessions on Sakhalin Island, retaining only a small percentage of the proceeds. She promises to refrain from propaganda in Japan. The agreement has not yet been ratified.

The Muscle Shoals Muddle

MUSCLE SHOALS continues to be a muddle. After the dizzy whirl from government ownership to private leasing and back again—and again—which ended in the passage by the Senate of the Underwood measure, the bill went to a joint conference of the two Houses. There was much discussion over the choice of the conferees from

The work of Cecilia Beaux, voted America's greatest woman artist, graces our cover this issue. However, we're not going to tell you about her here, for there is a whole article devoted exclusively to Miss Beaux on page 12.

The portrait is of Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, who originally came from Minnesota. Dr. Comstock has been dean of women at the University of Minnesota; she was pioneer dean at Smith College, of which she is a graduate, from 1912 to 1923, and has been president of Radcliffe since 1923. For two years she was president of the American Association of University Women.

the Senate, where the debate had been so heated. Should they be chosen in the traditional order of rank, which would mean drawing men unfriendly to the Underwood bill, or should men friendly to the bill be chosen regardless? They decided to follow tradition, and Messrs. Norris, McNary and Smith, who were opposed to the Underwood private ownership measure, obligingly resigned as soon as they were named. So did Senator Capper and others. The lot finally fell on Senators Keyes, McKinley and Kendrick.

Unfortunately the House bill, passed long ago, favors the Ford offer, which no longer exists, and the gulf to be bridged is wide.

Secretaries Weeks and Hoover will meet with the Conference Committee in the hope of helping.

The French Debt

THE question of the French debt seems to be heading up toward a definite offer. Emile Daeschner, the new French ambassador to the United States, in his first address to President Coolidge, made several indirect allusions to the French intention to pay, and the President's reference, in response, to consideration of "material obligations," is construed as stressing American expectation of payment. It is understood that M. Daeschner has authority to begin negotiations and has told his Government that the offer must be higher than the tentative suggestion of the French Finance Minister Clémentel last month.

The Opium Conference

IF one should plot the curve of the Opium Conference it would be a very jagged line. At the moment the prospects of agreement are hazy; but one of the stumbling-blocks has just been explicitly mentioned in the suggestions of loans necessary for new revenue-producing crops if opium production is to be suppressed in Persia, Turkey and Serbia.

The chief differences that have loomed are between our representative Stephen G. Porter and Viscount Cecil of Great Britain. The American program is, no surplus production of raw opium beyond the needs of science and medicine; and progressive suppression of the opium-smoking habit within fifteen years. The British argument is that the American proposals are impractical, because of the uncontrolled production in China under its chaotic government, and that they infringe on the domestic problems of nations with Eastern colonies. Viscount Cecil's counter proposal was that the fifteen years should not begin to run until China has shown the beginnings of control. Mr. Porter would not accept that indefinite date. The joint committee, organized to find a compromise, is now struggling with these dates.—February 3, 1925.



© Post Photo Service

A section from the yard-long picture of the Conference, taken at the White House. Mrs. Catt, General Chairman, and Mrs. Winter, Chairman of the Program Committee, stand next to the President and Mrs. Coolidge

United for World Peace

The Conference on the Cause and Cure of War

A ROW of nine women seated on a platform between great American flags, quietly dramatized the significance of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, held in Washington January 18 to 24. They were the presidents of nine great national women's organizations, each in herself a symbol of some great interest of women—education, prohibition, labor, religion, citizenship, all-round development of womanhood—drawn together now on a definite piece of work looking toward a national program. Prohibition had not drawn these nine together; nor suffrage; the power that drew them now was the hope of a solution of the war problem and a united peace program. "Can the organized women of the United States sink their differences of opinion and draw closely enough together to put over an effective program of peace?" had been the challenge of Carrie Chapman Catt, founder and chairman of the Conference. "If they can not arrive at a common viewpoint and make common progress, then let us cease to wonder that the nations of the world are slow in coming to perfect faith and understanding." In response to such a call they had come—for a solid week of study, conference, "unfettered thinking" and free talking—"for a straight and honest look at war"—with no preconceived program, no organization interest to serve, with nothing at all cut and dried. They came with open minds, a keen interest

and a sincere passion for peace.

And the end of the week showed they had met the challenge to unite.

The obvious proof lies in the fact that they united solidly on the most important next step for their country; that they adopted a common study program, and planned definitely to continue work together. There was no seamy side to this unitedness, either. It may be taken for granted that before the Conference there had been doubts. The groups were diverse in interests, methods and general spirit. You don't naturally associate the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the National Women's Trade Union League. The church groups—the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America and the Council of Women for Home Missions—must have wondered if they would find some of the others uncongenially worldly; perhaps among the others some expected to find the religious groups a little bigoted. But whatever doubts existed at the start were dissolved in the satisfaction of working smoothly together and in mutual admiration that warmed and deepened as the week passed.

The nine organizations which achieved this harmony were: American Association of University Women, Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations, National Coun-

cil of Jewish Women, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League.

Not one of these organizations is a peace society. Their main purposes are made evident in their names. Each one has a committee or a department devoted to the cause of peace or to international relations; all of them have made some study of war and peace; most of them have endorsed the World Court; perhaps not more than two have endorsed the League of Nations, though very many of the delegates evidently favor it individually; some have specially stressed outlawry of war as a dominant peace measure. But none of them is committed to a pacifist propaganda in the sense of advocating abolition of Army and Navy. So this Conference was not, as one Washington paper labeled it, a "pacifist conference." It went on record as not opposing Army and Navy, which "represent the old system of defense which must continue to be honored and respected until a safe and sane substitute is found." Besides, in every group were women who in one way and another had rendered service to their country during the war. Mrs. Catt herself was a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense; others of the leading women there had held posts in war work.

But if pacifism was not represented, neither was that militaristic point of view which sees safety only in huge

Where East Meets West



East—
Mrs.
Henry
W. Pea-
body, a
delegate
from
Massa-
chusetts

armaments. There was no doubt possible that while the women were not attacking the "old system of defense," they were earnestly bent on finding a better one, and that they started out with no patience for glorification of war. "The Conference opens with the conviction firmly fixed that war is a relic of barbarism whose abolition should have been achieved years ago." The charges of being pacifist and subversive—whatever that means—that were heard from several sources worried them not at all. Opposition, they realized, meant that the thing they were doing was real and important. It might be mentioned that such charges would seem to reflect on the President of the United States, since Mr. Coolidge received the Conference at the White House, made it a sympathetic speech of considerable length, which impressed Washington as showing exceptional interest, and he and Mrs. Coolidge were photographed with it.

How It Began

The germ from which the Conference grew was a suggestion by Mrs. Ben Hooper, of Wisconsin, to get the organized women of the country united under a chosen leader for a drive against war. Mrs. Hooper herself says that she took this action only because so many women of various organizations were urging it. At any rate last spring she called the first meeting, at which representatives of women's organizations laid tentative plans to make other plans, and drafted Mrs. Catt as the leader. Quiet meetings here and there followed, and through successive conferences the plans developed to the point where four hundred delegates assembled—in a hall fitted to stimulate the imagination to international conceptions, since its walls were lined with pictures of typical



North—
Mrs.
T. McK-
night, a
delegate
from
Minne-
sota

scenes from at least a score of countries.

In their orderly groups appeared many of the prominent women of the country, whose names are familiar in connection with politics, social and religious work, the club movement, or in high social circles. From the press table a look over the always hatless audience showed in each group many a silver-waved head—along with the shades of earlier life. But that Y. W. C. A. group, right in front of the platform, had a real Youth Bloc—a company of very young women who took gallant part in the discussions and gladdened the heart (Mrs. Catt's certainly—because she said so) with the promise of a forward look and carrying on.

Education was the first aim of the Conference. Education on why war survives and on the proposals that have been made to establish peace—education first of the four hundred delegates. Then, a distribution of the week's gleanings through the myriad channels these organizations represent, to a membership totaling five million. And finally a third aim was the hope that a plan of cooperation might be found which would eliminate duplication in the numerous peace programs that now exist in the country.

Nothing could be more convincing of the women's sincerity than the quality of the attention they gave to a solid week's solid program. The speeches given at the Conference were packed with information, much of it unfamiliar in details. They were the findings of men and women who were experts—college professors, generals, a judge, lawyers, experts in government service—who had given years of research and investigation to the subjects they treated. That the members of the Conference were "getting" it was clear from the questions they asked at the open forums which featured the evening sessions. They were in the main such intelligent questions, so well based, usually so well stated, that they gave one a definite impression of how far these women have already gone in the study of the war problem and what an urge is driving them. They were expressive too of the spirit of free speech and free inquiry that marked the whole course of the Conference.

For three days the discussion was held closely to the Causes of War; for the following three to the Cures, while on the last day the reports of committees on each of these filled the sessions. Excluding the two extremes of absolute pacifism and belligerent militancy, the

West—
Mrs.
Robert J.
Burdette,
from
Calif-
ornia



program and the open forums were representative of widely different points of view, with few omissions from the range of conceivable causes and cures of war. If any one had an idea the cause, or the cure, of war was to be disclosed during this week, she was greatly mistaken. Each speech turned up a new one, and the unarguable, uncontroversial point in the Conference was that the causes of war are multifold—and so are the cures.

Causes of War

Look for a minute at the list of causes, which the hard-working Committee (representing each organization) prepared, not as complete and independent findings, but as a summary of all the discussions of the Conference. They classified causes into psychological, economic, political, social and contributory. Under *psychological* they listed fear, suspicion, greed, lust of power, ambition, revenge, hate, jealousy, envy; under *economic*—aggressive imperialism, economic rivalries, government protection of private interests abroad without reference to the general welfare, population pressure, profits in war, disregard of the rights of backward peoples. Under *political*—the principle of balance of power; secret or unjust treaties and the violation of treaties, disregard of the rights of minorities, partisan politics, political sanction of war, and organization of the state for war, ineffective or obstructive political machinery. Under *social and contributory* the Committee included: exaggerated nationalism, competitive armaments, religious and racial antagonisms, general apathy, indifference and ignorance, war psychology (created through motion pictures, textbooks, home influences, the press), social inequalities, social sanctions of war, lack of spiritual ideals.

South—
Mrs.
Ella L.
Dillard,
of
Georgia



And North and South Are One

But before we begin even to touch on the speakers who heaped up these causes, please see these experts as Mrs. Catt, presiding, saw them. She said how she had been impressed by the youthful look of many men on the program—all of them with long lists of formidable titles under their names, and records of service in high position, yet many almost boyish in appearance. She thought the combination of youth with such specialized training for helping the world get rid of war, was itself a powerful force.

It was Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, who said, in talking of mass psychology for war and peace, "Men drift toward war. Nations must steer toward peace"—a truth that caught the imagination, and was illustrated again and again in the course of the discus-

sion. As an instance of drift, two discussions of economic motives that lead to war were illuminating. John Foster Dulles, a lawyer, a major in the World War, formerly a member of the Reparations Committee, traced the "drift" that starts with the will of a ruling class to retain wealth, draws in a "strong" government as its ally, and finally can not control the government's truculence to internal struggles.

Closely allied was the demonstration by William Smith Culbertson, of the United States Tariff Commission, of the important part played in war-making by the ownership of raw materials. These problems, he said, raise the fundamental question of "Who owns the earth?" At present, enormous quantities of essential products—rubber, hemp,

ivory, vanilla, spices, coffee, tea, cocoa, etc., are under the control of the great colonial powers. "To concede that colonial powers or nations exercising a measure of control in a so-called backward country have a right to monopolize the raw materials of that area is to lay the foundation for wars. The raw materials of the world should be open to all people."

In the same group was the discussion of economic rivalries, by Professor Edward M. Earle, the brilliant young history professor at Columbia, author of an important book on the Bagdad Railway, who attacked the idea that any nation is economically independent and showed great nations reaching out for territory from motives that trace back to fear. Such was Great Britain's taking

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"Mrs. Partridge Presents—"

YOU can get up quite a lively argument about mothers and daughters and personal freedom on the way home from "Mrs. Partridge Presents—." For the playwrights (Mary Kennedy and Ruth Hawthorne) have been so fair both to *Maisie Partridge* and to her children that there is much to be said on both sides. The story is of the clash between the generations, with the refreshing difference that it is the mother who is radical, adventurous, modern; the children who are conservative, usual, conventional.

Maisie, now a successful business woman, has transferred her own thwarted ambitions to her children: *Philip* must be an artist and *Delight* an actress because *Maisie* is determined their lives shall have the color and romance that hers lacked. As it happens, neither has any particular taste or talent for the career *Maisie* has chosen. But *Maisie* doesn't know that, and she keeps at work on their careers with devoted relentlessness, all the time convinced she is allowing them perfect freedom of choice. Loving her devotedly,



A scene from "Mrs. Partridge Presents—" with Blanche Bates at the left and Ruth Gordon, the feather-top "Katy," at the telephone

the son and daughter never wriggle under her well-intentioned thumb until a chance at the bridge-building he longs for comes to the boy, and a chance to marry the conventional young scientific farmer she loves comes to the girl. Then the gulf suddenly yawns; *Maisie*, with a prosaic, deadly marriage in her memory, fights valiantly to keep *Delight* from marrying this first lover who has caught her fancy. But *Delight* is as passionate in her demand for the conventional rôle as her mother in her protest against it—and she wins.

Maisie in the play is Blanche Bates, at her best, and the whole cast is admirable. Especially remarkable is Ruth

Gordon, who plays a feather-topped flapper of matchless humor and maddening reality. Miss Gordon, who looks like a child, is the wife of Gregory Kelly, with whom she played in the Tarkington comedies, and Mary Kennedy is married to Deems Taylor, the brilliant musical critic. (Including Miss Bates, whose husband is George Creel, not a wife in this story is Mrs.—they are all, apparently, good Lucy Stoners.)

The selling of the play was one of those improbable happenings that fictionists are blamed for using. One night Mary Kennedy read the play at dinner to her host, Guthrie McClintic, a producer. He liked it, and his wife, Katherine Cornell, liked it too; but he was putting on "Chattels," with Blanche Bates as star, and he couldn't take on anything more. So he recommended her to try it elsewhere. A bit later something went wrong with "Chattels," and Mr. McClintic spent a night pacing the floor over the fate of the company. Then Miss Cornell remembered Mary Kennedy's play, and the next day Miss Bates read it. Her

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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 29, 1925.

IT has always been a cause of complaint that Washington had less art, letters, theatre and music than some other cities not blessed with the prestige of the capital. First families have gone to New York for a fill of opera and good plays. But for the last few years Washington has been on the list of try-out cities for new productions. If they "went" here, and at Atlantic City and Newark, then they dared to sound out New York. Likewise an increasing number of good orchestras have come, and the capital at last has convinced purveyors of art that it will spend money for something good. All this has culminated in the opening this week of the first National Opera, with Chaliapin in Faust. The city has built a large auditorium which held sixty-five hundred people for the performance initiating the new building. Unfortunately the structure has been built on the convention plan rather than for music or the theatre.

It has two seating floors, one of them a gallery extending so far back that those in the rear feel that they are still uptown. The orchestra floor is on one level. If it was intended mainly for conventions there are acres of space for state delegations.

Chaliapin presented his compliments to the capital on the first night with a speech, and shook hands with President and Mrs. Coolidge in their box. He compared the opening of grand opera here with the beginning of national opera in Russia and other countries. His address was punctuated by calls for his interpreter, or his "dictionary," as he designated him, because, he said, his "vocaluberry" was limited. It was a great honor, said Chaliapin, to be a "particle" in this auspicious event in music. Opera, of course, has the finest setting in the country at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York and, al-

IN CONGRESS

THE House during the fortnight finished consideration of several of the important appropriation bills. The Senate has been concerned with the fight on the nomination of Attorney General Stone for the Supreme Court, with intermittent work on the Isle of Pines Treaty. Following are items of note:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Butler, of Massachusetts, Republican, bill to promote the flow of foreign commerce through ports of the United States, mainly affecting Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

By Senator Cummins, of Iowa, Republican, bill to create a Negro Industrial Commission.

By Senator McKellar, Tennessee, Democrat, resolution requesting the President to advise as to whether or not Great Britain had violated the Disarmament Treaty.

By Senator Caraway, Democrat, Arkansas, resolution to deny confirmation to a member of Congress for any office "if it is apparent that such member changed his position on any question pending before the body of which he is a member in order to aid himself in securing any appointment by the President to such office."

By Senator Smith, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, bill to reduce the interest rate on government loans to railroads.

By Senator King, Democrat, Utah, putting the Senate on record as favoring the description of industrial resources as well as man-power in war time.

By Senator Shipstead, Minnesota, Farmer-Labor, bill to put into effect an award of the National Labor Board in 1919, and other decisions favoring railway employees.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Concurrent resolution for a joint session, February 11, to count the electoral vote.

Naval appropriation bill carrying about \$290,000,000, maintaining the enlisted strength at 86,000, and including an amendment by Senator King, Democrat, calling upon the President to convene another International Disarmament Conference.

A resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for the details of the Paris reparations agreement and report concerning the circumstances of the negotiations.

Treaties with the Dominican Republic regarding the evacuation of American military forces, also providing for the refunding of the Dominican debt.

Appropriation bill for the War Department, including an item of \$12,000 to construct a road to Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George Washington.

Legislation to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for air mail service.

though Monday night's audience in Washington was plumed and ready for a replica of New York's famous horse-shoe, it was another picture. The President attended the public meeting for the discussion of budget economy first, arriving late. He remained a short time, leaving before the last scene. If the President wrote in his diary that night, it is easy to believe it read, "Grace took me to the opera, but I was glad to get home." The boxes at Washington's first night were a representative cross-section of official and leisure society. Senators, Congressmen and their parties held informal receptions. Many Cabinet members were in the Presidential row. Secretary Slep, now on his way to Florida, had a box.

The resignation of the private secretary to the President has brought forth considerable commendation of the record he has made. (He is to be succeeded by Everett Sanders of Indiana, whose term in Congress will expire March 4.) Some observers have said that he has been the best private secretary at the White House in years, and this is contrary to considerable speculation at the time of his appointment when he was rated as an astute politician without some of the graces of diplomacy and administration. By those who have had daily dealings with him and have been dependent upon him for contacts with the President, he has been universally liked. His valedictory was a statement endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the idea that election to the presidency was suicide. According to Mr. Slep, President Coolidge takes the routine calmly, has considerable time for contemplation, and in his own way enjoys every moment of his service. Mr. Slep regrets that so much has been written about the onerous task and the terrific strain upon the Executive. He pictures the White House as an office where the work is so organized that the President has leisure time in the afternoon and can always indulge in delib-

eration. On Sunday morning, he says, the President is inclined to wander around from room to room in the executive offices, sitting down before a desk full of incoming mail and opening a random collection of letters.

It may be due to the thorough organization of the routine effected under Mr. Slomp that the President is able to take the business of the White House so sedately; on the other hand, it is probably much more likely that the President's organization of his own daily life and his temperament are more responsible for the light impact which the work of the executive office makes upon him. Any man with as little bluster, fidget and outside show of temperament as the President has must have more time for execution. The mental frills of President Coolidge seem to be at an irreducible minimum. The President sat through the opera without comment, without noticeable applause or slight stir of energy.

Someone has told him that when he shakes hands at a public reception with thousands in line, he must never hold a hand for a moment nor let it grasp his with any inclination to retard it, but must greet his guest with a forward motion as if to pass the hand on and away from him. So well has the President learned this art that it is something of a shock to feel one's self perceptibly propelled. Some absent-minded person suddenly advanced into the Presence some day will turn back in his best subway manner and say, "Kindly do not push, sir." Theodore Roosevelt and Secretary Hughes used a permanent smile at public receptions. President Harding wore himself out with an attempt at promiscuous good fellowship. However, a word or two added to a set smile lends considerable more jollity to a state function than extreme austerity. Mrs. Coolidge, however, greatly makes up for the burden wholesale greeting imposes upon the President. She is one of the most gracious White House hostesses Washington has had; vivacious, friendly, clever at remembering names, places and occasions, good looking, well dressed, and full of enthusiasm.

Winter Receptions

The White House now is in the midst of the regular formal receptions for the Diplomatic Corps, the Judiciary, Congress, and the Army and Navy. Unfortunately, portrait painters never get the full picture of the Presidential party advancing down the grand staircase in the White House, escorted by resplendent Naval aides and heralded by buglers. The latest portrait of Mrs. Coolidge is now in the main corridor—a picture of a lady in a red velvet gown with a white collie by her side; a pleasant picture but without the striking characteristics of Mrs. Coolidge's broad, wholesome expression, and with some

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

Legislation appropriating \$10,300,000 for additional hospital facilities for World War veterans.

By Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Republican, resolution for an investigation of charges that the Post Office Department had imposed overtime work and nullified the sick leave rule, when no emergency existed.

By Representative Elliott, of Indiana, legislation approved by Secretary Mellon appropriating \$150,000,000 for the erection of public buildings throughout the country.

By Representative Fish, of New York, Republican, legislation increasing salaries of Cabinet members from \$12,000 to \$17,500.

By Representative Andrew, of Massachusetts, bill permitting former service men to assign bonuses to philanthropic or other organizations.

By Representative Bacon, New York, bill providing for the increase in the number of regular army officers by 1,000.

By Representative Winslow, chairman of the Commerce Committee, legislation according to recommendations of President Coolidge authorizing an appropriation of \$275,000 for survey of the St. Lawrence waterway project.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

McFadden Banking Bill, permitting the operation of branch banks.

Appropriation bill for \$39,000,000 for rivers and harbors.

Bill appropriating \$1,250,000 for a new Embassy at Tokio.

Resolution for the restoration of the Robert E. Lee mansion at Arlington.

Bill to promote production and conservation of helium gas by the government.

Bills for the support of the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor.

of the prettiness of a calendar lady.

At the last reception Mrs. Coolidge wore a stately white brocade gown with a square train containing a panel of gold lace. The lines were severely plain and well fitted; long white gloves covered her arms. She carried a few exquisitely shaded tea roses with yellow tones. She has a wide and delightful smile, showing well-formed teeth. Her hair is thick and dressed in a soft wave around the head. It has the barest touch of gray, but the effect is black. She is slight and has a graceful figure. Her eyes are sparkling gray and black under glistening chandeliers. Old-timers at the capital stand around and wait, after having been through the reception line, to see the President and Mrs. Coolidge pass back up the staircase while the Marine Band plays, "Hail to the Chief." And it takes considerable to detain so sophisticated a line as usually wends its way through the White House on these occasions. In the good old days, after balancing on one foot and then on another for two hours in order to reach the receiving line, there was a punch bowl and a bite of something in some corner. This has been done away with and after the guests had been around the State Dining Room three times in serpentine lines in order to approach the Presidential party no faster than it could handle them, there suddenly appeared in one corner a little tank with a few drinking glasses. Here, if one wished, one might take a drink of water,

and, slightly refreshed, keep on. The other evening this conversation was heard:

First Guest: "Where are the refreshments?"

Second Guest: "Here. Water."

First Guest: "Water? No, thank you. I'll take one of the little glasses for a souvenir."

In White House history it is still recalled that after one reception doormen and porters spent subsequent days collecting remnants of ham, chicken, frosted cakes, and so on, left in corners, on chairs, banisters, and no one knows where, by a voracious and careless constituency. The *raison d'être* of all functions before the war was the bounty of the table; since then those who do not care for conversation and spectacle, need not come, for there is little else at official functions.

Moreover, all over the city this winter there has been a decided dropping off in menus. Very few oysters have appeared on the shell in these parts, or shell-fish of any kind. The nearby fishermen have become so desperate that they have put forth announcements in various alluring forms to the effect that Chesapeake oysters and their contemporaries hereabout would not harbor a typhoid germ if it were presented to them, and several free oyster parties have been arranged where passersby could drop in and be served with the succulent shell-fish free.

The High Cost of Eminence

The cost of official entertaining, as President Coolidge himself has pointed out recently, when he stated that the Executive Mansion would do without a caterer and serve supper from its own kitchens, has reached a staggering total. It is clearly evident here that most of those in official life, that is, Government officers, those in the Diplomatic Service, and many in the Army and Navy, find it impossible to live at the capital on salaries provided by law and are obliged to find supplemental incomes. There is constantly increasing need for a certain amount of official courtesy which must be complied with and which costs inordinate amounts. Many Senators spend twice as much as their salaries in their ordinary household budget; some so much more that the excess loses interest. Occasionally a Senator, Borah, for instance, braves the capital with little but a congressional income. But it is hard and requires plain sailing. Senator Borah may be seen at any time riding on the street cars back and forth from his home on Wyoming Avenue to the Capitol. In spite of this he recently returned all contributions which were made to his campaign for reelection to the Senate, choosing to foot the bills himself.

Cabinet members are obliged to keep

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Cecilia Beaux

By Mildred Adams



F ever a name bespoke a person, it is the name of Cecilia Beaux. Its syllables are magically liquid, its whole feeling is beauty.

It seems to hold within itself the qualities that are paramount in the work of the famous artist who bears it.

Cecilia Beaux was voted the most famous living American woman artist when the list of the "twelve most famous" was compiled a year ago. Not only is she at the head of women artists, but she is one of the foremost American portraitists, regardless of sex. Her work hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Chicago Art Institute, and more other critical places than there is room to mention. She is a member of the American Academy of Design, and one of the few women who belong to the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts of France. Yale University named her what she most surely is, Master of Arts, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred on her the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Her medals are innumerable, and she has won prizes as a matter of course.

A visit to Miss Beaux in New York begins when you first turn into East Nineteenth Street, with its individual houses taking the place of buildings exactly alike, its window-boxes full of sturdy winter greenery, its gay curtains, and its general air of housing people who are sufficiently interested in the exterior of their daily lives to take some trouble about it.

Cecilia Beaux lives on the top floor of one of the tallest houses, in rooms that more than carry out the promise of the street. A high studio is furnished so that quiet space is its keynote. There are a few pictures, a big easel, a carved fireplace that tells stories, but those come later, when you look around to see what really is in the rest-filled room.

Under the big studio window a voice rose in welcome, though a temporary injury held the artist herself in her chair. One's first impression was of bright eyes, uncannily bright, the eyes of a very wise woman, who has watched the world for many years. They are eyes that have seen more than is permitted to the eyes of ordinary mortals. And they are far too wise to disclose all they know.

The eyes are set deep in a finely modeled face, clear in color, whose skin would surely be soft to the touch. She

calls out the delighted smiles of her listeners more often than she uses her own, for she has a penetrating wit and a keenness of tongue that go directly to the very center of the subject.

The subject was almost never Cecilia Beaux. She would talk about pictures, and bits of lovely furniture, about Paris, and her playtime house in Gloucester, and modern art. And all unexpectedly, in the midst of utmost seriousness, out would pop a remark so funny and so keen that one's pencil jumped with eagerness to put it down. Only it never succeeded, because of the gently firm, "Now that's just what you mustn't quote."

In the same modest way that she refuses to allow her wit to be chronicled, she fails to keep adequate portfolios of her work. Most of us, granted the



"She was voted the most famous living American woman artist"

power to cover canvas with paint one-tenth as well as she does, would keep photographs in duplicate or triplicate of every scrap; but she is content with a few clippings sent her by friends, and a small number of inadequate reproductions.

There is the same matter-of-fact tone in her own scanty references, made only in answer to direct questions, to the beginnings of her career. She will not give herself credit for unusual achievement, and she meets all exclamations with a simple, "But there is nothing surprising in that."

If one seeks the reason for this combination of genius and modesty, of wit and reserve, of honors and a refusal to get excited about them, it will probably be found in Miss Beaux's heritage and

training. She was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of a gifted New England mother, who died at her birth, and a French father, who endowed her with an enchanting name, and a love for all forms of art. So she began life with the Puritan and the cavalier to war or combine within her as best they could.

Her education was all on the Puritan side. She was brought up by her maternal grandmother, with her aunts and uncles sitting in family conclave and guiding her childish efforts. They were a quiet and uncompromising family, with a stern sense of right, and a habit of expecting the child to do her tasks perfectly. They seem to have had a peculiarly successful way of evoking exceptional work by their expectations.

The family hoped that she would inherit the musical talent common to her mother's family, but she showed no more than usual ability. So one of her aunts suggested that she try her hand at copying simple designs on cards. She did this as though it were another task, with all the obedience of a good child, and thought no more about it. But the family did, and she was sent to a private art class where she copied lithographed Greek heads, and grieved because she could not reproduce exactly, with pencil, the "crumbly line" peculiar to lithography.

She made such progress in the art class that the question of sending her to an art school came inevitably before the family. It was settled quietly but decisively by one of her uncles, a thorough gentleman of the old school for whom she had both respect and affection. He did not believe that a young lady's education could properly include drawing from the nude, and she did not question his judgment.

But she had developed a genuine fondness for drawing, and she seized on all sorts of things as models. Among them was a photograph of her uncle's father, a handsome old gentleman with a particularly attractive flowing beard. Her copy of the photograph was so successful that some one who saw it gave her an order for another, and others followed of the same type.

Fossils succeeded the flowing beards as models, and she drew a series of them for the illustrations of a scientific book. "I did them at home, while my grandmother read aloud to me," she explained, memories of those long-ago pictures deepening her eyes and quirking the corners of her mouth.

Then came a small portrait class, started by Miss Beaux and some other girls and taught by William Sartain. It was out of this group work that her first prize winner emerged, a portrait sent to the exhibition of the Pennsyl-



© The Metropolitan Museum of Art
"Ernesta" is the embodiment of
gracious youth

vania Academy of Fine Arts, and given their highest award.

Even this honor failed to disturb the well-bred serenity of Miss Beaux's family, or to convince the uncle that his judgment on art schools might be modified for the benefit of such a gifted young person. For four more years the artist worked on alone, painting her family and friends. And as her work improved, so did her critical sense, until she decided that she must have the benefit of professional training.

She went to Paris, then the acknowledged art center of the world, and was admitted to the famous atelier of Julien, where Fleury and Bouguereau were visiting masters. Night sessions at Colarossi's brought her criticisms from Dagnan-Bouveret and others, and she profited also by the advice of Alexander Harrison and the able teaching of Charles Lazar.

She returned to New York in 1890. Six years later an exhibition of her American portraits took the Paris Salon by storm. Critics raved about every aspect of her work, vowing her to be the superior of any woman artist, and admitting sadly that France had none who could approach her. They spoke of her charming personality, as well as of her excellent technique. They noted particularly her "clearly defined sentiment of race," and one commentator declared that France was indebted to

her for making visible the charming home life and delightful young people of the little-known America.

It was a distinct and complete triumph, and as America took her artistic opinions from Paris, it served to establish the young portraitist among the foremost of her countrymen.

Her fame has grown steadily as the years have passed. Her portraits form a gallery of the most distinguished citizens of the country. College presidents, editors, philanthropists, scientists, generals, business geniuses, women of fashion, charming children, all have been pictured by her skilful brush.

She is probably best known for her portraits of women, and of children, for she has been able to catch with remarkable success the fleeting freshness which is the very essence of childish beauty. Her portraits of men, though not so well known, testify to the range of her ability. She herself ranks some of them among her best work. Drawings of Hobson, Sampson, and other heroes of the Spanish-American war show her sure skill with the quick-sketched line. A portrait of John Paul Jones, painted from the bust by Houdon for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, shows her creative power in evolving the very personality of the gallant young sea fighter from such difficult material.

National, in the sense of governmental, recognition of her preëminence in portraiture came immediately after the war, when she was chosen to paint the portraits of three of the great men who emerged triumphant from the struggle. Clemenceau, the Tiger of France, Cardinal Mercier, embodiment of the spiritual suffering caused by the war, and Lord Beatty, British commander of sea forces, were her subjects, and she went abroad to paint them.

Her success with these widely differing men is a sort of measuring rod of her power. On canvas they are the personification of the forces they represent, bearing in line and color, and in that indefinable something called character, a tribute to Miss Beaux's powers of observation and delineation. She has stepped completely outside familiar mannerisms, has adapted her style, her technique, her whole equipment to the task before her. These canvases hang in Washington now, in the National Gallery of Art, a fitting memorial of the men they depict, and a testimony to the art of Cecilia Beaux.

Of her characteristics, the things about her work which usually enable a close student to say "This is a Cecilia Beaux" before reading his catalogue, perhaps the most marked is a genius for posing her people so as to show them at their most characteristic. "Ernesta," familiar to all Metropolitan visitors, is the embodiment of gracious and hospitable youth in the very angle of her head and pose of her outstretched hand.

And that sense of the dramatic, perhaps a heritage from her French father, is always with Miss Beaux. Her New England blood may modify it, keep it in order, but it is always there. She sees people forcefully. If, as one critic has said, her people are reflective rather than attentive, it is the drama of that reflection which she portrays. So her portraits have that "story value" which many artists profess to scorn, and which lies, not so much in a story on the canvas, as in the picture's power to arouse imagination in its beholder.

She was known early for "a very fresh gamut of whites," and she delights in painting white against white. Her sense of line holds grace and springing litheness, and imparts a certain high-bred distinction to her subjects. That flowing line was no easy thing to achieve. People have thought that Miss Beaux worked quickly and without correction, "dashing things off," because her pictures have a fluidity and a sense of unity that seem to have been achieved while the paint was still wet. On the contrary, her work is long, hard, and patient, and she achieves flowing sequences because she does not stop until she finds them. In other words, simplicity is an end for which she works, not an accident, or a starting point.

The children of Richard Watson



© Peter A. Juley & Son
"The Dancing Lesson"—another
of Miss Beaux's paintings

Gilder in "The Dancing Lesson" are graceful and charming, and they are also instinct with life and gayety. Her subjects are posed artistically in the academic sense, they have design, but more than that, they have a quality which is live and dramatic.

(Continued on page 23)

Mayor Harvat, of Iowa City

By Edna Tutt Frederikson



EN dollars and costs," came the firm, clearing from the police court as the imbiber of exhilarating spirits was brought to justice.

"H—, woman," blurted the culprit, "I'm not drunk!"

"Twenty dollars and costs," cut in the cool and unyielding response from the presiding judge.

And so does Mayor Emma J. Harvat wield the hand of authority over offenders brought to the Iowa City police court where she rules as ex-officio justice of the peace.

Iowa City proudly boasts of being the largest city in the United States to place a woman in the position of chief executive. It has a population of fourteen thousand people and in addition is the seat of the State University of Iowa, which has an enrollment of nearly ten thousand students.

Four years ago dabbling in politics—or even giving it a thought—was foreign to Miss Harvat. Then one evening, to her great surprise, telephone calls began to come from her friends congratulating her on being nominated for alderman-at-large. She finally agreed to accept the nomination and was elected in March, 1921. She rapidly sprang into prominence as a member of the city council and when the office of mayor was vacated in June, 1922, it was logical that the council should appoint her to the position.

She made good use of the nine months remaining of the unexpired term, and her administration was so successful that in the next election she carried the city by a huge majority in spite of the fact that she represented the minority party in politics.

One of her first official acts was to induce the council to buy a motorcycle and appoint a man to regulate the traffic. She also reorganized the engineering department and put it on a sounder basis. She has ruled with an iron hand and has made a clean sweep of criminals and law breakers. Her most important act she considers the establishment of a detention room at the city hall for girls and women who otherwise would be thrown into jail.

"Business people who have never done this kind of work do not realize how much there is to be done in the field of social service," she told me as she sat behind the big desk in her office at the city hall. "My experience leads

me to believe that people are not essentially bad, but are products of their environment and rearing. I should say that seventy-five per cent of the cases I deal with come from the ranks of the poor and uneducated. If one will use tact and good sense a great deal can be done for them. That's why my work is vitally fascinating to me."

Remembering the number of girls whom she has helped on the right path, and the men whom she has aided in "going straight," I did not wonder that she felt a very real interest and joy in her work.



Business woman and club woman as well as mayor

As she turned to give orders to a workman who came in at that moment, I had a chance to observe her more carefully. Iowa City's leading lady is a thick-set woman slightly past middle age. Her dark hair is tinged with gray above the temples, but her unusual energy and vitality disprove the thought that she is getting any older. Seated in her chair behind the desk she gives an impression of firm, business-like efficiency that is withal warm and human.

"I am not a politician," she continued with a hearty smile. "I had never taken the slightest interest in politics, not even in woman suffrage, until four years ago. I believe that my experience and training in business won the election for me.

"Women don't have as many handicaps in professional careers as most people believe. Their only real disadvantage is their lack of business training which men have from the start. The historic prejudice which men have had against women's competing with them is

being rapidly overcome. Personally, I encountered very little of it in business and only slightly more in political life. Women can be just as efficient as men if they are willing to pay the price for that efficiency. I believe eventually there will be as many women as men in public positions, and neither will dominate."

Miss Harvat was one of a family of ten children, all of whom married except herself. Her parents came from Bohemia nearly eighty years ago and were among the early settlers of Iowa City. When she was fourteen years of age, her father died. At eighteen, she lost her mother. Without home or money, she was cast entirely upon her own resources, with only a high-school and business college education as equipment. She secured a position as bookkeeper at a local book and stationery concern and for eleven years she worked there, often discouraged but always hoping for the future.

"I saved my first thousand dollars during that time when I was on a salary," she said. "It was the hardest thing I ever did. After the first thousand, the rest came easier."

Things did indeed come easier after that. She became a partner in the firm in which she worked and in a short time was its sole owner. By this time she felt that she knew the business well enough to venture on a larger scale. Taking advantage of the opportunity to sell at a handsome profit, she went to Kirksville, Missouri, and bought a book and stationery store. People felt very sorry for her because five men had failed successively in that store preceding her purchase of it. The landlady at Miss Harvat's boarding house actually wept for her rashness in throwing away her hard-earned money.

"That store has made me more money than any other single thing I have ever done," the mayor laughingly explained.

She operated the book store for nine years. During that time she opened up a shoe store in Kirksville, managed it for a few months and sold at a good profit. In addition, she bought two other book stores in Missouri and one at Independence, Kansas, which had not been paying expenses, and after putting them on a sound financial basis, sold all of them at prices which returned goodly interest on her money. One of these stores she bought from a man who refused to invoice but simply lumped ev-

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What the American Woman Thinks

New Women in Turkey

By Rose Wilder Lane

Author of "Peaks of Shala"

The department might be called this time, "What the American Woman Sees Abroad." Two women, upon being asked to contribute editorials, each elected to write out of her observations abroad and we are publishing the two impressions of far countries together.

Mrs. Lane's observations may prove a bit startling. Has any other foreign observer anything to say back to her (briefly) for the Correspondence Department?



THE westernization—called by Westerners the civilization—of Turkey is now proceeding rapidly, with enthusiastic support of all forward-looking Turks and the general approval of the West. Turkish women are opening the shutters of their houses, and throwing back the veils that formerly covered their faces—the first step, no doubt, toward hats. We are witnessing the beginning of the emancipation of Turkish women.

I believe no voices that carry weight are being raised against this. If there are protests in Turkey, they come from a generation which death will soon silence. Protest, in any case, would be futile. Trout and salmon swim up stream, but not human beings. Turkey will be westernized, and Turkish women. The word in use is "liberated," and no one uses it more enthusiastically than Turkish women.

The value of the change can have only an academic interest, yet it interests me. To regard the emancipation of Turkish women as a parallel to our own is, of course, an error, because of the fundamental difference in Moslem and Christian society. The vanishing Turkish creed that woman's place is in the home

does not mean what it did with us.

Within the walls of the home—which was also large Eastern household, garden, garrison, and in some measure factory—the Turkish wife ruled. She had her own separate establishment, which men did not enter without her permission. She controlled inherited property. If she desired a divorce, her formal announcement of the desire gave it to her. If she desired education, books, music, nothing but limitations of her purse prevented her bringing them into her house. Entertainment was brought to her; she did her shopping in her own gardens where merchants brought their goods for her inspection and choice.

In the household were slaves and concubines. Their status was recognized as respectable. The concubine spent her youth in dancing, poetry and every art of pleasing, and her old age in comfort provided by her master. Her children were desired and legitimate.

"I advise feminists to borrow a few precepts of Mohammed concerning the rights of women," says Armen Ohanian, the Armenian writer who knows Moslem society from Baku to Cairo, and European society from Vienna to London and Madrid. "Protected by these precepts, the condition of the European woman, slave to her husband and to his laws, would be much improved."

This old order in Turkey is vanishing. Since the expulsion of Christians, the silk factories of Anatolia are filled with Turkish women workers; the beginning of economic independence in the factory system. Modern Moslem men are abandoning polygamy; the concubine of the old home becomes the prostitute of the new streets. Education progresses; the governess and tutor give way to the boarding school. Children were spoiled by too much love and attention in the old home, modern Turks will tell you.

There was a Turkish girl of Smyrna who envied Western women their independence. To the horror of her family, she walked out of the house and bought a railroad ticket to Constantinople, where friends sympathized with her ambition and sent her on to Berlin. After three years of struggle, living in cheap furnished rooms, underfed and thinly clothed in the winters, she completed a course in a college of dentistry. She returned to Smyrna, opened a dentist's office, made her own living, married. She is now the mother of three children. In the morning she rises early enough to manage the affairs of the household, prepare the children for school, and

breakfast with her husband, who is a merchant. They leave the house together; she drives him to his shop in her automobile and goes on to her office. She works there all day; in the evening she calls for her husband and they drive home, where she resumes her management of the household. It is a modern arrangement. I found her too busy to discuss abstract questions, but she is undoubtedly a good dentist, and her friends say that she is happy and that her husband is contented.

I am an American. I did not come out of a patriarchal household, and—in America—my point of view is that of a feminist. But I listened with interest to Armen Ohanian, who did come from a patriarchal household, who is now an independent Western woman, and who said with some bitterness, "Independence! Proud word, created to reduce the proudest to slavery."

The Modern Plum Blossom

By Grace Thompson Selon

Author of "Chinese Lanterns"

THE progressive woman of America once marched up Fifth avenue—I think it was the very first suffragists' parade—behind a banner which stands out in my memory because of the slogan, coined by that maker of slogans,



Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. The phrase was "Catching Up With China," and the valiant leader of American womanhood, herself, elected to walk behind it, as a grim reminder of where women stood in relation to a country which symbolizes to the minds of the ignorant a large black splash of benighted humanity.

Verily, "traveling is a great educator," and now that I, with Marco Polo, have
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Editorially Speaking

Neither Down, Nor Out

LET'S face the facts about the status of the Child Labor Amendment. Is it lost, as so many people are saying? The roll call at this writing reads:

The amendment has been ratified by both houses in three states—Arkansas, Arizona, California.

By one house in two states—Montana and New Mexico.

The amendment has been rejected by both houses of the legislature in five states—Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas.

It has been rejected by one house in six states—Delaware, Louisiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota.

Rejected by popular advisory vote in one state—Massachusetts.

In Wyoming the Senate voted for indefinite postponement.

In Washington the Senate sent to the House a recommendation for a popular referendum, and the House rejected the referendum—not the amendment.

If you count every state that has taken any sort of adverse action, and lump them together, the total rises to the fatal thirteen necessary to reject the amendment for the present. But this analysis shows why the friends of the amendment are not admitting defeat (though they do admit the situation is serious). In the first place, when a state has voted "no" in one branch of the legislature only, there is hope through the other. One house alone can not ratify, but one favorable house can perhaps induce the other to repent. For, happily, a state can at any time reconsider and reverse its action, while ratification is for all time. And that is the reason why the campaigners for the amendment not only do not admit defeat now but do not even consider it for the future. They believe time will fight on their side, and that real knowledge of the children's needs and the intention of the amendment will win. They ask everyone to keep everlastingly at work, whether on her legislators or on the misconceptions written and voiced on every side.



The Isle of Pines Treaty

THE facts about the Isle of Pines Treaty now before the United States Senate for ratification should be widely known. This treaty has been before the Senate for twenty years. It acknowledges the Isle of Pines, which lies off the coast of Cuba, as part of the Republic of Cuba. The treaty was negotiated in 1904 by John Hay, then Secretary of State, and its ratification urged by President Roosevelt, and every President and Secretary of State since then has asked that it should be ratified.

Ever since Cuba obtained independence she has administered the affairs of the Isle of Pines and it has always been considered by the United States Government as a part of the Cuban Republic. A decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1908 acknowledged the right of Cuba to the Isle of Pines.

During these years the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has repeatedly urged ratification. Yet when Senator Borah, the present Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was asked recently to set a time for a vote on the treaty, he replied that he could not agree to do so, as there were Senators who wanted to talk about it still. Senator Copeland of New York made a speech urging that the United States should claim the island, because of the interests of the Americans who have invested money there, and that it

was needed in the defense of the Panama Canal. It is this kind of talk which makes Latin-America distrust and dislike the United States. The failure of the Senate during these twenty years to ratify the treaty has brought much adverse criticism and has aroused the suspicion and ill-will not only of Cuba but of South American countries. And this refusal to act now after twenty years of consideration, confirms their suspicions that the United States has designs on them.



A Visit to the Senate

A SCENE took place in the Senate one afternoon during the recent Washington Conference which is an interesting indication of the way the Senate works. It is the custom of the Senate to grant unanimous consent to have anything a senator wishes printed in the *Congressional Record*. Also, according to senatorial procedure, any senator who obtains the floor may speak on any subject he pleases and as long as he pleases. Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, obtained the floor.

Senator Ransdell: As the mind of the Senate seems to be directed to matters relating to war, I wish to have its attention for a moment. On the eighteenth, in this city, the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War was opened. One of the speakers was Judge Florence Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who held her large audience spellbound for thirty minutes. Her plea for the outlawry of war, for a new slogan, "The State shall do no wrong," was one of the most eloquent and convincing speeches I ever heard. I ask that it may be printed in the *Record*, and I commend its careful study to all lovers of peace.

Senator Moses objected.

Senator Ransdell: I hope the senator will not insist, for I do not want to consume the time of the Senate by reading it. But it is a very eloquent and beautiful speech, and I shall be compelled to stand in my place and read it if the senator objects.

Senator McCormick: I object.

Senator Ransdell: I have the floor, and I shall certainly keep it and read this wonderful address.

Senator Ransdell proceeded to read the speech, and was interrupted by Senator Swanson.

Senator Swanson: I ask unanimous consent that the address may be printed in the *Record*.

The President pro tem: Does the senator from New Hampshire withdraw his objection?

Senator Moses declined.

Senator Ransdell resumed the reading of the speech and was interrupted by

Senator Heflin: Mr. President, I think the senator from New Hampshire ought to permit this speech to be printed in the *Record*.

Senator King: I think we ought to have it read.

Senator Ransdell resumed the reading of the speech and was interrupted by

Senator Swanson: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the rest of the speech may be printed without reading.

President pro tem: Is there objection?

Senator Ashurst: The senator from New Hampshire has withdrawn his objection.

Senator Ransdell: We put all sorts of things in the *Record*, but we insert in it very few things that have the value to mankind that this speech has.

President pro tem: The Chair has heard no objection and the speech will be printed in the *Record*.
And it is.



The Leaven of Humor

THERE is said to be a phrase in India which describes the wisest men as those who follow the "Middle Way." That those words characterize the women who attended the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War their humor alone would testify. It was neither the tenuous, fine-spun, involved wit of the "sophisticate," nor the obvious repartee of the street. These were quick, sensible brains, catching a point instantly, without pause for repetition, for explanation, and turning it back against themselves or against the speakers with that wholesome ready mother wit which pervades sunny living rooms and cheerful kitchens all over this land. It was working, feminine humor that smacked of snowy laundry fresh from the iron, of canning time and housecleaning, and family Christmas trees. It was fresh and sweet and sound, and it acted as a powerful leaven working among those solid masses of information.—M. A.



The Eclipse

WE live our lives and think our thoughts in concentric circles of interest: home and business—the closest and most distinct; then the national circle; the international—each, for most people, hazier and dimmer than the one before. Still farther out is interest in the universe, vivid to scientists and philosophers, but only occasionally visible in the average life—perhaps because the thoughts inspired are too awesome, and the mind shrinks back through all its circles to the sureties of the fireside.

Such a sense of the vast universe was driven home by the marvel and beauty of the eclipse, making one human being and his worries seem less than a speck. It is a good thing once in a while to stretch one's mind toward those immensities—visible, after all, every day, in moonrise or sunset or stars. An imaginative look at the stars, an understanding thought of sun, moon, space, an eclipse, may make for a better perspective and calmness of spirit.



Closed to the Klan

THE attitude of President Coolidge toward Klansmen in public office is a matter for congratulation. He has made it clear that a member of the Klan is not to be a Federal Judge, at any rate. When Robert C. Baltzell, of Indiana, was nominated to the United States District Court at Indianapolis, some one accused him of being a Klansman. He was thereupon summoned to Washington, closeted with the President, and it was only after he had convinced Mr. Coolidge of the untruth of the charge that the nomination went through. His stand is appreciated by all who consider a judge's allegiance to the United States Government incompatible with allegiance to an Invisible Empire.



Jury Service for Women

IT is a strange thing that women should have to plead to be allowed to sit on juries. In some states the right to jury service came with the vote, but in others men are not yet willing to have women serve. In New York State a bill making jury service for women possible has been presented in

every session of the legislature since the vote was given to women in 1917. Across the Hudson, New Jersey women are sitting on juries, to the marked advantage of the court; but the New York State legislature is still obdurate. No one likes jury service, but women are asking for it as an obligation of citizenship which they have no right to shirk. Women with household cares which would suffer from their absence, or with children to care for, are exempt in states where women serve, as many classes of men are exempt. In fact, the majority of men of any intelligence are so successful in escaping jury service that the mental grade of the average jury is deplorable.

Admitting women to jury service means adding a big new reserve of intelligent consideration which would be given to cases coming before a court, and an added carefulness of judgment. It would seem that intelligent men with any sense of public spirit would welcome the change. What shall we say of those legislatures that refuse to permit it?



Hats vs. Faces

HOW unfortunate it is for our peace of mind that we do not see ourselves as others see us in our efforts to follow the fashion. It is not a matter of cost, but of taste and training, whether one is successful or not in adapting the fashion of the day to one's personal appearance.

Take, for instance, women's headgear. Keep your eyes open and look at the hats on individual women. Probably nearly every woman likes her own hat or she would not have bought it, but how many of the hats you see on other women do you like? Men are spared this speculation because they have a uniform style, and men's heads are given a uniform shape with a standardized hair-cut. The majority of men are fairly well hatted. The majority of women are not. A woman, alas, seldom gets disinterested advice about how to adopt the fashion to her individuality. Her milliner rarely helps her choose a style becoming to her personality, but puts on her the "latest thing" and tells her it is beautiful. Would a milliner who has a trained eye put on a middle-aged woman whose face is severe and whose mouth is drawn down at the corners a hat which only a saucy young girl could carry off successfully? And why should she not tell the girl with a tip-tilted nose that the latest Paris cloche with a tip-tilted brim and a bow sticking up at the same angle as her nose is not the hat for her to wear? Or if your head is square and set on a large neck, do not let her sell you a square-topped piece of millinery, and if your hair is clipped short in a straight line at the back of the neck, see to it that your hat does not stop just above that line!

These are a few of a new kind of fashion hints we recommend to those who make a business, which the *CITIZEN* does not, of women's fashions.



Next Time

THE *CITIZEN* regrets that the name of the winner of the \$10 prize offered by the *WOMAN CITIZEN* for the best letter in reply to the question "Do we need the *WOMAN CITIZEN*?" cannot yet be announced. The judges, who are the junior members of the National Woman Citizen Council, representing the college alumnae, have not yet been able to agree upon the winning letter. We hope to be able to announce the prize winner and to print the winning letter in the *CITIZEN* of February 21.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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Before Convention

NOT unlike the waiting period which model laws provide shall intervene between the issuance of a license and marriage is the three months' period before Convention when the proposed program of the National League of Women Voters is before the membership for consideration. It is a time for the voice of objection to be raised, for misgivings to be boldly confronted, and convictions re-examined in the light of new facts and new wisdom. There is nothing ungallant in this pause for study and reflection. On the contrary, it assures that the commitment finally made will have real significance.

It is perhaps a good thing that the proposed program should be under consideration this year at a time when most legislatures are in session. State Leagues are experiencing what it means to put to the test of legislative action measures which seek only the public interest but which sometimes run counter to highly organized private interests or to widely shared popular prejudices. The Child Labor Amendment and the bills extending jury service to women, which form such a conspicuous part of legislative programs in the states this year, illustrate only too vividly how heavy may become the responsibilities of an organization which respects its own program. "Sooner or later," said a League officer recently, "every item which we put into our programs means a fight. Let us pick our fights with care."

There is a time for caution, and a time for courage. The League is accustomed to put caution first—in the careful advance consideration of its program. The fact that its proposed program is printed and put into the hands of its local branches for scrutiny and study a full three months before action on it is taken has given the League a unique place among organizations, and to the action of its conventions unusual weight. Courage in the League comes second, but it goes all the way. There is a cheap valor, a kind of crowd-courage, which frequently comes to delegates in convention assembled and prompts them to adopt brave resolutions under the inspiration of the moment. Resolutions promise nothing in action. They are easily forgotten. It is a homelier kind of courage which in League conventions causes delegates to banish the grandiose syllables of "Therefore" and "Be it Resolved" and apply themselves to action upon the well-thumbed outline known, more truthfully than temptingly perhaps, as the "Program of Work."

That program, which so truly proposes work for 1925-26, is now before the state Leagues. It is the result of thoughtful planning on the part of national department and committee chairmen, and of no less than one hundred and twelve advisory letters from department and committee chairmen in the states. On the consideration which it receives in the states between now and the convention, and on the vigor with which the delegates at the convention represent the crystallized opinion of the states, much depends. Not only the soundness of the program, but the morale and strength of the organization for the work it has to do require that the action which we take in April shall rest upon the solid foundation of study of these winter months.—G. H.

Ohio's Child Labor Hearing

THE Ohio legislature held a two-day public hearing on the Child Labor Amendment, January 13-14, attended by both the Senate and House of Representatives. The galleries were crowded and excitement was intense. Twenty-one speakers were heard.

It was not an atmosphere which led to clear thinking. Arguments in many cases were extremely emotional. Professor C. H. Freeman of Ohio Northern University, who at the last legislature led the assault against Ohio's child labor law in behalf of the onion growers, made an eloquent address on the supremacy of the home and mother-love. He pictured the harrowing possibilities of Federal agents tearing children from their mothers to prescribe their education, their work and their play. His climax was a dramatic recital of Kipling's poem, "Mother o' Mine."

A second dramatic speaker for the opposition was C. A. Dyer, legislative agent for the Grange and Farm Bureau, who said the amendment was Bolshevistic; that its leading proponents were Communists and Socialists; that it was paternalistic, and that plans were already laid to expand the enforcing bureau, when established, to include a welfare department and department of education which would cost the taxpayers of the country a hundred million dollars.

Another speaker was Alfred Vivian, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, who attacked Miss Julia Lathrop as reddest of the Reds and claimed that the farmers were opposing the amendment because they always were opposed to bureaucratic government. He stated that forty-five states had satisfactory state child labor laws and that very little child labor exists today. He recommended that advocates of the amendment put their efforts into a campaign to extend education in the South. He made the further claim that if the amendment carried no state would be able to legislate concerning the labor of its own children under eighteen.

This argument was ably answered by Professor Coker of the department of constitutional law at Ohio State University. Figures showing the extent and amount of child labor were presented by Charles E. Gibbons of the National Child Labor Committee. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton came to the warm defense of Miss Lathrop and declared she had learned patience in the campaign for suffrage, and she knew that some Ohio legislature would ratify if this one didn't.

Mr. Maurice Maschke, national Republican committeeman from Ohio, who very rarely makes a public speech, talked on party responsibility, reminding the legislature that both national and state platforms called for ratification.

A particularly sound plea for ratification came from Rev. B. F. Lamb, executive director of the State Federation of Churches. He stated that administration of the Federal child labor law had cost but \$110,000, that the intention was not to take children out of the home but to take them out of mill and factory and return them to the home, and finally that over a million voters in Ohio were asking the legislature to ratify.

The chairman of the House Committee on Federal relations announced that the vote on ratification would be taken January 27. Most newspapers in the state predict defeat, but the State Council for ratification is working untiringly, hoping that the final vote can be delayed to give them time to correct the prevailing misunderstanding.

A representative of the Ohio Manufacturers' Association was always present at the hearing, but no speaker representing the Association or industrial interests was used to oppose the amendment.—LUCIA JOHNSON BING.

The League at the Conference

LEAGUE members, in reading accounts of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, have every reason to be proud of the part played by the League in this unusual gathering. The full delegation of one hundred delegates, and a considerable number of alternates, was a demonstration of the interest and trained leadership in international questions developed by Miss Morgan's Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War. Miss Morgan herself served on the Committee on the Cures of War. Miss Sherwin, president of the League, presided over two of the Conference sessions and served on a number of committees, including the very important one on "Cooperation," and Miss Lathrop, first vice-president, also presided over a session of the Conference, and served on the Committee on the Causes of War. Miss Ludington, national treasurer, was the other national officer who attended as a delegate, and of regional directors there were three, Miss Gertrude Ely, of the second region, Miss Adèle Clark, of the third, and Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, of the sixth.

Of the twenty-six states represented in the League delegation, nine sent their presidents—Alabama, Delaware, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. Mrs. Gertrude Bunker, past president of the Hawaii League of Women Voters; Mrs. Ben Hooper and Mrs. W. Z. Stuart, past presidents of the Wisconsin League; Miss Carrie Ormsbee of Vermont, and Miss Nora Houston of Virginia should be mentioned in this connection. As was natural, the Eastern states sent the largest delegations—Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia, having each five or more delegates—but the Middle West and South were well represented with delegates from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, Alabama and North Carolina.

Virginia sent a large and distinguished delegation, including several prominent educators, which served as the nucleus of a luncheon held for League members from the third region. League representatives from states in the second region also gathered for a luncheon under the direction of Miss Ely.

Another event of special interest to all League women was the reception given by the board of directors of the National League in honor of the delegates, alternates and visitors to the Conference. Several hundred guests were received by Miss Sherwin, Miss Lathrop, Miss Morgan, Miss Adèle Clark, Miss Gertrude Ely, and Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich. The presidents of state Leagues assisted informally.

The fact that Miss Morgan, chairman of the League's Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War, was a member of the program committee, coupled with the fact that Miss Josephine Schain, the secretary of the Depart-

ment, acted as executive secretary for the Conference, made it inevitable that the office of that department of the League should serve as a center for much of the preparatory work. The League rejoices to have had efficient service ready to place at the command of this great Conference called by its honorary president, Mrs. Catt, for the high end of advancing peace by understanding.

The Foreign Affairs School

THE Massachusetts League has held during January its ninth school of politics in cooperation with the colleges and universities of the state. This was the third to be so held at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, and the second having a program devoted exclusively to Conference on International Problems. The League has passed out of the experimental state for this enterprise, having made for the schools a definite and looked-for place in provisions for adult education in Massachusetts. While students of the college are always welcome guests of the school, ninety per cent of the League school audience is drawn from the citizen class; it represents a wide field—all sections of the state, from other states and foreign countries. Women of all walks in life, of all ages, of all sectarian and political persuasions come together. At least one group coming from a coast city has attended seven out of nine schools. Growth in political and economic sagacity may be marked at each session.

Indeed, interesting, authoritative and important as were the addresses during the school at Cambridge, the ideas born at the school in the minds of the students and put to speakers in form of questions were even more striking and significant. These questions "were not controversial in the ordinary sense, but represented serious thinking on the part of the students on subjects germane to the speaker's theme," comments the *Boston Herald* in a fair estimate of the students' part in the program.

The program was in itself an international event, bringing forward through the different nationalities of the speakers the points of view of Japan, England, Italy and the Jew.

For Japan the Japanese Consul General, Hiroshi Saito, gave a comprehensive and sympathetic statement of Japan's needs in relation to immigration; the Right Honorable Edward Hilton Young, a member of the present English Parliament, discussed the future of Labor Government in Europe; Miss Cecilia Razovsky, of the National Council of Jewish Women and a student of immigration problems, told of the situation arising among the homeless of the world as a result of civil regulations; Lieutenant Vittorio Orlandini pictured Italy's situation as her population outruns her means of subsistence. Immigration and trade problems as they touch the United States were described by Federal officials, Arthur N. Young, Chief Division Economic Adviser of the Department of State, and John P. Johnson, Commissioner of Immigration. Members of the faculty of Harvard University, state officials and experts in international affairs constituted the remainder of the group of speakers.

A glorious three days! demonstrating the determination of women to bring their informed intelligence to bear upon world problems, their patience in the cultivation of knowledge, their shrewd estimate of doctrine, their quick appreciation of justice between nations, their measured respect for accomplishment, and their generous reception of ideas sometimes alien to their own.

The school was made "a tribute to those pioneer Massachusetts women who opened the doors of wider opportunity to the women of today, thus making possible the responsible activity which this school illustrates: Elizabeth Cary Agassiz, Abby Kelly Foster, Sarah and Angeline Grimke, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Mary Lyon, Lucy Stone."

Alice Stone Blackwell paid tribute to the pioneers raising the curtain upon scenes of courage, aspiration and accomplish-

ment in the life of each. Her graphic pictures showed the great results that have followed the efforts of these noble women.

"So short a time, so great a change. Their example," said Mrs. Blackwell, "should give courage as well as inspiration. As Harriet Beecher Stone said at the celebration of her seventy-fifth birthday, 'Remember whatever ought to be done can be done.'"—MRS. TRUE WORTHY WHITE.

California's Ratification Campaign

This article is contributed by Mrs. Ernest Wallace, legislative chairman of the California League, who, perhaps more than any other one person, had a part in every step along the way to California's ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

CALIFORNIA ratified the Child Labor Amendment January 8, 1925, with a vote of 69 to 10 in the Assembly and a vote of 36 to 3 in the Senate, thereby winning the honor of being the first state to ratify the Children's Amendment in 1925. It was a glorious victory for organized public opinion, but it was not an easy victory.

The story of the ratification of the amendment is a story of unselfish cooperation among women's organizations in California. All of the larger state organizations endorsed and worked loyally for the ratification of the amendment. A few of the larger organizations that carried the brunt of the battle are the California Federation of Women Clubs, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Parent Teachers' Association and the California League of Women Voters. Many other groups, some especially organized to work for the Child Labor Amendment, helped wonderfully to achieve the splendid result.

As the California League of Women Voters, Miss Marian Delany, president, is a civic organization devoted only to civic and constructive legislative work it naturally took a leading part in the work for the ratification, and as the writer of this article, by virtue of her office, is more intimately acquainted with the work accomplished by the League, this article is written from that point of view. The work for the ratification by the League was planned last July in connection with the legislative program of the League by the Executive Council. The plan included sending a letter to all candidates for the legislature asking their stand on the legislative program of the League and enclosing a self-addressed post card for reply.

After the candidates were elected at the primary election another letter was sent out, this time asking for the help of the candidates to put planks in the different political platforms favoring our legislative program.

The California League of Women Voters, following the example of the National League, attended all of the political party conventions which were held in September, and was successful in securing a plank endorsing the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment in every political party platform. When it is kept in mind that the delegates to the political party conventions in California are the successful candidates for the legislature at the primary election it will be understood how valuable it was to have the convention endorsement in the form of a plank in the platform.

After the final elections another letter was sent out with facts regarding the Child Labor Amendment and reminding the newly elected legislator of the interest of women in the early ratification of the amendment. Then all work was centered on getting a prompt ratification of the amendment. After the results of the advisory vote in Massachusetts were known a storm of opposition to the amendment broke. Many of the leading papers, spurred on by the Farm Bureaus, attacked the amendment. When the legislature met, January 5th, a powerful lobby was on hand to openly work for postponed action on the amendment. But all of this was over-

come by the firm foundation that had been laid for the ratification and by the splendid unselfish devotion of men and women who were determined that California should do all in its power to protect the childhood of America.

Mrs. Park's Speaking Tour

WHEN Mrs. Park retired last April from the presidency of the League of Women Voters and went to a charming spot in Maine to rest, she did not cease to think of what she had been building the past four years and what the future might be. She, as no one else, realized the inevitable need for new and young recruits in order that shoulders might be trained to carry the shifting burden of responsibilities which the vote had brought. Her most cherished thought was how can we carry to the women now in schools and colleges such an understanding of the League program—that in the midst of many other activities they will recognize the League as the organization through which they can not only train for better citizenship but express the demand for better and more efficient government.

Although refusing all regular speaking engagements Mrs. Park has consented to make her one activity this winter a ten weeks' speaking tour to colleges. The one regret is that such a limited number of states can be reached in the first tour due to the desire of the Executive Committee to spare her difficult and exhausting traveling. She will make Boston, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago and Indianapolis her headquarters for from one to two weeks, making from these points visits to colleges within comparatively easy travel distance.

January 26 Mrs. Park, before leaving Maine, will speak at Bates College in Lewiston. The week of February 1st she will be in Boston speaking at Radcliffe, Wellesley and Boston University. The second week of February she will be in northern New York, including Wells, St. Lawrence University, Elmira and Rochester. The third week she will speak at New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick; State Normal School, Montclair; State Normal School, Trenton, and in Pennsylvania at West Chester Normal School and University of Pennsylvania. From Washington the following two weeks she will visit Goucher, Maryland Normal School at Towson, University of Richmond, possibly Sweet Briar and University of West Virginia. Later she will go to Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana.

During the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War last week in Washington four young students from the University of North Carolina were heard to say: "We think it a good joke that women are surprised to see us here and know that students are interested in national and international affairs. After all, there is not such a gulf between students and women—and we hope the link between them will be closer."

Surely the League is very fortunate to have Mrs. Park voluntarily spend these coming weeks making closer this link between students and women as citizens.—H. H.

LAST year the Publicity Department of the National League was invited to contribute to the Foreign Language Information Service an article on the Political Status of Women in the United States. We were very glad to contribute an article to this Service since we appreciate the good work it is doing with the foreign language press. The Service has reported to us that in September, October and November, 1924, the article in question was published 161 times in as many different papers and magazines. It was translated into Czech, Slovak, Finnish, German, Italian, Jewish and Polish.—E. J. H.

THERE are enough laws on our statute books to carry out an excellent social hygiene program in any state if the laws we have are enforced.—Ann Webster.

On To Richmond

The sixth annual convention of the National League will take place in Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22

The Old Bell Tower in Capitol Square—Used as headquarters for military guard during the Civil War



A glimpse of the State Capitol from the State Library Building. The main part of the present Capitol was designed by Thomas Jefferson



Virginia's Welcome

"AMERICA'S first experiment in representative government having been made at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1619, it would be peculiarly fitting to have your national convention meet in the capital of a state not only rich in historic happenings, and abundant in memories of great men, great women, and great deeds, but one that is keenly desirous of giving to its electorate full opportunity for development along the lines advocated by the splendid organization of which you are the head."—*Board of Directors, Virginia League.*

"The State of Virginia, particularly the City of Richmond, would appreciate very much the honor of your Association holding its next meeting in the Capital City. As Governor of Virginia, I heartily concur in the invitation which is being extended to your Association by the Mayor of Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce."—*Governor E. Lee Trinkle.*

"I am in hearty accord with the purposes of your society and everything possible will be done to facilitate your work and promote your comfort and pleasure."—*Mayor J. Fulmer Bright, of Richmond.*

"We are anxious to have the members of the League visit our national shrines and enjoy our unexcelled scenic beauty. Come in and let us show you why Virginia is truly first in the heart of the nation."—*Joseph H. Smith, President of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.*

"We are of the opinion that should Richmond be honored by this meeting it would be one of the most successful in the history of the association."—*W. T. Dabney, Business Manager of Richmond Chamber of Commerce.*

The Program Planners

NO BETTER assurance of a constructive, brilliant program at the National League convention is needed than the announcement that Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, director of the fifth region, is chairman of the program committee. To Miss Wells and her committee of five is assigned the arduous task of confining consideration of all the League's program and its allied issues to a six-day gath-

ering. It is no easy task. Program plans, of course, are very much of a secret, but just an inkling of them leaves no question as to their interest and impressiveness.

Assisting Miss Wells in program arrangements are Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, head of the department of social science of Goucher College, and chairman of the League's women-industry committee; Miss Adèle Clark, of Richmond, director of the National League; Miss May Moore, president of the Richmond League; Miss Roberta Welford, of Richmond, chairman for Virginia of the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War; Miss Louise Michael, of Buffalo, the convention secretary, and Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League, *ex officio.*

The Convention Chairman

TO Virginia and Richmond League members, and, in fact, to several other women's organizations, the name of Mrs. Charles P. Lee of Richmond has always spelled success to any undertaking. It is therefore especially gratifying to have Mrs. Lee filling that responsible post of general chairman of the convention.

Mrs. Lee's work for the Richmond Equal Suffrage League, her subsequent selection as a charter member of the Richmond League, of which she always has been a vice-president, and her enthusiastic management of the League's get-out-the-vote campaign, are evidences of her intense interest in League ideals. Her spirit of service is best described in the words of a League officer: "She is always as willing to do such inglorious but necessary work as running the office mimeograph as she is to hold an important office."

In addition to her League work, she is vice-president of the Virginia Women's Council of Legislative Chairmen of State Organizations, legislative chairman of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, a charter member of the Richmond Housewives' League, a member of the executive board of the Commonwealth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and for fourteen years was secretary of the Sheltering Arms Free Hospital in Richmond.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Susan B. Anthony

FEBRUARY 15 will be the one hundred and fifth birthday anniversary of Susan B. Anthony, pioneer suffragist. The Susan B. Anthony Foundation, whose president is Mrs. Anna E. Hendley, is planning a program at the First Congregational Church in Washington. The Rev. D. Jason Noble Pierce, Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, past president of the Federation, and Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, vice-president of the Foundation, will speak. An American flag will be presented to the Foundation by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, president of the International Association of Arts and Letters. Invitations to attend the celebration have been extended to the President, members of Congress and members of women's organizations.

Schools and Colleges Cooperate

BETTER correlation between school and college was the purpose of a recent conference in New York of delegates from Mount Holyoke, Wellesley, Smith, Vassar and sixteen typical secondary schools. English courses were the basis for discussion, and some of the direct questions were: Do the requirements of the college hamper the preparatory schools? From the point of view of the schools, what would be a thoroughly satisfactory requirement in English? From the point of view of the college, what would be a satisfactory equipment? What practical steps can be taken for better correlation?

The New Reichstag

GERMANY'S new Reichstag, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News*, has thirty-two women as compared with the former twenty-eight. The new Prussian Diet has forty women in a membership of 450—a decrease of six from the last Diet.

Mrs. Osler

A TRUE pioneer suffragist died in England recently—Mrs. Catherine Osler. Mrs. Osler worked hard for suffrage all her life, leading the movement in the Midlands, and kept up a keen interest in its workings both in England and in the United States. This was natural, for suffrage had been a part of her childhood—her mother, Mrs. Taylor, being an officer in the first suffrage society formed in Birmingham, in 1868. Mrs. Osler picked up the threads

where her mother dropped them, being connected with the Women's Local Government Association and six years president of the London Executive Committee of the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies.

Mrs. Hale Returns

MRS. BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE, one of our contributing editors, is in this country for her thirteenth American lecture tour. Her themes are the home, the theater and women in politics. Mrs. Hale expects to go as far west as Colorado before she returns to England in April.

A World Essay Contest

THE American School Citizenship League is announcing its World Essay Contest for 1924-25. The contest is open to students of all countries; the subjects are "Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education" (open to normal schools and teachers colleges) and "The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War" (open to seniors in secondary schools). The contest closes June 1, 1925. Further details can be obtained from Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, American School Citizenship League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

The Durbar Physician

MRS. POONEN LUKOSE of India, who holds degrees from Madras University and the University of London, has been appointed Durbar Physician, which means head of the state medical service of Travancore. She has also been named a member of the Legislative Council of the State of Travancore—the first woman to go on the Council.

The Study of History

THE Chicago League of Women Voters Forum, the Association of Peace Education and the Department of Education and Philosophy of the Chicago Woman's Club, will hold a conference in Chicago, February 14, for the purpose of laying the foundation for a better teaching of history. Donald R. Taft, of Wells College; Charles K. Webster, of the University College of Wales; Bessie L. Pierce, of Iowa State University; Carlton Hayes, of Columbia University, are among the speakers.

Mrs. Maddux

MRS. EDITH WALKER MAD-DUX of San Francisco has been appointed, by the Mayor, a member of the San Francisco City Planning Commission. She writes us that she is "already deep in the zoning and building laws, and rather oppressed by the responsibility of being the only woman on the Board."

A Loss

MRS. MILLICENT COOPER, a fingerprint expert of the Women's Bureau of the Washington Police Department—the first woman in the post—was a victim of the recent small-pox epidemic. Mrs. Cooper had been with the department for about a year, and had splendid work to her credit.

Parents and Teachers Convene

THE National Congress of Parents and Teachers will hold its national convention in Austin, Texas, the last week in April. Each state, it is hoped, will send delegates.

Hawaii's Woman Legislator

HAWAII is assured of the seating of its first woman legislator, with the election of Mrs. Rosalie Kaliinui, Republican, from the island of Kani. Our information comes from the *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service*.

For Music

A BILL authorizing acceptance of an offer by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the erection of an annex to the Congressional Library, dedicated to chamber music, has passed both Houses and gone to the President. The auditorium is to cost \$60,000.

Mrs. Catt

AS we go to press, word comes that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has accepted a unanimous invitation of both houses of the North Carolina legislature to speak on World Peace before a joint session, February 3. Surely times have changed.

Later in the month Mrs. Catt will speak on international relations at a number of Florida hotels under the auspices of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

APPPOINTMENT of a woman Assistant Secretary of Labor, a woman Assistant Secretary of the Interior and a woman Assistant Secretary of Agriculture was asked of President Coolidge by the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at its board meeting held January 13-18 in Washington.

The board further asked that a qualified woman be appointed as assistant to the United States Surgeon General; that women be placed on the tariff, railroad and interstate commerce commissions, and that the Government's policy of naming women assistant attorney generals be continued. It was also recommended that women be named among commissioners having to do with rent, civil service and employees' compensation.

All of these recommendations will be pushed by the Federation representatives in Washington between now and March 4.

TWENTY-TWO state federations have voted for universal membership in the General Federation, which means that every club in those state federations will also hold direct membership in the national body. In addition eighty-three newly founded clubs have come into the Federation during the first six months of Mrs. John D. Sherman's administration as President.

EXPENDITURES at Headquarters for permanent improvements and furnishings made from March to December, 1924, were \$37,772.26, Miss Lida Hafford, director, reports. Gifts during that period totaled in value \$6,653.

THE Federation has a new department, known as the Department of the American Home, which is working for the establishment of a practice home on college campuses. In this way practical home-making will be taught in combination with a course of lectures.

ALAW enforcement committee in every club is urged by the Illinois Federation. Such a committee should work for speedier trials and quicker punishment after conviction. It should also investigate what laws are being violated, who is responsible for the violation and wherein lies the remedy. The committee recommends "Save America," published by the National Committee for Law Enforcement, 302 Ford Building, Boston, Massachusetts, as an excellent reference book.

"Ma" Ferguson

MRS. MIRIAM A. FERGUSON, more familiarly known as "Ma" Ferguson, was sworn into the office of governor of Texas on January 20. As we have often told in our columns, Mrs. Ferguson is one of the two first women to win the governorship of a state, the other being Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, of Wyoming, who took office January 5.

According to latest newspaper reports, former governor James E. Ferguson, husband of the present governor, who was denied citizenship rights seven years ago, is now sitting in the executive chair while Mrs. Ferguson is confined to her home by illness. Reports also say that a good majority of the Senate is in favor of reinstating Mr. Ferguson as a citizen.

A Line on the Movies

By IRENE THIRER

HER NIGHT OF ROMANCE—Here is a typical Constance Talmadge vehicle. Funny situations, pretty clothes, a handsome leading man—in fact, everything to be desired for and by the tired business man and woman. The story concerns an heiress supposedly married to a supposed doctor. Rather full of suppositions, this film; keeps you guessing every moment. Ronald Coleman is the good-looking and capable leading man and Albert Gran is Connie's good-natured film father, suiting the part excellently. A First National production, directed by Sidney Franklin.

IF I MARRY AGAIN—All that speaks well for this motion-picture production is an excellent cast made up of Doris Kenyon, Lloyd Hughes, Hobart Bosworth, Anna Q. Nilsson and little Dorothy Brock. It's the old story of the rich man's son who marries a girl whose mother has an unsavory reputation. Of course dad disowns son, and unpleasantness ensues. The picture doesn't even boast of a satisfying end. A first National production.

REDEEMING SIN—What a vast number of closeups of Nazimova! And how tough Lou Tellegen can be if he has a mind to! "Redeeming Sin" is a well-photographed, well-directed screen version of the oft-told Apache tale about the little Apache girl who falls for the rich artist and tries to make a lady of herself for his sake. In the end, she realizes that her own Apache beau is the one and only man for her. Carl Miller gives a handsome performance as the wealthy artist. It is his first screen part of note since Charlie Chaplin's drama, "A Woman of Paris." Nazimova is clever, and Lou Tellegen worth while seeing any time. A Vitagraph production, directed by J. Stuart Blackton.

THE GOLDEN BED—Cecile DeMille has done it again. Perhaps "The Golden Bed" is the most spectacular film of his

career. If it isn't in entirety, it certainly is his most elaborate in spots. Just imagine a candy ball, in which there are scores of huge baskets and pots of candy flowers, candy benches, candy swings, candy gowns, candy slave chains, candy—oh, goodness knows what. The plot concerns two sisters, the one who sleeps in a bed of gold—a gorgeous thing it is—and gets whatever she wants until the picture's conclusion; the other, who sleeps in a bed of brass and doesn't get anything she wants, until the film's conclusion. Lillian Rich and Vera Reynolds are well cast as the sisters, while Rod La Rocque and Theodore Kosloff provide the male atmosphere. Rod's performance is by far the most noteworthy of the entire cast. A Famous Players-Lasky production.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—This propaganda picture is anti-capital punishment, and proves a most forceful argument. The film, depicting the tale of a man who was wrongly convicted on circumstantial evidence, and almost but not quite meets an unfair death, was shown recently to the prisoners up at Sing Sing, all of whom approved of it heartily. Your opinion really depends upon what side of the argument you take—and yet the picture is extremely impressive and may tend to change the views of opponents. George Hackathorne gives a capable performance as the wronged man, ably assisted by Clara Bow, Elliott Dexter and Margaret Livingston. A Preferred production.

Cecilia Beaux

(Continued from page 13)

Of her life outside her work she characteristically prefers not to talk. That she has charming young relatives, her portraits of them proclaim. She speaks enthusiastically of her Gloucester house in the wood, and her ample studio with diverse lighting. "Ernesta" and several of her best-known canvases were painted here, and summer has never been a time for rest unless spent abroad. Very shyly she spoke of the writing she had done. She has a reverence for the powers and uses of words which is unusual and refreshing in these days of telegraphic journalese. "After all, one is not a daughter of troubadours for nothing," she confessed, with a little laugh.

Better than anyone else, Gutzon Borglum, himself an artist, has summed up the character which makes this woman a great artist, in an article about her. He says: "If I should describe the true artist, the real artist, the great creative artist, it would be that sane, balanced observer. * * * I would draw a mind, a heart, a soul, large enough to understand, capable of using mediums that served the subject in production, master of the agent and not the slave of an art. Then I would have a great artist, a great seer, a great human being."

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

BEHOLD your Bookshelf hung with holly and fire-works, to celebrate the arrival of a truly remarkable book. It is called *The Matriarch*, and was written by that interesting Englishwoman, G. B. Stern. She has fashioned the development of a Jewish tribal family from the time when Babette, at fifteen, walked "demurely with two of Napoleon's officers on her right, and three on her left," up to the immediate present of Toni, as modern as her bobbed head, and as traditional as her ancestry. It is a cosmopolitan family, spreading from Austria into Paris, Spain, Germany, England, and even America. Clannish by habit, they have married and intermarried until their relations are inextricably mixed. And always the women of the family are stronger than their men, surer and more able, ruling with the double claim of custom and their inexhaustible energy. Miss Stern has crowded her pages with the very bustle and flavor and fullness of life of such a family. You feel the confused perturbation of the English wife, who loved cretonnes and quiet sunny corners, and who had not the strength to escape from the barbaric splendid clutter of her husband's family. And when tragedy strikes them, it is Biblical in its intensity, as though the full fury of the God of Israel had swept down upon them, and the earth held no refuge. Miss Stern's quick pictures, her brilliant character drawing, and her complete feeling of familiarity with all the ramifications of her story have made it possible for her to give this family chronicle both breadth and depth. It is an amazingly fine achievement.

There could be no greater contrast to the rushing, crowded life of that book than *Romance and Jane Weston*. This is a quiet, simple story, laid in Wales and in London. (And, incidentally, there is an interesting study of method in the way Miss Stern has made London teem with the Rakonitz family, and Mr. Pryce has pictured it as a city of hidden islands of isolation for Jane Weston.) Here are no intricacies of plot, no crowd of people, no deep symbolism. Quiet charm and crystal clear prose, a sense of humor that pervades even tragedy, characters that are real and delightful, a love of London and of Wales that has the power to come through words—these are the things that make *Romance and Jane Weston*. Its author, Richard Pryce, won a high place in the hearts of many readers with "David Penstephen" and "Christopher." He has published no new book for several years, and this story of a woman's search for her true

love awakens resolutions to reread his earlier novels.

Readers of Arnold Bennett's "Riceyman Steps" need no introduction to Elsie, that superhuman maid of all work, who won her Joe with one hand while she carried the household in the other. She is the central figure of *Elsie and the Child*, which is the title story of Mr. Bennett's new book. Twelve other stories, some of them better called sketches, complete the customary three hundred-odd pages. All of them are written with that minute detail, microscopic description, making much out of little, that are characteristic of their author. For lovers of Arnold Bennett there is nothing new or significant in this book. He is ringing his familiar changes on little bells cast according to the patterns of the bigger ones he has used so long. One admits his mastery of his craft, while deploring his facility and his fecundity. There is much weariness in quantity production.

Stuart P. Sherman, sage of the state University at Urbana, Illinois, and now conducting the book section of one of New York's great dailies, has made another collection of his critical essays and called it *Points of View*. It is an able and interesting group, ranging from a serious and optimistic attempt to forecast an American type, to a humorous



This time the Author-Shelf holds a writer whose book is reviewed in an adjoining column. The lady so quaintly posed is G. B. Stern; otherwise—the wife of Geoffrey Lisle Holdsworth, an English journalist. Starting out with the intention of being an actress, Miss Stern studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art. But she had been writing since she was eight years old, and the writing urge won. Her first novel appeared in 1914, and since there have been at least half a dozen others.

view of Gertrude Stein's strange writings, and on to a bitter attack on Samuel Butler, which includes those of us who admire his book. Mr. Sherman is always interesting. His points of view can be depended upon to be those of an educated, kindly gentleman of conservative taste and a reverence for our Puritan heritage that is little short of worshipful.

Washington

(Continued from page 11)

house upon a scale in which their salaries hardly pay rent. Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, introduced a bill this week increasing the salaries of Cabinet members from \$12,000 to \$17,500. With some experience in housekeeping costs, it would be fair to estimate that every member of President Coolidge's Cabinet is spending at least \$25,000 a year in maintaining himself and his family, and in some cases much more than this. There are only two ways to live for a Cabinet officer or a President. One is to be ill and save, as did President Wilson, and the other is to live and go in debt. But the lighter side of political life is crowding our space. Let us summarize:

The President talked to about 3,500 delegates to the Foreign Missions Convention at the new auditorium the other day, declaring that "the foundation of all missionary effort abroad must be toleration and brotherhood at home." This was said to be the most important gathering of mission workers since 1888.

Richard Washburn Child, formerly Ambassador to Italy, has been a house guest at the White House, and was recently present when the President invited members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to dine. He explained to the committee the details of the Lausanne Treaty, under which the United States would resume diplomatic relations with Turkey. Although Mr. Child has been busily engaged with writing, his presence at the White House was considered in the light of another possible diplomatic appointment, perhaps to Berlin. The delayed confirmation of Attorney General Harlan F. Stone as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court has brought forth the wrath of administration Republicans. Their only criticism of him is found among the more experienced and hardened of the old guard, who say that no one with political sense would have waited until a few days before the Senate was to take up confirmation of his nomination to reopen the case against Senator Wheeler, Democrat. While Mr. Stone's integrity, courage and loyalty

The Matriarch, Knopf, 1925. \$2.50.
Romance and Jane Weston, Houghton Mifflin, 1924. \$2.00.
Elsie and the Child, Doran, 1925. \$2.50.
Points of View, Scribner, 1924. \$2.00.

alty to the Government are commended on every side, these old chips of the Republican block think he showed only a slight knowledge of professional politics, and proved himself so little a politician as to be a candidate par excellence for the Supreme Court. Colonel Harvey in this morning's press comes to the rescue with one of his strongest pronouncements headed "Thank God for a man!" in which he assails the assumption of power by the Senate in blocking this confirmation. "The Senate has permitted itself," he says, "to be drawn into a proceeding that constitutes an attack upon the due and orderly administration of justice. Attorney General Stone is held responsible by law and by his oath for the initiation of inquiries by grand juries into prima-facie cases of crime committed against the United States. One of the parties connected with the case to be laid before the Grand Jury is a United States Senator [Senator Wheeler]. Another Senator, his colleague [Senator Walsh, of Montana], acts as his counsel. . . . It will be recalled that the Senate, with incomprehensible disregard of its functions, conducted an inquiry into certain charges against the Senator who is about to be investigated by a Grand Jury upon another charge and adopted a report which declared that the Senator in question was innocent. This act by the Senate was a dangerous, indefensible intrusion into the realm of the judicial power."

The nomination of the Attorney General has been sent back to the committee for reconsideration; that of Former Ambassador Warren as Attorney General also is unacted upon.

The appointment of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt as a Federal Judge in California has not been consummated, to the disappointment of many of her friends. Senator Shortridge of California and several members of Congress from that state protested to the President and the Attorney General against the appointment, when it was understood that Mrs. Willebrandt, now Assistant Attorney General, was being favorably considered. The basis for most of the criticism has been twofold, first, and of less consequence, that she is a resident of the southern part of California and should not be selected as a judge for a northern district, and, furthermore, that Mrs. Willebrandt, although she has made a brilliant record in her prosecution of prohibition cases as Assistant Attorney General, and altogether has gained great credit in the general handling of her responsible position, had come to official life with insufficient experience as a practicing lawyer to warrant appointment as judge. This professional criticism was keenly felt by experienced lawyers on the Pacific Coast, who declared that the question of having a woman judge would not figure to

any extent, but that of having a lawyer of somewhat limited practice in so responsible a position made an unfavorable impression.

The National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, reported in full on another page, received the support of the President to a greater degree than it was encouraged by conservative Republicans. The President, in effect, told the delegates to go ahead and more power to their elbow.

Farm leaders in the Senate have been conferring regarding the slow movement of relief measures and the general need for an extra session to be devoted to agriculture. President Coolidge, as we write, has asked Congress to enact at the earliest possible date measures recommended by the agricultural commission appointed by him, which recently has reported. After extensive study the commission recommends creation of a federal board to encourage cooperative marketing, greater assistance to agricultural experiment stations, added protection under the tariff law for farm products. "As I have great confidence in the personnel of the conference," said the President, "and know that they have given very thoughtful study to the entire situation, I recommend that their report be embraced in suitable legislation at the earliest possible date." The entire report of this commission is an interesting document, full of detailed suggestions and worthy of study.

Cause and Cure of War

(Continued from page 9)

over of Egypt to prevent a recurrence of the cotton shortage caused by our Civil War.

Not only, of course, in the economic sections but in others did fear crop out repeatedly—fear that is a sense of national insecurity, fear of loss of property, fear of change. Pierrepont Noyes, formerly our Rhineland Commissioner, talked of the sense of national insecurity bred of the past war that is in turn breeding fear and suspicion, and James G. McDonald, of the Foreign Policy Association, traced the vicious circle of fear-inspired armament competition.

If the causes were legion, the cures were a multitude, but three or four stand out as the most stressed subjects of discussion. On one of these the Conference was unanimous and ready to act at once—the World Court. A mile away the Senate was sitting in session, talking about many other things besides the World Court, despite the approval of the proposal by two Presidents of the United States, the solemn pledge of the party in power, and the long-continued urgings of many groups in all parts of the country. So these women, standing for a huge membership that had en-

dorsed the entrance of the United States into the World Court with the Harding-Hughes reservations, passed a resolution asking for immediate action; sent it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the hand of Senator Pittman of that Committee, who appeared on the platform one morning; carried it to the President—of which more later; and then betook themselves to their senators with searching questions.

The isolationists in the Senate came in for considerable condemnation, though the whole Conference was singularly free from personalities. It was Mr. Wickersham who said we were threatened with a peace that might break out at any minute and it was up to the Senate to protect us with reservations. A brief tilt was carried on between him and Frances Parkinson Keyes, writer and delegate, who owns a senator for a husband. Her point was that a scanning of the senatorial mail showed no demand for the World Court—and the Conference was content to take the moral—more vociferousness—without arguing the point.

Other cures developed in the discussions were the codification of International Law, the League of Nations, in various phases, the Protocol of Geneva, the operation of governmental international agencies for economic and social ends, education in its international aspects, the missionary as an agent for world peace, the right teaching of history, medicine as a factor in internationalism, the influence of the press, and of diplomacy.

Back of all the Conference discussions ran the realization that the world's interests—financial, political, economic, social—have become one. A vivid demonstration of international linking of interests came in Raymond Fosdick's account of such agencies as the Rhine Commission, the Postal Union, League of Nations Commissions on Opium, Health, Traffic, etc. Health, for instance, is no longer a local or even a national matter, but international. Influenza was as international as the war—starting in German prison camps, it swept around the world, taking uncounted toll of civilians who should rightfully be added to the war casualties. Bubonic plague comes out of the wastes of Arabia, is carried on to Southern Thibet, to China, and out to the ports of the world. So with infantile paralysis. And with the modern round-the-table method these common enemies are combated by standardization of serums, so that they are the same everywhere; by an information bureau that sends out information on diseases and is "on the watchtower for the human race." This is the conference method, applied to social matters, that the League would apply—does apply—to the disease of war.

Similar instances were given by Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Harvard Medical College, a member of the League of Nations Health Committee. She concluded her address with an analogy between the attitude of preventive medicine toward disease and what should be the attitude toward war, that was so fine we shall not summarize it here but publish it in the next issue.

Some one started talk that this Conference was a pro-League propaganda meeting with speakers specially chosen and the cards all stacked. Of course that was nonsense. The speakers were chosen to represent a variety of points of view—and they did. Equally, of course, they were largely pro-League. When there is just one international peace agency in the world, and you are discussing peace agencies, the men who are experts are likely to be for that agency in its potentialities even if not in all its actualities. On the program there were names of persons well known for their association with the League—besides Mr. Fosdick and Dr. Hamilton, there were Manley O. Hudson, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School; Sir Willoughby Dickinson, President of the World Federation of League of Nations Societies; Grace Abbott, first person appointed by our Government to a commission of the League; Professor James Thomson Shotwell, author of the draft treaty that played so important a part in bringing about the Protocol; and former Attorney General Wickersham. What they emphasized—with extreme care not to make sweeping claims—was that the League is a piece of machinery for the application of the conference method; for putting international legs under the same table instead of marching them to the front.

The League Paragraph

The tension in the Conference over the League paragraph in the committee report illustrated once more the false situation created by thrusting such a question into partisan politics. Briefly, there was a motion to include in the Cures the entrance of the United States into the League. It was opposed by Mrs. Winter, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and by Miss Ethel Smith, of the National Trade Union League, on the ground that the memberships of several organizations were divided on the subject and still considered it partisan. To endorse it would be to defeat the purpose of the Conference to secure united action. The paragraph as passed, which was stronger than the original draft—and weaker

Change of address takes two weeks to become effective. Both old and new addresses must be given.

than some would have wished, reads:

The Conference recognizes the immense service rendered by the League of Nations to the ideals that are dominant in the United States of America. It is the only functioning world organization providing for the realization of those ideals. The Conference therefore believes that, whether our Government enters the League or not, it should as far as possible enlarge our responsibilities in League plans and cooperate with its activities.

Inasmuch as the Protocol of Geneva is the most advanced proposal ever made for the outlawry of war, the Conference believes that the United States should hold itself ready to take sympathetic and cooperative action in the furtherance of the success of the Protocol.

Outlawry of War

Discussion of the Outlawry of War as a peace measure was scattered through the forum discussions; represented on the platform by Judge Florence Allen and, in its relations to the Protocol of Geneva, particularly by Professor James Thomson Shotwell and also by Professor J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois, whose subject was the codification of international law for a World Court to work on and by. There were among the delegates, evidently, adherents of Outlawry of War in the sense defined in Senator Borah's proposal for a law pronouncing war a crime, and efforts to secure the same law internationally, independent of the existing Court, League or Protocol. To these the first and fundamental thing is to put war outside the pale of civilization, along with duelling and slavery, and they rely on moral sanctions.

Others want outlawry as an addition to other means, and maintain that machinery to carry out the outlawry agreements is essential. It was Professor Shotwell who, in a vividly clear explanation of the Protocol, pointed out that the two theories were there combined and took occasion to urge support of the Borah plan. Like many others he stressed an appeal to avoid pride each in her own chosen doctrine.

The text of the adopted report on cures combines the various points of view about outlawry. It reads:

Work for the Outlawry of War, with the understanding that this involves two definite steps: (a) The enactment through an adequate agency of an international law declaring that war is a crime in which an aggressor nation should be dealt with as a criminal. (b) The use of international machinery through which such a law can become operative among all nations. This involves and actually compels permanent world organization, which shall be continuously operative.

This one law would be but one of a whole body of international laws needed

to conduct the world on the visioned basis of law instead of force, and the Conference also endorsed in its program the progressive codification of international law. Arbitration treaties making for international conciliation, the revision of existing treaties that violate international justice and a share in movements toward reduction of armament were also endorsed.

But the most striking recommendation was the restoration in the Department of State of the office of Under Secretary of State for Peace, whose special function shall be to foster international understanding and peace.

The potential reach of that fostering, as the program showed it, was greater than the distance to Europe. Involved in estimating the peace status of the world, is the sharpening world problem of the relations of the white race to all other races, already touched under imperialism. Dr. Frank J. Goodnow made it vivid as between the East and the West, with an absorbing bit of history from the period of Mongol dominance and the earlier non-Nordic civilizations. White "superiority" he seems to find, if at all, in a little earlier grasp of modern science; but as Noguchi of Japan and others show, that advantage is past. In the future he believes the East will revolt against our contempt as well as against economic exploitation and political control. Samuel G. Inman's dreadfully convincing account of a situation closer at hand is in itself a strong argument for the Secretary of Peace. It is the story of our relations to the Central American and the South American countries—an ugly story, as Mr. Inman tells it, backed with chapter and line, and told with restraint, of our Government's intervention to collect loans and protect investors.

Economic and Social Cures

Coming to Economic Forces, the Conference recommended access to essential natural resources and raw materials, development of channels of distribution, establishment of a commercial code between nations to define unfair competition and taboo the exploitation of weaker peoples by the stronger; establishment of a fair industrial code. As means of accomplishing them it recommended international conferences on world resources and the utilization of such agencies in the economic field as the International Labor Organization.

Discussion, from platform and floor, of the social and educational forces that contribute to peace had a wide range—such as exchange professorships and fellowships in the educational field; cultivation of inter-racial understandings and tolerance, even by such simple human methods as hospitality to foreign students. The moving-picture came in for its share of responsibility, and the

proper selection of textbooks. There is no space here for the sections of the report that sum up these things, nor to digest the speeches.

The claim of Professor Donald Taft of Wells College that the next war is being prepared in the textbooks was perhaps the most striking. He displayed charts showing by parallel extracts from school histories the contrary impressions of the great war and the peace settlement that are being given to children of France and Germany. Here is one instance:

"As to the policy of the 'armed peace,' French children read: 'Germany's assertion that she was encircled by enemies was a mere pretense. The danger from the wicked Germans alone made European armaments necessary.' German children read: 'Germany was encircled by her enemies and her armaments were purely defensive.'"

Professor Taft has worked out his own comparisons of history textbooks used in secondary and upper elementary schools in France, Germany, the United States and Mexico, by a method which makes bias almost impossible, and his findings indicate that this bit of study might well begin close at home. "Children," said Mr. Taft, "cannot be taught opposite ideas and arrive at similar attitudes."

As a climax the Conference was received at the White House by President Coolidge. Be it said to the everlasting credit of its managers that there was no request for hand shaking. After the presentation of the World Court resolution by Mrs. Catt, the President made an address, which has been widely printed—repeating his stand in favor of the World Court, as a beginning of the actual outlawry of war, and reinforcing the opinions expressed all the week that it is for the generation that has seen and survived the great war, to establish the cure.

Was it worth while? So far as your observer's contacts went, not a woman would answer No, and many believe it is the greatest thing women have yet attempted. They went away tired but heartily enthusiastic—to carry home as much as they could of what they had heard, and to urge more and more study. They went home to re-examine textbooks, to watch motion-pictures, to test home and school influences by the standards set up at the Conference, and to watch the movements of governments with a wiser understanding; perhaps to set up local councils of men and women to focus public opinion. But that is not all—they scattered, knowing they were still united. A Continuing Committee had been established, made up of the nine presidents and the nine chairmen of the appropriate committees, and it will begin work at once, to focus five million women's efforts for peace. But

that isn't all either—they went away with a deepening of the will to peace—the force that lies back of and deeper than all other peace agencies.

"Nothing," said Mrs. Catt, "can do more than slightly stay the power of the movement for peace."

The Answer to Typhoid

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

The new series of Intimate Details is interrupted to allow for this timely explanation of the why and how of typhoid fever, and the means of protection.

CONTAGIOUS diseases may be divided into two classes: those whose germs demand a living substance on which to exist—either a human being or an animal—and those whose germs can exist on both living and dead matter, as, for instance, typhoid. The important characteristic of this second class is the ability to survive on dead matter which makes possible their transmission through inanimate matter, such as water.

The germs of typhoid are excreted from the body of a typhoid patient and have, in the waste material, a certain length of life. If the excretion is carried into a stream or placed in earth from which seepage into a stream is possible, the water becomes polluted with living typhoid germs, capable of inciting the disease in any one drinking the water, or using raw vegetables or raw fish contaminated by the water. As typhoid germs are destroyed by boiling, this limits the danger of typhoid spread by infected water, to water itself, to lettuce, radishes, celery and all raw shellfish. Even in these the germs tend to die out after passing a certain length of time in

running water, as their food supply is too limited.

Another—the only other—method of starting a typhoid epidemic is from the infection by a typhoid carrier of some food article. One or maybe two per cent of the patients who recover from the fever harbor the germs in their gall bladder and gall ducts for a long time. The person is perfectly healthy and often does not know he is a menace to the community. In such carriers, unless scrupulous habits of cleanliness are continually enforced so that the hands and fingertips never are soiled with any of the excreta of the body, the hands become potential disseminators of virulent typhoid germs.

To endanger a community such a typhoid carrier must handle food, as typhoid germs are always eaten or drunk. Cooks and milkers are the most dangerous. Because milk is a good culture medium for typhoid germs, offering them sufficient food to become vigorous and virulent, the milk epidemics are always very explosive and severe. This danger has now been stopped in most cities by a law demanding pasteurization.

No matter what the locality, the problem of typhoid is the problem of absolute sanitation and cleanliness. The cities, by their cooperative control of

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water supplies and the installation of adequate filtration plants, have solved this problem sooner than the rural districts. So that for the last ten or twenty years typhoid has been considered as brought to the cities from insanitary outlying country districts.

The late outbreak of typhoid in New York has been traced, supposedly, to the city's own unsatisfactory method of sewage disposal. The question of the disposal of sewage in New York has been a difficult one for many years. The great mass of material poured into the ocean has sometimes been returned and washed back to the shores by an incoming tide before it was carried away by an outgoing tide. Thus the waters of the lower New York bay have become a potential source of typhoid.

Now, we do not live in salt water, but we eat raw oysters which do. And so the oysters from polluted waters become typhoid carriers. If these oysters were thoroughly cooked the typhoid germs would be killed.

These are the facts which were at the disposal of the New York Board of Health during the recent outbreak of typhoid in the city. The checking of that epidemic has been a very interesting illustration of how the safety valve of a city Board of Health works.

First, the statistical department reports an increase in the amount of typhoid over the usual number of cases for the last years. Each individual doctor treating a typhoid case reports the case to the Board of Health.

Next the epidemiology department makes a survey of the cases and reports their occurrence in the various neighborhoods and districts of the city. In this outbreak the survey of the cases showed a high incidence among the well to do. Also among the patients a fair majority reported having eaten raw oysters before being taken sick.

Immediately the health department acts and the public is warned on no account to eat any kind of raw shellfish, and advised not to eat lettuce, radishes or celery, especially from Long Island. These edicts are sent forth before the absolute microscopic demonstration of the existence of infected oysters is found. The last edict from the Board of Health is to forbid the sale in New York City of oysters from the potentially infected water of lower New York bay.

An immediate decrease in the number of cases reported daily after the enforcement of this hygienic measure goes far to confirm the incrimination of the oysters.

This epidemic should arouse all communities once again to the absolute necessity of perfect sanitary arrangements. The isolated country farm, if taking its drinking water from a well in too close proximity to its own toilet, granted one

case of typhoid in the house, may go on reinfesting itself for years, so that some houses have become known as typhoid houses. A small village may pollute its stream in which the children bathe, and so make possible an outbreak of typhoid as soon as one case occurs in the valley. The question of sewage disposal is one upon which each householder, each citizen must be informed and active, for ignorance means death and disease to some one.

In great emergencies, as in the World War, a temporary immunity can be obtained by the use of typhoid inoculation, but for the protection of the mass of the population sanitary measures rather than an enforced inoculation are necessary.

The Modern Plum Blossom

(Continued from page 14)

discovered China, I blush to think how, like the bumptious college graduate toward her elders, my attitude was toward a nation whose art, literature and civilization date back forty instead of four centuries.

The story of the Progressive Women of China outlined against their rigid background of the Rites and Usage is yet to be told.

There are enough new women now in the Land of Dragon and Phoenix, not only among the "foreign trained" students but among the educated Stay-at-homes, to be able to classify them into groups, such as professional, educational, social worker, business and philanthropic. Already they are producing marked results among their submerged sisters, who, of course, still form an overwhelming majority. These I have grouped broadly under the heading of the industrial, the laboring and the women of pleasure.

Foreign education and commercialism are responsible for this new day of opportunity for women. In spite of the sneers of conservative Old China, its young people have absorbed the "eye-opening foreign learning" with great eagerness. The introduction of machinery and modern business methods has opened up a field for the wage-earning woman, though not always an alluring one, it is true. My visits to the cotton and silk factories are dark memories. However, women have started agitation for reform. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen I found one of the leaders working for better conditions in the factories at Shanghai. Others are the members of the Woman's Rights Associations in the big treaty ports.

Chinese history can give isolated examples of remarkable women—women who wrote, or painted, or governed—from Yang Kuei-fei, who played upon the table lute (*ch'in*) or the Emperor's heart with equal delicacy and dexterity,

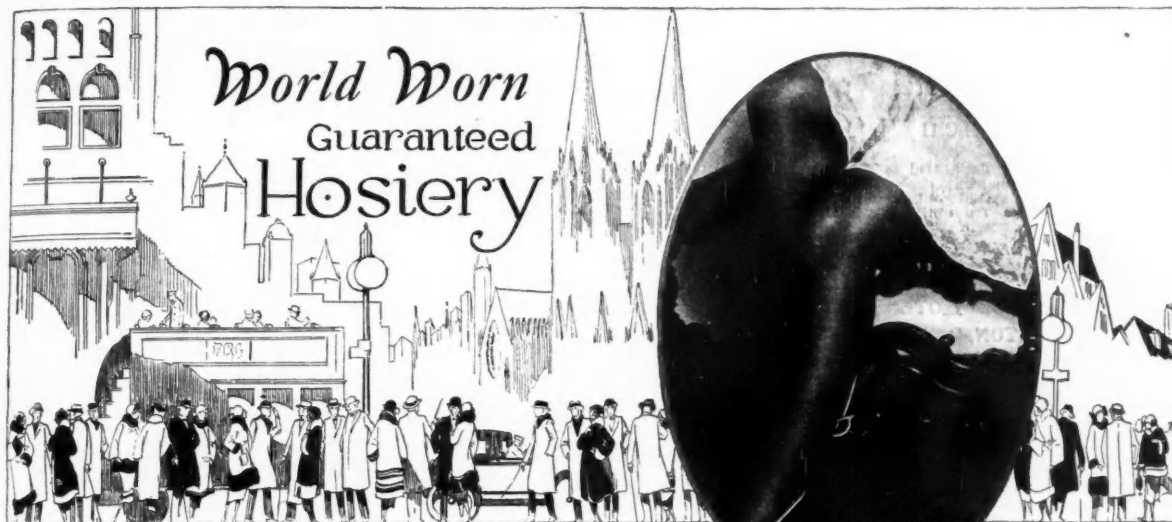
to old Buddha, who played upon the destinies of souls of men and painted pictures at the summer palace while her Empire crumbled away. But a Dr. Mary Stone, of Shanghai, or Dr. Ng Chi Mooi, of Canton, a Mrs. Hsiung Hsih-ling, the philanthropist, or Princess Rong-ling Dan, former Mistress of Ceremonies to a President's wife, a Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, the reformer, or Mrs. Nelson S. Y. Chen, head of a woman's bank, could be products only of Occidental ideas grafted upon Oriental stock, and, though unique in themselves, are also representative of several classes now developing in the Flowery Republic.

There are many centers now in China training young women for the leavening process, to be educators, doctors, writers, reformers, social workers and teachers in the new educational system of China. These young women press forward on the path of progress. The following are a few of the centers: Yenching College in Peking, which is affiliated with the Imperial University; Ginling College at Nanking, opened in 1915, in the old home of Li Hung Chang; the McTyeire School in Shanghai, which has educated many women now in the social and diplomatic world, such as Mrs. C. T. Wang; the Chup Sun School in Canton, headed by Mrs. Folk (Liu Fung Yee), a Chinese woman of rare ability; and the Canton Christian College.

There is an especially interesting group of women writers who voice the revolt of the young women against stultifying customs. Topics such as concubinage, celibacy, loveless marriage, birth control, greater freedom in the choice of a mate, the tyranny of family and mother-in-law, and equal rights, are all freely discussed.

The first Anti-Foot-Binding Association was started over thirty years ago in Soochow by Mrs. Wang, a lady learned in the Chinese classics, who has reared a progressive daughter, Miss C. C. Wang, Ph.D., a Doctor of Chemistry, already famous in her country for theses on bean curd (the staple coolie diet) and Chinese preserved eggs. Recently a war on concubinage was launched by the newly organized Woman's Rights Clubs of Peking and Shanghai, while an even more drastic step toward giving the custom a social black eye has been the stand to admit no concubines among the membership of a powerful woman's organization in Tientsin. This courageous step means the loss of possibly thousands of wealthy, generous members and draws a keen edge between many friendships and relationships, for there is as yet no law prohibiting concubinage, and a host of delightful women are in this class through no fault of their own.

The educated woman is no longer the gentle shrinking "jade" flower behind the Orchid Door of the "Within," but is violating daily the Confucian idea of



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woman's place, by appearing in public, even making speeches, and is determined to put a stop to the degeneration and suffering caused by the complete economic dependence upon the family of its female members.

In the big cities, again and again, I was requested to speak to organized groups of women. The theme always selected was the Progressive Women in Other Lands.

The extension of legal and political rights to women in Europe and America has been done invariably by the men, stimulated, it is true, by the impact of feminine desire for it. The Near and Far East is traveling the same road, perhaps twenty years behind. Although the way was opened for the enfranchisement of women when China was declared a republic, public opinion and practice have not yet established it.

World mythology, history, religion, and symbolism have given us "many examples of matriarchal sway; and China today has a marked remnant in the distribution of authority in the 'Women's Apartments.' But the emergence of women from the seclusion of the home has never before traveled the world's circumference and been consolidated by the use of two great languages—English and French—into a ribbon of aspiration for self-expression, which reaches out for freedom from male dominance, and desire for service, this again spreading from the family into the nation and to the family of nations."

Nowhere today is the picture more fascinating than in China, where the modern Plum Blossom is evolving into the Doctor, the Teacher, and the Business Woman, while among others of gentle birth whose laughing eyes of jet, set in ivory, know only beauty, exquisite flowers, tinkling fountains, zephyrs of incense, whose little feet politely totter on marble floors between two eunuchs in the secluded courts of the palace, here and there, too, a woman is waking up and is wafting out her charm further and further toward the marketplace, toward social service and independence.

Mayor Harvat

(Continued from page 14)

everything for a certain sum. She gave him a check for the amount he asked, and kept the place for five months, making it pay all expenses, including her railway fare and salary. At the end of that time she sold it for a total which netted her several thousand dollars. Few business men are able to boast of a similar experience.

Finally she went back to Iowa City to retire. But for a woman with Mayor Harvat's vitality, retiring was impossible. Time dragged, and so she went into the ready-to-wear business—and stayed for nine years. In this venture

she went against the advice of her banker and other friends, but again her judgment justified her. She also engaged in real-estate trade in Iowa City on a large scale. She built eight houses besides her own spacious home and remodeled five business houses.

"I don't plan to retire now," she said. "I have to keep busy to keep from getting lonesome. I've always been too busy to develop any particular hobbies, although I used to play golf and I enjoy driving and outdoor sports now. But those things can't take the place of work, as far as I am concerned, and so I suppose I shall die in harness."

Besides being mayor, Miss Harvat is president of the Iowa City Business and Professional Women's Club which was organized last February and which she has put on a good financial basis.

When she first took the office of mayor she was called upon for a speech. She arose and said with simple dignity, "Gentlemen, I have only one thing to say: I shall try to do my duty." Conversation with almost any hard-headed business man in Iowa City will reflect the fact that she has succeeded. The county attorney voiced the opinion of many others when he said, "She is the best mayor Iowa City ever had."

"Mrs. Partridge Presents—"

(Continued from page 9)

telephone comment was "The play's a wow!" and the young dramatists' first drama was launched. To make the fairy-story complete, every one in the cast fitted in.

Mary Kennedy is herself an actress, and was leading lady in "The Next Room" last year. Miss (really) Hawthorne is a special writer.

With Our Readers

I SEE in your issue of January 10 an article on Muscle Shoals dubbed "White Elephant."

In your boasted broadmindedness and your stand to improve women, why did you not ask Norris, who has had years of experience in public ownership, to write his own side instead of taking his statements from another who recommends "a pinch of salt?" Or, better yet, why did you not copy Ford's offer and give a copy of the records showing the amount spent on it up to date, then let your readers decide for themselves if they wanted "a pinch of salt?"

Our research work convinces us that public ownership and democratic control will lift hundreds of burdens from the average housewife and multiply the comforts, blessings and conveniences of all homes, at less than one-half what we now pay for lights. What other countries do, we can do, if we have our utilities for use instead of profit.

You should study the blessings and conveniences of Canada (see W. S. Murry's report); of Tacoma, Washington; Cleveland, Ohio, or the 2,318 other municipalities of the United States who have made public ownership a success in spite of false propaganda sent out broadcast.

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LAW—1869. Myra Blackwell, first woman admitted to the bar. To-day, women sit on the bench even of the Supreme Court of the state.

4. WOMEN IN THE ARTS

MUSIC—Women have won their way as interpreters of music and as performers have taken the highest rank, but some doors are still closed to them.

PAINTING AND SCULPTURE—In both these arts the doors are open wide and women have achieved great success.

LITERATURE—While not so long ago a woman writer of genius like George Eliot sought to hide her disability of sex under a man's name, to-day women under their own names are reaching the highest rank in literature.

DRAMA—Not only are women actresses winning fame and fortune, but women are among the most successful playwrights of the day and are producing and directing plays.

5. WOMEN IN BUSINESS

The business world is a new one for women. It is only about twenty-five years since they began to be employed in numbers as stenographers in business offices—they are now bank presidents and heads of big corporations. What disabilities still exist?

6. WOMEN IN POLITICS

Have they made good? Women in public office; women in the political parties. What doors are still closed?

THIS is the first of a series of six programs designed for the use of any woman's organization, which the Woman Citizen will print. The second will appear shortly.

For material and bibliography write to

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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In the column at the left you will find reasons why comfortable Cantilever Shoes help you to stay young.

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 { 299 Third Ave. (152nd St.)
 { 13 John St. (Bet. B'way & Nassau)
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Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shrewsbury—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—J. Spinks & Son
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2d floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—34 & 36 Biandina St. (cor. Union)
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilmington, Del.—Kearney-Fyle Co.
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

February 21, 1925

Number 18

News Notes of the Fortnight

General Mitchell—Pro and Con

A WHOLESOME controversy is going on over the Air Service—wholesome in so far as it promises to determine the condition of the Service. The center of the controversy is Brigadier-General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of the United States Air Service, who has had the courage to tell a select committee of the House of Representatives just what he thinks: and that is, briefly, that the United States is now the fifth nation in aerial equipment, following England, Japan, France and Italy, and that there should be a single Air Service, instead of the present division between Army and Navy. To the common sense of this proposal many agree, but Army and Navy officials have risen to protest and condemn.

General Mitchell also pronounced battleships obsolete and our expenditures on them extravagant. He claimed that the eighteen battleships allowed us under the Washington Conference Treaty cost as much as 72,000 airplanes would cost. He estimated 4,000 planes as all that are needed in peacetime as the basis of our fighting force. Besides, he went on to make charges that naval officers conducted the experimental bombing of discarded battleships unfairly—from preposterous heights and at needless risk to aviators. Naturally, General Mitchell has been hotly attacked in turn by Navy and Army, some with denial of charges, some with oratory, such as Secretary Weeks's claim that criticism of the War Department is a criticism of the heroes of the World War. Word went round that General Mitchell might be punished by being detailed to other duty and so lose his present rank, which is only temporary; and that issue is being watched with wide interest. Though the technical facts are not for laymen to judge, laymen have made it rather clear that they admire General Mitchell's courage and believe in his honesty. But many of them wish he had not confused the issue of a single Air Service with criticism of the Navy and attacks that were less convincing than his explanations of what the Air Service needs.

VERY BRIEFLY

FORMER President Millerand of France has reentered politics. He will stand for a seat in the Senate recently made vacant by death.

Mussolini's electoral bill has passed both houses of the Italian Parliament. It restores the system of single constituencies. Under the first Fascist electoral law voters balloted for the whole list and the party with a plurality of votes got two-thirds of the seats in Parliament.

An amnesty bill which would remove the impeachment verdict against former Governor James E. Ferguson, of Texas, and which was passed by the State Senate, has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Attorney General. Only a constitutional amendment can restore Mr. Ferguson's citizenship rights.

The text of the arrangement made by Ambassador Kellogg with the Allied Finance Ministers has been sent to the Senate and confirms Mr. Hughes's advance claim that the United States is not "entangled." There is no agreement to help collect reparations from Germany, in case of default.

Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat, of Texas, has at last been seated in the Senate. This ends a two-year fight to keep him out, on charges of excessive election expenditures and conspiracy with the Ku Klux Klan.

The Senate's Last Dash

THE Senate is beginning to hold night sessions in order to clear away as many as possible of the tangle of bills heaped up before it—about a hundred and thirty of them which have been reported from committee, as well as more than thirty resolutions lying on the table. But every one knows few of the remaining measures will get action in the remaining few days.

Among the outstanding measures before the Senate are: the Postal bill; the World Court measure, which, it is clear enough, will be abandoned for this session; the Turkish Treaty; the Wadsworth amendment to change the method of amending the Constitution; a number of agricultural relief bills; the Isle of Pines Treaty; the bill for reorganization of the executive departments, etc.

It is nip and tuck whether even the Muscle Shoals measure will get through. Two very different measures—from Senate and House—which went to con-

ference, came out still in a rather jumbled state. The House bill, it will be remembered, had endorsed the Ford offer. The conference measure had something of the same complexion. The leasing terms have been so far cut that Muscle Shoals can now be rented for \$2,320,000, which would mean a return of less than 1 per cent of the investment in the Shoals. The bill will meet strong opposition if an attempt is made to jam it through.

The Americans and Opium

THE American delegation withdrew from the Opium Conference because it gave up hope of the adoption of its program, and it had gone under instruction to sign only an agreement based on that program. To repeat again, what the Americans stood for was outlawry of the use of opium and cocaine except for medical and scientific use, and restriction of production of habit-forming drugs so that at the end of fifteen years (the time was extended from ten to fifteen) there would be no production except for medical and scientific purposes. Only Japan and China agreed to the principle. Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands were clearly opposed. The Americans, led by Stephen G. Porter, would not make any compromise whatever, though it seems likely that some sort of compromise might have been effected.

After they left, the conference proceeded to sign an anti-narcotic convention including some of the American provisions. But it does not touch the vital question of opium production—traffic only is concerned, and "reservations" accompany some of the signatures. The convention includes an agreement among seven nations to discontinue opium smoking in the Far East within fifteen years after China has curbed overproduction and smuggling, and an agreement between six of these seven to substitute Government monopolies for the "farming" system of opium traffic. There is nothing to touch India at all, since in India opium is not smoked, but eaten.

German Property

SENATOR BORAH introduced in the Senate a resolution to restore to its owners the property seized from German nationals during the war. It was the understanding when the property was taken—as a legitimate measure of protection—that it would be restored; this has been the American policy and practice, and President Wilson may be quoted as assurance in this instance. Opponents of the restoration of the German property urge that it should be held as security for the claims of American private citizens outstanding against Germany, though such claims have presumably just been secured through the recent agreement with the Allied Finance Ministers in Paris. President Coolidge is understood unofficially to question the advisability of action now, for fear of embarrassing complications with the Allies, but the question has not yet had full discussion. Bernard M. Baruch is among those who support Senator Borah's contention that we have no ethical nor political right to hold German private property longer.

Slavery Abolished

YOU think you have lost out at least a few decades when you read that slavery is just now to be abolished in an Indian province. It is in Nepal, a mountain state of northern India, which is independent though under British protection—a province about the size of New England. The civilized world hardly knew slaves existed there until this month the Maharajah, absolute monarch, decreed the freedom of the 50,000 slaves and planned to compensate the slave owners with about half a million dollars. Nepal is the province from which the British Government draws those wonderful fighters of history and fiction, the Gurkhas.

Attorney General Stone

THE delay in confirming Attorney General Stone's appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court had two aspects. First, one Colonel James A. Ownbey objected. He claimed that Mr. Stone had some years ago defended the heirs of J. P. Morgan before the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Ownbey to test the constitutionality of a Delaware court's decision against him and in favor of the Morgan heirs, and that he, Ownbey, had been robbed of a large fortune. The Senate Judiciary Committee considered this charge and found nothing reprehensible in Stone's action.

Next came the situation centering about Senator Wheeler, of Montana, who was vice-presidential candidate on the Progressive ticket. It will be remembered that the Department of Justice, in Mr. Daugherty's time, had Sen-

ator Wheeler indicted, on "evidence" secured by Department of Justice agents sent out for the purpose, on a charge of appearing for a client before a Federal agency after he had been made Senator. A Senate Committee, investigating the charges, expressed its conviction that the charges were wholly unjustified. But the case is still pending.

Shortly after Mr. Stone's nomination he announced that a new indictment was to be brought against Senator Wheeler at the capital. A number of senators pronounced this political persecution. The nomination was referred back to the Judiciary Committee, and Attorney General Stone appeared before it. His testimony was that the new indictment was a different affair altogether from the one in Montana. Under a courteous but insistent cross-examination made by Senator Walsh, Senator Wheeler's counsel, Mr. Stone's straightforwardness and obliviousness to political consequences made a favorable impression, and the Committee reported favorably. A six-hour discussion followed, ending in confirmation. Senator Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Borah expressed disapproval of the second indictment, but voted for Mr. Stone, Senator Borah paying him special tribute. Those who voted against were Senators Heflin and Trammell (Democrats), Norris and Frazier (Independent Republicans), Shipstead and Magnus Johnson (Farmer-Laborites). Senators Wheeler and Walsh asked to be excused from voting. Though very few are found to doubt Mr. Stone's integrity, it does not follow that the Wheeler case will prove genuine. Developments there are being watched with some suspicion, because of the circumstances surrounding the original indictment.

Nominations

THE President surprised the Senate by sending it on Valentine's Day the nominations of William J. Jardine, President of the Kansas State Agricultural College, as Secretary of Agricul-

We have turned in our cover this time to another field of art—photography. The subject is a view of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York, which has recently launched a drive to raise fifteen million dollars for completion. Thirty years spent in the shadow of the Cathedral have made it possible for Mrs. Antoinette B. Hervey, the photographer, to study the building and catch it in its varying moods.

It was not the love of the Cathedral which started Mrs. Hervey on her career, however. As a lecturer she found it difficult to find good lantern slides, and the only solution to her problem seemed to be to make them. So she studied at the Clarence H. White School of Photography. Soon the camera appealed more than lecturing, and she devoted her whole time to it.

Professional photography in all its different phases is her work, but the Cathedral is her love, and the plates she has exposed to it are legion.

ture, and Ambassador Frank B. Kellogg as Secretary of State. The latter choice, of course, had been known ever since Mr. Hughes's resignation from the office was announced, but neither office is to be filled until March 4, and it is not customary to submit the names so early. It is guessed that the President is planning to head off any move for a prolongation of the special session which has been called for March 4.

The nomination of Charles B. Warren to the Supreme Court bench is in a deadlock. The difficulty is his alleged concealment of the fact that the Michigan Beet Sugar Company, of which he was president, was under the control of the "sugar trust." Almost unanimously the Democrats oppose him, reinforced by the Independent Republicans. Mr. Warren's name has not yet been brought out of the Judiciary Committee, and the tactics of bringing it out or leaving the whole matter for the extra session on March 4 are undetermined. Two other nominations are held up—that of Thomas E. Woodlock, for Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and William E. Humphrey for Federal Trade Commissioner.

Dr. Jardine is of conservative tendencies, and is known as a foe to price fixing for farm products, opposing the export corporation to sell farm products abroad, which is advocated in the McNary-Haugen bill.

Another new nomination is that of George Alexander Parks to succeed Scott C. Bone as Governor of Alaska. He is a mining engineer, quite without ambitions for the governorship, and enormously surprised at the choice.

The British Offer to France

WINSTON CHURCHILL, for the British Government, invited France to move toward payment of her debt to England on a basis that is interpreted to mean reduction of about one-third of the total. He suggested that French payments should be of two kinds—a definite payment fixed without any regard to what Germany pays in reparation, and, second, a percentage of her receipts under the Dawes plan. Discussion, of course, will center about the percentage of these two classes of payment. If by any chance the expected payments from Germany should so increase that England would be in a way to collect more from Europe than what she must pay America, such sums will be credited to her Allies.

ON February 11 the electoral votes were formally canvassed at a joint session of Congress, and Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes were declared elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of the United States.—February 17, 1925.

Our
Correspondent
Digresses



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To
Study
Lobbying

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

SPEAKING of an over-persistent agricultural lobbyist who has been around Congress for years, Representative Tinchler the other day publicly called a halt and said that the lobbyist "could offer no constructive suggestions and represented no farmers."

Suppose Congress, among hundreds of other resolutions for investigations, were to pass a measure calling for an inquiry into how much legislation is acted upon entirely on its own merits. More than half of the legislative proposals that come before Congress receive some impetus, or a black eye, from what has now become on the whole the most highly efficient and expertly organized lobby in the world. This is the informal estimate of an observer of years' standing, who asserts that were an actual investigation made he would expect it to reveal a higher percentage.

The members of this quiet but forceful lobby represent millions of dollars of industrial capital, thousands of reformers throughout the country, dozens of economic associations, as well as educational institutions and groups of men and women who spend their time and money on international and world problems. In these groups at the capital are the picked men of the country in ability and experience. Among the industrial lobbyists the average salary out-reaches that of either Congressmen or Senators, although the individual rate of pay varies from a mere honorarium or letter of thanks to an income which reaches into the thousands.

Lobbying at Its Lowest

Methods of the lobbyists are both personal and representative, depending upon individual ability. Some men sway Congressional votes by slapstick; some through authoritative professional and technical analysis; some by plain bullying. Merely to give a picture, let us

take the following picturesque incident:

Mr. Smead, the representative here of certain corporate interests, strolling through the corridors on a busy morning at the Capitol, meets Mr. Jones, sixth or seventh assistant in some department.

"Hello, Mr. Jones," says Smead. "Glad to see you again. Did you know that my daughter's husband wants to go to Flanders to work in the poppy fields?"

"Why, no," replies Jones. "What about it?"

"Well," says Smead, of the interests, "you know that I control a lot of votes up here and that what I say goes. Now,

Except for the condensed report of the fortnight, page 8, Mrs. Stokes makes a departure this time from the usual form of her Washington letter. The whole article is devoted to the very important subject of lobbying. The news letter will be resumed with the next issue.

if you fellows who are trying to get the 'X' legislation through want any help, you better let my daughter's husband go to Flanders—speak up for him and fix it. If you don't, I'll go 'round to the men here that I know and tell them to lay off your legislation."

Jones says that he will not do anything of the kind; that if Smead's daughter's husband wants to work in the poppy fields, why doesn't he take it up with the one in authority for himself?

Smead gets pretty mad and leaves. He walks down the corridor and meets his old friend, Congressman B.

"Hello, Congressman," he says. "How are you today? Got a few facts about this rotten 'X' bill I'd like to go over with you."

"All right. Come in. I don't know much about the measure anyway. What is it?"

"I don't know either, but I understand it is no good; up the wrong street entirely. Better tell your men [state delegation] to lay off it."

"All right, I will. Have a cigar."

Several weeks later Smead meets Jones again. "Well, I see your rotten 'X' legislation fell through, eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, why didn't you send my daughter's husband to the Flanders poppy fields?"

"Why, Smead, I understand that has been approved."

"Oh, if it has gone through, that's mighty fine. I will be glad to do anything I can for you. How about fixing up that 'X' legislation?"

"Glad to have you."

Smead goes to the telephone. "Hello. Is this Congressman B? This is Bill Smead. Say, that 'X' legislation is all right. It's fixed up in good shape now. Tell your fellows it'll be a good thing to get onto it, push it along. It's good stuff. Good-by."

The above is not typical lobbying, nor the method nor the art practiced by the most respectable, but it is a sample of considerable that goes on as those of the group who depend upon personal sway and a supposed power over an enormous and easily moved constituency go their rounds.

High-powered Lobbying

This whole situation is one which has been the curse of Congress from the beginning. It has been written about *ad nauseam*. But it has now reached a new state of development whereby a desultory practice has settled down into a Congressional parasitism. Lobbying had a flamboyant spurt during the war, but now it has become an organized machine, the power and efficiency of which are amazing factors in legislation. A few years ago lobbyists were more or less casual and as numerous as fleas; they were not always accredited, and were

often discredited; but today there is an able, high-powered group of men who are experts in their different fields and who far outwit in brilliance, diplomacy and strategy many of their subjects in both Houses.

There is a thriving association here now called "The Monday Lunch Club" composed of accredited lobbyists, mostly highly paid members of industries and commercial associations, who know more about legislation than does Congress itself by far. In order to give in brief both sides of the lobby picture the following, sent to the writer this morning by the chairman of The Monday Lunch Club is given without change:

"While many organizations of American business have, in one form or another, maintained representation, branch offices or headquarters in Washington for a great number of years, no consistent effort to promote acquaintanceship between these Washington representatives of business organizations was undertaken until about five years ago.

"The club has neither dues, constitution nor by-laws and never takes a vote or passes a resolution. It has been maintained in accordance with its original conception: (a) to promote acquaintanceship; (b) to 'clear' as much information as possible of common or general interest.

"Club members legitimately regard their work in Washington as in the nature of AMBASSADORS OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY LOCATED AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

"The membership of the club rapidly increased until, at present, practically all national industrial, agricultural, commercial, transportation and financial organizations maintaining headquarters in Washington, or having a regularly constituted representative in the capital, are represented in its membership. This membership is individual and limited to such Washington representatives.

"An examination of the accompanying list of such members will show the wide scope of American industrial and business activity so represented. The discussion of public questions at meetings of the club often brings out in clear and sharp detail many apparently divergent viewpoints upon many public questions. An understanding of views is of high value to all, and it is definitely apparent that there is growing general acceptance of the formula that no single group or interest can in the long run advance or properly contend for a course of legislative or administrative policy not in harmony with the public interest.

"It is the custom of the club to frequently have at its meetings as guest a representative of some Government bureau or department and an intimate exchange of views as respects the work of such bureau or department is developed in these discussions.

"Government departments and bu-

IN CONGRESS

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, legislation creating a National Police Bureau and standardization of police activities throughout the country.

By Senator Copeland, New York, Democrat, bill for the prevention of social diseases.

By Senator Ernst, Kentucky, legislation to investigate an alleged agreement between the American Tobacco Company and the Imperial Tobacco Company of England to control the market.

By Senator Cameron, legislation directing the Federal Trade Commission to undertake a survey of the wheat flour and bread industry.

By Senator Copeland, New York, Democrat, legislation extending the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act to poultry.

By Senator Capper, Kansas, Republican, bill creating a Federal Cooperative Marketing Board to encourage and aid in the formation of cooperative marketing associations.

By Senator McNary, Oregon, Republican, a modified form of the McNary-Haugen agricultural relief legislation.

By Senator Borah, chairman Foreign Relations Committee, bill proposing restoration of funds in the hands of **Alien Property Custodians** to their former owners.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Bill already passed by the House establishing a commission to dispose of patent office models no longer valuable.

Ratification of a commercial treaty with Germany.

Arbitration treaty with Rumania and an agreement with The Netherlands regarding the Island of Palmas.

Bill authorizing an appropriation of \$150,000,000 for road construction and \$15,000,000 for improvements in forest roads, contingent upon expenditure by states of a like sum.

House bill increasing the cost of airplane carriers *Lexington* and *Saratoga* from \$23,000,000 to \$34,000,000.

Confirmation of Attorney General Stone as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Bill to enlarge the powers of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Free, California, bill increasing tariff duties on **cherries**.

By Representative Bloom, New York, Democrat, bill to abolish visé regulations and additional fees after passports have been obtained.

By Representative La Guardia, New York, bill levying a 90 per cent tax on the sales of professional baseball players, with conditions.

By Representative Taylor, Colorado, bill to establish free guide service throughout the Capitol, payment of the guides to be provided by Congress.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Postal Pay Bill with the same provisions for increase in pay of postal employees as were included in the legislation vetoed by the President, also containing an increase in postal rates to yield \$61,000,000 of the \$68,000,000 pay increase.

Legislation changing the deportation laws strengthening the hands of the Government in dealing with undesirable aliens.

Bill authorizing credit bankers to rediscount paper of cooperative marketing associations.

Agreed to the Senate amendment to the Naval bill covering another Disarmament Conference.

Bill drafted by a committee of Supreme Court Justices and endorsed by President Coolidge and the American Bar Association providing for changes in the jurisdiction of higher Federal courts with a view to reducing the number of cases that reach the Supreme Court.

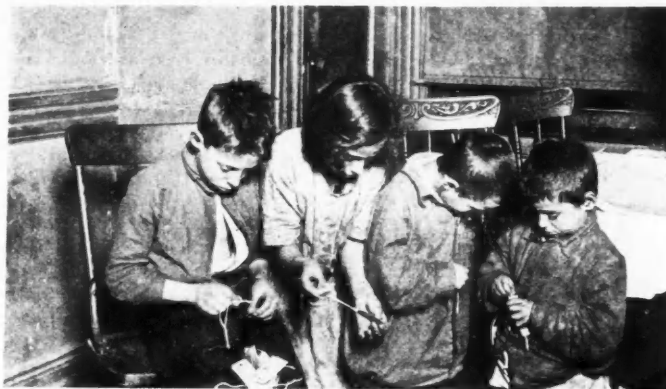
reus are supplied with a list of the club membership, as are foreign legations, and many representatives of these legations have been guests of the club."

MONDAY LUNCH CLUB

Edgar P. Allen, Director of Publicity, Natl. Lumber Mfrs. Assn.; W. B. Barr, Grain Dealers Natl. Assn.; T. R. Barrows, Executive Secretary Natl. Assn. of Sand & Gravel Producers; J. D. Battle, Traffic Manager, Natl. Coal Assn.; E. A. Brand, Tanners' Council of America; Eugene C. Brokmeyer, General Attorney, Natl. Assn. of Retail Druggists; J. F. Callbreath, Secretary, American Mining Congress; Frank Carnahan, Natl. Retail Lumber Dealers Assn. and Southern Hardwood Traffic Assn.; Ira C. Cochran, Commissioner, American Wholesale Coal Assn.; Wilson Compton, Secretary, Natl. Lumber Mfrs. Assn.; George H. Cushing; Norman Damon, Natl. Automobile Chamber of Commerce; J. J. Deady, counsel, Armour & Company; Alvin E. Dodd, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; Fayette B. Dow, counsel, Natl. Petroleum Assn.; Norman Draper, Institute of American Meat Packers; E. H. Duff, American S. S. Owners' Assn.; William John Eynon, member of the Advisory Council, United Typothetae of America; Burton A. Ford, Secretary and General Manager Natl. Lime Association; R. S. French, General Manager and Secretary, Natl. League of Commission Merchants of the U. S.; John C. Gall, Assistant to counsel, National Industrial Council; John B. Gordon, Bureau of Raw Materials for American Vegetable Oils and Fats, Inc.; Carroll B. Huntress, Natl. Coal Assn.; Harry L. Gandy, Secretary Natl. Coal Assn.; Benjamin R. Jacobs, Natl. Macaroni Mfrs. Assn.; Pyke Johnson, Natl. Auto. Chamber of Commerce; Franklin D. Jones, counsel, Natl. American Wholesale Lumber Assn.; Ervin F. Kemp, The Proprietary Assn.; William B. King, General Counsel, Natl. Assn. of Builders' Exchanges; A. M. Loomis, Natl. Grange, Natl. Dairy Union, American Dairy Fed.; W. C. Markham, Executive Secretary American Assn. of State Highway Officials; Alfred T. Marks, Natl. Brick Mfrs. Assn.; R. C. Marshall, Jr., General Manager Associated Gen. Contractors of America; Allen B. McDaniel, representative, American Assn. of Engineers; E. J. McVann, counsel, Smokeless Coal Operators' Assn. of West Virginia; Royal D. Mead, Hawaiian Sugar Planters Assn.; E. E. Mountjoy, Deputy Manager, American Bankers Assn.; F. W. Noxon, Secretary, Railway Business Assn.; George W. Offutt, counsel, Amer. Automobile Assn.; Truman G. Palmer, Statistician, American Beet Sugar Assn.; James Craig Peacock, counsel, Natl. Council of American Cotton

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What accounts for the action of the legislatures on the Child Labor Amendment?



Courtesy of the National Child Labor Committee
Not Yet Rescued

Answers from Ohio, California, Kansas, North Dakota, South Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut

What Halts the Child Labor Amendment?



HE fight for the Child Labor Amendment is not lost. Neither is it on the verge of victory. A long, hard campaign lies ahead—to win the legislatures that have not yet acted, and to win over those that have voted against the amendment.

But what were the forces that lost, or that won, the fight in the legislatures which have already acted? At the suggestion of one of our readers we sent out telegrams to prominent persons in a number of states to ask the question. What agencies and arguments were effective for, or—more particularly—against, the amendment? The answers, we thought, would be illuminating whether they came from supporters or opponents, and in some instances we didn't even know which side of the argument our correspondents favored. Before we start off with them, here is the present résumé of the status of the amendment in the legislatures that have acted:

The amendment has been ratified by both Houses in four states—Arkansas, California, Arizona, Wisconsin. (This last, just as this is written.)

It has been ratified by one House in two states—New Mexico and Montana.

In Montana the two Houses are contradictory.

The amendment has been rejected by both Houses in eleven states—Georgia, Delaware, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Tennessee, Utah, North Carolina, Missouri, Kansas, Connecticut.

It has been rejected by one House in eight states—Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont.

Adversely voted on in an advisory referendum in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Upton

Harriet Taylor Upton, formerly vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, speaks for Ohio, and sounds the keynote of the opposition as the Citizen interprets the situation—manufacturers' propaganda.

ORGANIZED manufacturers were influential in defeating the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment in the Ohio Legislature. Never in my legislative experience—and that experience has been greater than the ordinary citizen's because of my years of suffrage work at Washington and Columbus—never did I know of such remarkable propaganda nor see such results from propaganda. In many past defeats I have often said I disliked to be beaten when the enemy put up such a poor defense. But this time any experienced person could see how carefully every detail had been developed, and as I sat waiting my turn to speak at the Ohio hearing, I could not make myself believe but that I was at a suffrage hearing, for here were the same enemies.

I met the propaganda in every state in which I campaigned this fall, and hundreds of thousands of dollars must have been spent on it. Maybe millions. The manufacturers, of course, could not admit that they did not want the amendment ratified because they would be deprived of the cheap labor of children. Few legislators in any legislature would have voted against ratification on that account. So the manufacturers hit upon the farmer, whose state of mind from business reverses had suffered greatly of late and who was ready to speak against something which the Government wanted. In the words of my grandmother, they worked the farmers "to the queen's taste." They made them believe

that they would be unable to have the benefit of their children's labor. The farmers really believed this. Over and over again I heard it said, "When this becomes a law my daughter will not wipe the dishes for my wife." They were led to believe that the Government was running toward paternalism—and were frightened with the warning that Germany's had been a paternalistic government.

It was too late to call attention to the fact that a national law similar to this worked in Ohio for a number of months, and would be working now without their realizing the change, had not that law been declared unconstitutional. Nothing could make them see that the amendment was the enabling act and that the law would be just what they wanted their congressmen to make it. One opponent said that Napoleon had conquered the world at eighteen and forgotten it, and no one had a chance to reply that even so no boy who worked in a cotton factory or mine at ten years of age would ever conquer the world or anything else.

The only argument which made these determined legislators waver for a minute was the political argument. They realized that the platform upon which they were elected had contained a ratification plank, that the Congress was for it, that the administration was for it. They hesitated for a few hours, but the propaganda with which they had been filled for a year could not be wiped out in a few minutes. There will always be one pleasant thing to remember about this battle: Five of the women representatives voted for ratification, a woman introduced the measure providing for ratification in both House and Senate—and all of these were Republicans!

Mrs. Maddux

Ohio is not the only state in which the "political argument" did not win. But it was effective in California's campaign for ratification, reported by Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, president of the San Francisco Center of the California Civic League of Women Voters.

CALIFORNIA'S ratification of the Child Labor Amendment was due to two things, the first of which was the forehanded work of women enthusiasts in obtaining an endorsement in the actual platforms of all the political parties at their state convention. This was the farsighted plan of Mrs. Ernest Wallace, Legislative Chairman of the California League of Women Voters, who got her organization to authorize her appearance in Sacramento during the conventions and to back her appeal to the parties. Hence all the legislators later found themselves practically pledged by party action.

The second great factor in ratification was the quick work of women sympathizers who, having advertised the united support of the big women's organizations, went to Sacramento just before the opening of the legislative session in January, reminded the legislators of the party endorsements, waited upon the Governor, publicized his support of the amendment, and forestalled the dangerously growing opposition. Again, by the quick work of the women, the question "Why should we need Federal action?"—a question fatally prevalent after the Massachusetts referendum—was choked off by the assumption that California would be ashamed not to live up to her own standards before the country as a whole. Of course there is habitually a generalized "pride in California standards," which, however, in this particular issue of child labor are not so high as to place the state in the front rank; for we suffer from a deficiency in our state laws in the matter of agricultural labor restrictions, and we have a most difficult and complicated question in regard to our variety of seasonal products and the attendant peripatetic "following of the crops" by whole families.

All these things partially explain, also, the opposition to ratification, which had a quick forced growth from September to January. The Farm Bureau tried to influence the legislators, first, to oppose ratification, second, to postpone it, and they would undoubtedly have won postponement had it not been for the party pledges which the women held over the legislators. Then, a very insidious propaganda was going on—the usual anti-centralization talk, states' rights, danger of lazy boys and girls from sixteen to eighteen years of age, etc. This was apparently sent out by the Better America Federation, a large reactionary business group. They are the extreme back-to-the-Constitution

propagandists, and they send out a weekly bulletin to a large mailing list. I found echoes of their opposition among many otherwise enlightened women, who have been told that their safe incomes are in danger from all kinds of legislation not specifically outlined by George Washington.

The support of the amendment by the Governor, whose economy program has for two years impeded much of the progressive welfare work previously developed in California, was so ardent that he insisted it should be introduced by administration supporters, instead of being "mothered," according to the plan of the women's groups, by the five Assembly-women, who have often had to oppose the administration. All of which goes to show the political strength in favor of the amendment, and to explain the remarkable vote of both Assembly and Senate. But the women did it, and they did it expeditiously and astutely!

William Allen White

William Allen White, widely and well known editor of the Emporia Gazette, sent his response about Kansas by telegram. It is a prickly one, and deserves consideration.

NO arguments used in Kansas that were not used elsewhere. We are in a slough of reaction. It is the height of folly to push humanitarian measures at this time and give their opponents the prestige of defeat. My advice would be for friends of the amendment to stop all attempt to pass it in any legislature. It was grotesque folly to try it in Kansas. Anyone could have told that it was doomed in that legislature.

Kate Selby Wilder

Kate Selby Wilder, former president of the North Dakota League of Women Voters, reports for her state. She gives the reasons for rejection gleaned by her from members of the legislature who were effective in defeating the amendment.

THERE was evident a distrust of the ability of Congress to legislate properly for all the states; the states' rights opinion; the fear of a paternalistic form of government; too much authority vested in Congress. Besides, there was the fear of greatly added expense through the adding of numerous officers, government bureaus for the tax payers to pay for, etc. There was the conviction on the part of almost everyone that Congress would pass a law that would forbid the working of children under eighteen years of age in the home or on the farm of their parents. Many of our leading papers carried the propaganda sent out by the "Farmers' States Rights League" and that had influenced people all over the state.

The fact that the North Dakota Leg-

islature of two years ago had passed a resolution asking Congress to pass the amendment had caused the friends of the amendment to have a false feeling of security. The fact that North Dakota has very good laws for the protection of her children and that child labor is almost unknown here was an added reason for believing that the amendment would be ratified.

We have entered upon a campaign to educate the people of our state along child labor lines and we hope for better results two years from now.

Nellie C. Ellerbe

From a Southern state we get an answer illuminating concerning the force of the states' rights conviction. The writer, Nellie C. Ellerbe, librarian of the Public Library at Marion, South Carolina, is sincerely opposed to the amendment.

THE Child Labor Amendment was rejected unanimously by the legislators of South Carolina, because they represent a people who believe today, as they have always believed, that it is the right of a state to reserve to itself all such powers of self-government as are not enumerated in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution.

2nd—They rejected it because they saw the obvious deception embodied in the little word "except," contained in the second paragraph of the amendment.

3rd—They rejected it because they knew that South Carolina was steadily working out reforms for the protection of her children, and that the results justified the claim that she could handle her own problems.

Mr. Gonzales of *The State* (Columbia, S. C.) says: "The census of 1910 showed 24.8 per cent of boys between ten and fifteen years gainfully employed, and 11.9 per cent of girls similarly employed. The census of 1920 revealed that in ten years under state regulations the percentage of boys thus employed had fallen from 24.8 per cent to 11.3 per cent and of the girls from 11.9 per cent to 5.6 per cent, and the four subsequent years have shown further progress."

The proponents of this measure have carefully refrained from any mention of rural labor, because the absurdity of refusing to allow the negro "cropper" to employ his numerous progeny to help pick his cotton, an annual frolic, which no South Carolina pickaninny would forego, seems too absurd.

But the voters of South Carolina and other agricultural states are not asleep, and they see the evolution of the measure in depopulating farms, and taking from us our chief business. In this state only 2½ per cent of the young folk under fourteen work in the mills, the rest are employed out of school hours—and remember we have compulsory educa-

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A Toy Soldier

The Birthday of A Playhouse

By Mildred Adams



A Spinning Top



HE birthdays of people are pretty much out of their control, but organizations are sometimes luckier. It is ten years since the Neighborhood Playhouse,

with that flair for the picturesque which characterizes it, chose to be born on February twelfth.

Who does not know the Neighborhood Playhouse has adventure ahead of her. It is 'way down on Grand Street, where lower New York spreads out for one final fling before drawing in its skirts and rising to the haughty heights that point the Battery. Crowded tenements shoulder it, bawling pushcarts, gutter markets that leave no room for the lumbering trucks, bedding hung in barbaric brilliance on rickety fire-escapes, a swarm of oriental humanity, but the Playhouse is of simplest Georgian architecture, red brick, with clean green and white to trim it.

That is the beginning of the adventure. The rest lies in whatever you go to see, for this, according to John Galsworthy, is "the house where magic has come to stay." Right now you may see the "Little Clay Cart," Hindu, and credited to the fourth century. Its theme is of all times and all nations, and the ancient Hindu conventions with which it is played simply make it the more delightful.

The play is so popular that only standing room is sold night after night,

yet it is soon to make way for James Joyce's "Exiles," an experimental drama of the most modern type. This would sound like madness to a business manager, but it is part of a policy of giving a certain number of plays each year.

produced with such freshness, such enthusiasm and earnestness, that they have lured audiences from all over the country.

That suggests a certain secret spring of life behind it all, and that spring lies in the founders of the Playhouse. They are two women, Alice and Irene Lewisohn. They built the Neighborhood Playhouse and presented it to the Henry Street Settlement. But that is not nearly all.

The Lewisohns created the nucleus of the Playhouse organization out of their deep, cultural background and their reverence for authentic art. Theirs was the prenatal influence which nourished the tiny seed so that it grew and waxed strong, and finally came forth as the most interesting experimental theatre in America.

Miss Helen Arthur told the story. "This is the way it all began," she said. "Many years ago, as early as 1906, the Lewisohns began going regularly to the Henry Street Settlement to hold clubs and classes. They were quite young, and full of enthusiasm. They found that the easiest way to hold the interest of their class members was by playing things out with them. And so they began acting one thing after another. They didn't call them plays, but festivals, and they made them up out of traditions which were part of the lives of their students.

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A Scene From "The Little Clay Cart"

The reason lies in the very make-up of the organization. It is first of all a theatre of experiment, experiment in drama forms, in color, in staging, in all things that go to make up a play. It is a laboratory for the production and trial of new creations in the theatre. And it is a training school of acting, staging, and producing. It has its own workshops, which make all the scenery, costumes, and properties it uses, and which train students in the various phases of producing.

In the last ten years all this has resulted in more than forty plays and dance dramas. They have come from France, England, Ireland, Spain, and Japan, they have been founded on traditions of the Greeks, the Hindus, and the Arabs. And all of them have been



A Wooden Doll

The four figures in the corners are four costume designs made by Esther Peck

for "Boite à Joux," Debussy's Ballet for Children, produced at the Playhouse



A Jumping Jack



HELEN BARRETT MONTGOMERY
(Corner)

ELIZABETH PADGHAM
(Second)
© Champlain Studio
CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE
(Below)

Women in the Pulpit

By Frances Drewry McMullen

Guess how many women preachers there are in this country before you begin reading. Those mentioned here are "samples." And all the hundreds are only one phase of the many-sided professional religious work of women. Other phases, other women remain for later study.



M. MADELINE SOUTHARD
(Corner)
HELENE ULRICH
(At Left)
© Otto Sarony Co.
LEE ANNA STARR
(Below)
© Trinity Court Studio

BECAUSE St. Paul found it "a shame for women to speak in the churches," they have found the path to the pulpit obstructed ever since. A wall of tradition, resting not only on custom, but also on Biblical teaching, has girt the ministry about to keep it holy for men. Over the entrance to this enclosed field of self-expression and service the warning has been inscribed in the words of the Apostle: "Let your women keep silence in the churches, for it is not permitted unto them to speak."

St. Paul required too much of women—that they should keep their lips sealed even though they felt a call and brought a message. Or perhaps he asked too little, shielding them from the censure of a conservative public opinion. At any rate, women have inclined rather to the view of John Wesley, who delivered himself concerning women preachers, "Conscience will not permit you to be silent when God commands you to speak," with the limiting admonition: "I would advise you not to speak at any place where a preacher is speaking at the same time, lest you draw away his hearers."

In times of great religious manifestation, in spite of ecclesiastical bars, women have always preached. And men, of recent decades at least, observing women assume an increasing share of the burdens of church work and bear it well, have not always cared to dis-

courage their higher ambition. Many churches have discounted the Pauline dictum as conditioned by the Oriental environment of early Christianity. In some forty sects women are freely received into the pulpit and, according to the census of 1920, 1,787 in the United States were availing themselves of the privilege. The number was almost tripled in ten years. Some two hundred of these women in the ministry have banded themselves together in the International Association of Women Preachers, articulate through "*The Woman's Pulpit*," its organ.

Women may be found in pulpits high and low, in big Eastern churches and far Western missions. They sit as full-fledged ministers in the high councils of the church and go about its executive business in posts that come as promotions from straight pastoral work. As ministers, they preside at conferences, teach theology and conduct evangelistic campaigns. One theological seminary after another has opened its doors to them and granted them degrees. Women have become Doctors of Divinity and Doctors of Laws. One woman at least has the rank of bishop, Alma White, founder of the Pillar of Fire.

These women have overcome much else besides the Scriptural obstacle to the pulpit. As advancing civilization has forced the withdrawal of charges of woman's physical and mental disability, other arguments have been advanced. Some fear the feminization of the church; others the masculinization of women. The same lariat was swung around the neck of woman when she sought education, voting privileges and other marks of equality with men. Time

and again she has freed herself from the noose. But, in the church, for all the progress she has made, she still struggles, only partially free. Now and then St. Paul is taken so literally that women may not vote in congregation meetings. About thirty sects refuse women the opportunity to officiate and some deny laity rights as well.

The Lutheran Church is one of the few in which the question has hardly been raised. If it were to come up, a high official of the church believes, women as well as men would find the ordination of their sex inadvisable. Women delegates are elected by their congregations to sit in synodical meetings. Should any be chosen by synods to attend general meetings, it is thought they would be received with the men. But the deaconess service is held to give such opportunity for ministerial offices that Lutheran women have not as yet felt the urge to preach.

Women do a great deal of work in the Episcopal Church, but none sits in its national convention and none preaches in its pulpits. The Woman's Auxiliary has a representative on the National Council and a woman on a vestry or in a diocesan convention may be found now and then. A deaconess, alone in a mission, may read the service like a layman, but that is all.

Episcopal women have shown some restiveness under these restrictions. Efforts have been put forth that gradually they may be placed more nearly on a par

with men; and the clergy have often proved more liberal than the laity in meeting them. For two years the Episcopal Church has thrown wide to women the Berkeley Divinity School in Middletown, Connecticut, for a summer session. Here women, whatever their calling, may come to study doctrinal theology, modern apologetics and the thought of the first centuries of the Christian era. Though the course is not offered in preparation for the ordination of Episcopal women, it may prove a move to that end.

Some of the Presbyterian bodies recently were agitated by petitions for the admission of women to serve on church governing bodies, but the idea was dismissed. Whatever women do in the Presbyterian Church is unofficial, without recognition of church law. As laymen they may be received in the pulpit, but as preachers they find the gate closed.

Other denominations have been less timorous of departing from tradition. The Society of Friends for almost three hundred years, since its founding, has stood for sex equality. Many of its preachers have been women. In the Salvation Army men and women from the beginning have shared alike in the work. The Christian Science Church has always, so far as possible, maintained a man and a woman lay reader for every congregation. Women are freely received into the Unitarian pulpit, and some twenty are found on the rolls. The Universalist Church, Christian Church, Shakers, Church of the Nazarenes and the United Evangelical Church also welcome the "weaker" sex.

Methodist Doors Newly Opened

In the Northern Baptist Church women are eligible to office equally with men; and here and in the Congregational Church they may preach if the individual congregations so decide. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw received ordination at the hands of the Methodist Protestant Church after the Methodist Episcopal in 1880 refused to her access to its pulpits. But today the Methodist Episcopal, too, ordains women to preach. It has licensed them for a few years and, since the General Conference last May, has held them eligible for pastorates with degrees of ordination equal to men's. Women, however, are not admitted to membership in conferences, which means they are not classed as "itinerant preachers" and the church is not obligated to find charges for them. But a woman may be appointed in complete charge of a church which desires her services. The theory is that this arrangement satisfactorily meets such demand as there is for women preachers.

Antoinette Stone Blackwell, the pioneer American woman preacher, had to insist upon admission to Oberlin Theological Seminary, from which she grad-

uated in 1850. But Bible schools, religious training schools and courses are open to women now. Interdenominational theological schools in general make no discrimination between men and women and in most denominational seminaries women may register for all



Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the pioneer American woman minister

courses, though not all of these grant women degrees.

More than twenty years ago Emily Grace Briggs was the first woman to graduate from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, the only woman in her class. Since then forty-one women have been regularly enrolled there and ten have taken degrees. Eleven are enrolled today, the largest number for any one year.

Beneath the laurels of many women who have studied diligently for the ministry and covered themselves with scholarship honors a thorn has pricked. Bertha M. Larsen, of Chapin, Illinois, a fully ordained pastor in the Methodist Protestant Church, was denied her diploma at McCormick Theological Seminary. Having completed the full theological course, she was commended for scholarship on commencement night and recommended by the faculty for graduation. But the trustees refused her a diploma on the ground of her sex.

Faced with the possibility of similar difficulties, Dr. Lee Anna Starr blazed



© Ernest Roehl, Chicago
Rowena Morse Mann

a trail for women at the Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, of the United Presbyterian Church. Dr. Starr entered the seminary with great reluctance, in-

duced by a professor under whom she had studied Hebrew during a summer session at Chautauqua, New York. The institution was not formally open to women, nor had a woman ever studied there. At the beginning of her second year Miss Starr made inquiries as to the likelihood of her receiving the diploma if she completed the course. When told her chances were small, she insisted she would not accept a certificate instead. When she came up before the examining board of thirty-six representatives of five synods, the vote was unanimous to grant her a diploma; and the seminary was opened to women.

Dr. Starr has made a definite niche for herself in the ministry. She is known as a woman of great Biblical learning and a lecturer on varied topics, as well as an able preacher. Since her graduation in 1893 and her ordination in the Northern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church she has filled a number of pastorates. In 1900 as a ministerial delegate Dr. Starr was invited to preach before the General Conference of her church. She was the second woman to sit in that body. For the past five years Dr. Starr has refused to take a pastorate, devoting her time to a book on the Bible status of women.

In many places, scattered through many states, women are doing unspectacular, effective work as ministers. Many of them are plugging away in the backwoods where men have shown no eagerness to go, holding together congregations of a few scores, perhaps, building churches and spreading the Gospel. The Unitarian Church presents the name of Margaret B. Barnard, a graduate of Boston University Theological Seminary, ordained in 1897, who for years has ridden a circuit in North Carolina.

The Clergy in Knickers

The Congregational Church points to Madeleine Gile, pastor at large at Bountiful, Utah, with three charges under her wing. Miss Gile prefers not to preach, but concentrates on shepherding the young people, lest they stray into the Mormon fold. Rhoda Jane Dickinson, of Roundup, Montana, is another woman of whom the Congregationalists are proud. Whether in her knickerbockers ready for a hike or in her gown ready for the pulpit, she is a center of life in her town of 3,000. She is known as an excellent preacher and a pastor with a church full of men. Last year she was elected Moderator of her state conference.

In the big city church a place has opened up for women pastors along special lines. Helene Ulrich filled such a need capably at the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, as assistant pastor in charge of the Junior Church. A school teacher in Oneonta, New York,

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England's Pioneer Woman Barrister

By Emma H. de Zouche



WO characteristics distinguish Helena Normanton, the English woman barrister, now in this country to study the workings of American law and to see the inside of American prisons. One is her avoidance of the first person singular; the other, her insistence on the feminine.

The British lawyer created a flutter in the Order of Independent Married Women by the unheard-of feat of crossing the sea under her own power—a passport issued in her maiden name, and visé by a complaisant American consulate at that, while Secretary Hughes was on record for a refusal of such unmatrimonial meanderings to citizenesses of the Land of the Free. She was hailed as a pioneer. But the calm-eyed, well-mannered woman who explained matters at the dock wore no airs of victory. There was nothing of the Joan of Arc about her. A tourist agency had advised her of the probable difficulty of securing a passport as Mrs. Normanton when she was the wedded wife of Gavin B. Clark. The passport office and the Foreign Office had each proven this fear correct, whereupon the barrister had applied to the legal department and the whole affair was set straight. As soon as the Chief understood she had won her call to the Bar on her third trial for that dignity under her maiden name, he decided that recognition by the benchers of the Middle Temple was sufficient to entitle her to recognition by the British Government, and the passport was hers.

The Value of "Mrs."

Not a hint of contention in all this. What part the English common law, which permits a married woman to use her own name if she so elects, may have played in the discussion is not brought out. It may have been discreetly ignored. And there is always the fact that the senior practising woman barrister in England, while she has borne her own name, Normanton, has from the first carried the implication of her married status in the prefix "Mrs." In other words, she acknowledges the partnership while preserving her individuality in it.

When I asked her why she preferred to be known as "Mrs." rather than "Miss" Normanton, the lawyer replied unhesitatingly that she found it better for business. At the same time she ad-

vocates for women "who are old enough," whether married or single, the custom of calling themselves "Mrs." She points out that in English we have no equivalent for the French "Madame," which is applied to all women equally, irrespective of matrimony, and is a dignified manner of address. In private life as well as in public she remains Mrs. Normanton, holding that no woman can carry two titles without loss of personal identity.

In a word, Mrs. Normanton some-



"Our Learned Sister,"
Mrs. Normanton

how conveys the idea that in her own unhurried fashion she is gradually uprooting various hoary traditions that cumber her sex. But she is not sensational about it. Apparently her method has been to uncover the error to the male mind and leave the poison to work. Up to date the virus has "taken" with pleasing regularity. In the case of her admission to the Bar she had to wait three years, but woman's political freedom was young when she made her first attempt in 1918, and sex discrimination prevailed. The same was true when she later petitioned the Lord Chancellor. But in 1921 the brilliancy of her Bar examinations beat down all antagonism and the Middle Temple received her. She has given particular attention to the relation of woman to the law in her practice, and in her lectures during her American stay will confine herself largely to the consideration of domestic and property rights, divorce and kindred topics.

The English barrister may be said to don her profession like a garment for purposes of impenetrability. From behind

this shield she declined to be led into any discussion of the changing figures directing England's destiny or the foreign policy now engaging the world's interest, though her strong political affiliations, she admits, have brought her to the same platform with Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald. Equally she sheers away from comment on her feminine contemporaries at the English Bar.

Mrs. Normanton describes herself as a conservative, and while her achievement has made it possible for other English women to step beyond sex prejudice in the legal profession, she has consistently permitted the facts to speak for themselves. As Standing Counsel to the Women's Unionist Organization, which is made up of all classes, she maintains a relationship to a political party no other woman today can claim. But this is the background, not the foreground, for the barrister, in her code. Her consuming interest in her calling and her concern for the intelligent citizenship of women are shown at every turn, but in the abstract. When I pressed her for personal details she shook her head:

"I shall go back to England"—she announced firmly—"without having said one word about myself."

This is a three months' contract and she is a woman!

"Our learned sister," as she is known in court, is quite human, however; she is even ridden by humor now and then. She recommended, for instance, that New York women, where the subject is now uppermost, should not go after jury duty as a prize or else they would never get it, but, on the other hand, if they sought to evade it they would find it thrust upon them.

Jury Service—a Duty

When I spoke of the fear of local judges that the susceptibilities of women as jurors would suffer in sex cases, urging that service therefore be voluntary, I reminded her that London's recent sensational suit against an Eastern potentate had been tried with two women on the jury. Mrs. Normanton's reply was characteristic:

"In England jury service is regarded as a duty which is the price of having the vote, and the law is very slow to grant any exemptions to women. The principal exemptions in England in the case of women are pregnancy and suckling a child. Otherwise women are ex-

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What the American Woman Thinks

A Doctor's Word on War

By Alice Hamilton

Associate Professor Industrial Medicine at Harvard

IT was my privilege to attend for one day only the recent Conference on the Cause and Cure of War which was held in Washington by the members of nine organizations of women. During the morning I listened to a speech by Raymond Fosdick on the League of Nations, and was much moved by his detailed description of the wonderful work done by the Health Committee of the League and its contribution toward international goodwill. And yet, as I thought over his speech, I began to wonder how much effect on international goodwill such medical work really produces. Mr. Fosdick said that the prevention of disease has become international, but it was much more international before the war than it is now. In 1914 there were hosts of international medical associations, for surgeons, for child specialists, for public health officials, for tuberculosis experts, and for many branches of internal medicine. These associations held congresses all over Europe and in the United States, even in the Orient and South America. In July, 1914, I was on my way to Vienna to attend the International Congress of Industrial Hygiene. Then the war broke, and all the organizations for international friendship and the exchange of knowledge were swept away as straws when the dam bursts. The pacifists and internationalists turned over night into militarists and nationalists.

The prevention of war must have a firmer foundation than these well-meant efforts to stimulate friendly comradeship among doctors and cooperation in the prevention of disease. Let me speak as a physician, having spent most of my professional life in preventive medicine. Would we ever have succeeded in our fight against disease if we had believed that, although generally to be deplored, disease was sometimes valuable and even glorious?

Yet it is not so very long since men believed that plague and pestilence were sent by God in punishment or for discipline and must be received with submission. My grandmother believed that it was necessary to have millions of people die an untimely death, for otherwise the world would soon be overpopulated;

and of course we all know that some of our best people, some of our most eminent vital statisticians, hold that pestilence and famine should be allowed to keep down the numbers, not of people like themselves, but of the non-Nordic races, lest there be too little space and food left for the Nordics. And what about the discipline of character and the development of self-sacrifice which is brought about by suffering or the relief of suffering? Every one knows instances of strength and heroism which would never have been called forth except through suffering. As for the abolition of disease, no physician believes that is possible in its absolute sense. From the beginning of animal life disease has probably existed; and if it is true that you can not change human nature, as we are always being told, no more can you change human physiology.

What would a physician say in answer to these arguments in defense of disease, or as showing the hopelessness of any efforts to combat it?



In the first place, we should say that we are not willing to accept the untimely death of great numbers of people as the only way of preventing overpopulating the globe. Even if we have no well-worked-out scheme for preventing it, we absolutely reject this scheme and insist that some other must be found, perhaps by the invention of new foods, such as is constantly going on, or the redistribution of population. We refuse to encourage pestilence even until such measures have been well worked out. We admit that suffering may have a strengthening and beautifying effect on character, but only in the case of a chosen few, for by and large its effect is narrowing and stunting and embittering. Moreover, premature death is likely to take the best as well as the most worthless. We know that with all our efforts there will still be disease somewhere in the world, but that does not for a moment prevent our giving our lives to the work of abolishing it.

Suppose physicians faced this problem as the peace-time pacifists did theirs when the war broke out. Suppose at the time when typhus, cholera, and relapsing fever were sweeping over Europe they had sat back and said, "Well, you see all our efforts have been of no avail; disease is more rampant now than it has been in centuries. We were foolish idealists to think we could control it. All we can do now is to wait till the epidemics have burned themselves out by killing off all but the immune; then we can start again and try to protect our own country against epidemics." That would have been an incredible, a preposterous stand for physicians to take. But why? Only because we do not accept disease as inevitable, necessary, and even respectable. We call it an accursed thing, and we will not compromise with it.

Not till we have learned to treat war in the same way shall we ever do anything really effective for the securing of peace. Not till we have a clearer idea of what we mean by patriotism; not till we have learned to separate patriotism from militarism, as we have learned to separate disease from religion, shall we be able to inaugurate the real movement for international peace.

"The White Peril"

By Elizabeth Tilton

Editor, *Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement*

THE Conference on the Cause and Cure of War was listened to by picked women equal to abstract thinking. I found myself wishing that this same audience could have stayed to the Conference of Foreign Missions which followed the next week. Here one listened to men and women who stepped straight out of the tinder-boxes of future wars—the Balkans, the Islamic world, the Far East.

The Islamic world, in itself, for the moment seemed the least liable to explode. The Balkans were filled with the dangers of exaggerated nationalism. But the great panorama was the Far East and its mental ferment. I wish all America could hear Bishop Welch, of Korea. Up to about 1450, he explained, the races were more or less hemmed in from each other, black in Africa, brown and yellow in their own parts of Asia, white in Europe. But there came that ever-present desire of the white race—

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Editorially Speaking

The Wadsworth Amendment

THE most audacious and dangerous proposal that has ever been made for amending the Constitution of the United States is that sponsored by Senator Wadsworth, which is now getting suspiciously strong backing in Congress and is scheduled for action during these last hurried weeks of the short session.

The proposal is dangerous, because it would make it practically impossible to amend the Constitution no matter what the need; it is audacious because it pretends to appeal to an ideal and uses it in a fraudulent way. The argument for the amendment sounds reasonable—"shall we leave in the hands of a small number of men (the state legislators) the dangerous power of amending the Constitution, or shall the voters be permitted to decide for themselves?" But in reality no provision is made for submitting an amendment to the voters and the amendment is intended to make so difficult as to be practically impossible any change in the Constitution of the United States. This has been virtually admitted by Senator Wadsworth.

Let it be understood clearly what the amendment provides. It is a substitute for the present method of adopting a constitutional amendment which allows ratification (1) by state legislators, or (2) by state conventions called for the purpose. The first way is the only one that has been used. The Wadsworth substitute requires ratification to be made by three-fourths of the states, either through conventions elected for that purpose or through the direct vote of the people at elections to be held under the authority of each state, and the state selects either method. The states have never chosen the convention method. It is too expensive. Since delegates elected to such a convention would have nothing to do but vote yes or no, it is obvious that this method would never be adopted. This leaves only the referendum method, but no provision is made for this in the amendment. Each state must pass a law authorizing a referendum election and make an appropriation for the expense of it. Unless at least three-fourths of the states do this, any referendum held in any one state will be futile. Meanwhile, if one-quarter of the states reject the amendment, it is killed automatically—that is, thirteen states may prevent any further consideration of an amendment passed by three-fourths of both Houses of Congress. This is not all. If in eight years from the time the amendment is first submitted, the entire far-fetched and complicated procedure is not carried successfully through in thirty-six states, the amendment is killed.

It is evident that the real question at stake is: do we want to bar the way to any change whatever in our Federal Constitution? Are we so sure that we know what changes the years will bring forth? These are serious questions, and the menace of the Wadsworth amendment is real.



What History Does Your School Teach?

ONE of the most vital themes discussed at the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War was the influence of the teaching of history as both cause and cure. The parallel passages cited by Professor Donald R. Taft, of Wells College, from the text books of countries that had fought each other, were deadly in their revelations of how children's minds are being molded to hate and suspicion, instead of brotherliness. In the light of the sharp impressions

they gave, the Conference on the Teaching of History (held too recently for a report in these pages) is specially a matter of satisfaction. Three organizations joined to hold it—the Chicago League of Women Voters Forum, the Association for Peace Education and the Department of Education and Philosophy of the Chicago Woman's Club. The speakers were highly trained history professors from Columbia, the University of Chicago, the University College of Wales, the University of Iowa, Northwestern; and the open discussion principle had full play.

There could be few more encouraging signs than a spread of the realization that the basis for all other agencies for world peace must be peace education. It conflicts with no other endeavor and it is essential as an ally of every other. Just such study as this conference indicates can go on in every community.

For a starter, find out what *your* children are being taught about the relations of peoples and the causes of war.



Heroes

SHOW human beings an emergency demanding heroism, and the heroism is there, in abundant measure. There are rich resources of bravery, devotion, unselfishness to be drawn on, when the need comes. Men risk their lives in the bitter cold and storm to carry antitoxin to the stricken in Nome. Dozens of volunteers risk theirs, with dogged persistence, much more terribly, in the effort to rescue Floyd Collins, caught in the overwhelming horror of underground imprisonment—himself a marvel of courage.

Some one has pointed out the irrationality of so great an expenditure of time and energy for one life—an amount that would save hundreds of starving or advance a whole community's welfare. But if society should get to the point of acting on that calculation and cold choice, lives wouldn't be worth saving. The point is, how to develop a life-saving impulse in which the appeal of a group or a mass will no longer seem abstract, and the needs of a community for constructive work may have the same imaginative appeal as those of an individual in dire distress.



Another Reason for Women Jurors

NEARLY every day the newspapers tell of crimes against young girls and women which show particularly the need of women in jury service. Such crimes are terribly common. They are seldom handled in our courts in a way to decrease their number or to protect their victims. It is known that criminals of this type are either defectives or have incurable criminal instincts. To allow such men to be at large is to permit their crimes. Recent news items are typical:—A man who had been convicted of attacking a woman and had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment was out on bail pending an appeal. He repeated the crime and was sentenced to from five to ten years. That is, in another five years or less, if he is of good behavior, he will be set free to repeat the crime. In the same paper was an account of a man who was nearly mobbed by a crowd of mothers because he had attacked a four-year-old child in a cellar. He had been five years in a Home for Defectives for a similar crime.

Such sentences are utterly futile. Men of this type should be made incapable of repeating such a crime or else be placed permanently where they cannot do any harm. It is well known that women jurors realize the terribleness of such crimes more than men do, and that they are not willing that such inadequate sentences should be imposed.

Moreover, it should be impossible for the name of the girl or woman victim in such a case to be made public. It is cruel that the stigma should be placed on an innocent person to be carried through life. It is usually the poor and those least able to protect themselves who are the sufferers. The fact that protected women do not come in personal touch with such cases does not absolve them from a share in public responsibility.



The Whirligig of Fashion

A FASHION authority has laid down the law that a well-dressed woman must have at least fifteen pairs of shoes in her wardrobe. Contrast this with the custom of not so many years ago, when even the well-dressed woman had perhaps two pairs of shoes, one for every day, and one for best, with a pair of evening slippers, and one item in the high cost of living is disclosed. At first thought, the change would seem to mean a fortune to the shoe manufacturer, but, on the contrary, it has meant vastly increased capital and risk in his business. In place of the ten or a dozen patterns of shoes which he used to carry, he now has at least forty or fifty styles, and has the uncertainty of disposing of them before the style changes.

The retail dealer finds the business even more speculative. He must lay in all the new styles which the fashion of the moment demands, and perhaps before he has sold more than a fraction of them, styles have changed and he cannot dispose of perfectly good shoes for ten cents on the dollar. To make up for the loss on the shoes which have gone out of style, the retailer must add heavily to the price of the new shoes you buy.

Public taste is undoubtedly fickle. The advertiser shows new patterns to tempt new buying, the public responds, then tires and demands something different, the manufacturer extends his patterns, and the vicious circle goes round. Fortunately, in the case of shoes there are standard makes which fill the middle road of fashion without the extremes, and which help one to be modishly dressed without great extravagance. But the question is interesting thoughtful women whether this constant whirligig of fashion not only in dress, but in nearly everything we buy, which is whirling ever faster and faster, is desirable and whether it is not time for them to take a hand to try to slacken its speed.



The Case of Helen Gainer

AN encouraging indication of growth in sentiment for social legislation is pointed out by the *Survey*, in telling the story of Helen Gainer. It is an instance of a good showing through an evil, for it begins with the overthrow of the District of Columbia minimum wage law by the Supreme Court. Inevitably, similar laws in the states were attacked. In California a case was brought before the California Supreme Court to test the constitutionality of California's minimum wage law. Helen Gainer was the plaintiff. Not much was known of her except that she had been employed as a typist in a detective agency; and as soon as the complaint had been lodged she disappeared. But four days before the Court was to make its decision she came to light again, asking that her suit be dismissed, and explaining that she had not realized she was engaged in an action that "threatened the welfare of the women wage earners of the

state." The case was dismissed, and the *Survey* draws the conclusion that Helen Gainer would not have withdrawn her suit unless she had been sustained by sympathy for the law among working women and by public sentiment in its favor.

It adds that when the California minimum wage law was passed, twelve years ago, sentiment was almost as greatly divided as it is at present over the proposed federal child labor amendment. "Now, the president of the Canners League says no reputable canner or other large employer of women would ask to have the law repealed."



How Not to Dress

LET us be fashionable no matter what the cost, not in dollars but in good looks! This figure was seen on Broadway last week. Fur coat, the kind which has a checkered pattern made out of endless small pieces of fur, thin silk hose, flesh color of course, galoshes with the popular turned-down tops, and the whole figure surmounted by the small tight extinguisher cloche, worn by young and old, fat and thin, alike. One of the WOMAN CITIZEN fashion hints, How not to dress!



Civil Service for Prohibition

ONE of the many measures pending before Congress, in its final flurry, is the Cramton bill, which, besides providing for separation of the Prohibition Bureau from the Internal Revenue Service, seeks to place Prohibition enforcement agents under civil service regulation. The National Civil Service Reform League is eager that controversy over the first point shall not endanger action on the civil service section. Standing for law enforcement, the CITIZEN has always believed in the application of the civil service to law enforcement agencies. It believes the principle of prohibition will never be thoroughly tried until it is tried outside the political field. In harmony with the Civil Service Reform League it urges that there shall be no slacking of the efforts to get the civil service principle extended.



Lobbyists—Two Kinds

MRS. STOKES, departing from her regular news letter in this number, writes an article about lobbying that is full of interest and stimulation. The subject pops with questions, once you dig into it, and you second Mrs. Stokes's suggestion that it be well studied. For instance, should your representative be considered free to decide questions in the light of his best judgment, or should he by every means and at all times try to gather the opinions of his constituents? Does all lobbying pressure tend to operate by alarming him about votes? How can expert information, free from suspicion of taint, be made accessible to him? How separate the legitimate from the illegitimate elements in the situation?

Careful distinction is to be made among various types of lobbying. Motives differ, and certainly methods. At one extreme are the highly paid representatives of some private big business, on the job all the time in its interest. At the other are fluctuating groups of citizens who, at sacrifice of time and money, are on the job trying to focus upon Congress the sentiment of hundreds of other citizens.

This latter group can afford all the scrutiny a sound study would give them, and discussion of the subject by our readers will be very welcome.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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Truth Marching On

THE Child Labor Amendment will be ratified ultimately if not in 1925. Thirteen states have already rejected it in one or both houses of the legislature, so that it is impossible to obtain the favorable action needed in thirty-six states without a reconsideration of the rejecting vote. However, every state which ratifies this year, makes the task easier for the years ahead.

It was the labor of generations to set the adult slave free. Endless weary years of popular education were required to bring prohibition. Woman's suffrage was agitated for a hundred years. We who have seen the fruition of these early labors should not be dismayed at any temporary setback. "His truth is marching on."

Comfort is to be found in the fact that whereas a state which rejects the amendment this year may reconsider at its next session, once a state ratifies, that action is final.*

Perhaps the nation-wide agitation will result in improved conditions. Parents, employers, state legislators may be more sensitive to conditions close at hand. The sincerity of those who protest that child labor is not a safe matter to trust to a far-away Congress should be tested out. Now is the strategic moment to attempt to improve state laws on school attendance and child labor.

It is pathetically humorous to realize that those who shout about Bolshevism are themselves undermining popular faith in representative government by claiming that our duly elected representatives in Congress can not be trusted.

Once again party lines have broken down in an industrial struggle. Farmers are lined up with manufacturers against labor and women's organizations. Labor could be forgiven if it built a backfire against farm organizations, which claim to be against all paternalistic, bureaucratic measures. The United States Department of Agriculture has appropriations seven and eight times as large as the Department of Labor. From the state and Federal subsidy which supplies the farmer with a county agricultural agent and the fund which provides for teaching his children practical agriculture in the public schools to the farm loan bank, the farmer is trained and boosted by a kindly Government which comes nearer to being bureaucratic and paternalistic toward him than toward any other.

*Corpus Juris, Vol. 2, pp. 681-2, under the title "Constitutional Laws."

Careful educational work must be done, if ratification is to be accomplished. The language of the Constitution which grants unrestricted powers to Congress, such as "the power to lay and collect taxes, to borrow and coin money, to regulate commerce, to declare war, to raise and support armies," must be explained to those who think the present amendment is dangerously vague. The conditions and extent of child labor must be studied from indisputable sources such as the United States Census and the Federal Children's Bureau. Something of the history and struggles for protective legislation against exploitation in industry should be understood. Helpful bibliographies on current articles both for and against the amendment may be obtained from the National League. The most helpful single leaflet is probably the report to Congress of the House Committee on the Judiciary which recommended passage of the amendment and gave its reasons.

It is not easy to teach or practice the doctrine of social responsibility. When the farmer and the employer ask "Might not this affect me and my profits?" is there any answer save in the words of One who came into a selfish, pagan world to teach "Bear ye one another's burdens?"—L. J. B.

Know Your County

A review of Helen M. Rocca's "Know Your County" pamphlet by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, extension instructor in Citizenship and Government at the University of Virginia, and chairman of the Efficiency in Government Committee of the Virginia League.

THE great interest shown in the "Know Your Town" questionnaire, which was so widely used in citizenship schools in connection with the get-out-the-vote movement, has inspired an attempt at the same method for the much more difficult question of county government. Usually considered less interesting and more prosaic than other citizenship studies, the county has been generally neglected. It has been a final stronghold of the petty politician who was glad to maintain the essential isolation of its problems. Those who foresaw irregularities in county administration or inefficiencies in county machinery could rarely get their questions adequately answered by any local authorities. They frequently did not have the perseverance or the means to seek further, and when they had they often found it difficult or impossible to obtain authentic information as to practices in other counties even within the same state. The advancing era of state supervision over many affairs administered in the county is gradually making available the comparative information that is so necessary.

The complete questionnaire which has been so carefully arranged by Miss Helen Rocca, Secretary of Political Education of the Department of Efficiency in Government of the National League of Women Voters, will therefore prove of most timely assistance to local Leagues. Miss Rocca's work will here prove as authoritative and as helpful as other studies which she formerly assisted in preparing.

Those who have followed in detail this series of questions on the county will, if available sources for the answers can be found to fit the needs of their own states, be thoroughly informed upon the status of that part of the Government which perhaps touches them the most closely. The questions cover four main subjects:

1. The Form of County Government
2. The County and the Administration of State Law
3. The County and the Administration of Local Law
4. County Finance, Budgets and Accounting.

Miss Rocca has, however, not been satisfied with the questionnaire. Perhaps the part of her booklet which will prove the most valuable as a starting point toward a complete knowledge of the county, is that which gives the basic information needed. Miss Rocca has admirably combined into four brief pages a résumé of county organization and functions, and of the criticisms finally made, and the reorganization methods proposed for county machinery. It is rarely possible to find such a satisfactory outline in such short space.

The pamphlet closes with a brief and helpful bibliography, to which might be added files and current issues of the *National Municipal Review* which is now giving especial attention to the county as it exists in states in all parts of the country.

A Finance Conference

REPRESENTATIVES of the state Leagues in the second region—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—met in Philadelphia in January for a conference on finance. Miss Gertrude Ely, of Bryn Mawr, director of the second region, who presided, announced that the idea of a conference had originated with Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania League, and it found immediate favor with Miss Katharine Ludington, National League treasurer, and the other states of the region.

Miss Ludington explained the general finance plan of the National League and sketched the tentative plans for a finance session at the coming Richmond convention. Each state reported on its own financial status and presented its budget-raising methods. It was agreed that money raising must be further decentralized toward the goal, "Every Member a Money Raiser," and a strenuous effort made to take state League finances out of the situation in which "a few women do it all and the rest sit by."

After the business session Mrs. Miller entertained the conference members at tea in the charming rooms of the Pennsylvania League house. The five states were represented as follows: Pennsylvania, Mrs. John O. Miller, Miss Martha Thomas, Miss Henrietta Lyon, Mrs. Harriet Hubbs; New York, Mrs. H. R. Hayes; New Jersey, Mrs. H. H. Simmons, Mrs. Ignatia Rittenhouse, Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Mrs. M. B. Hirshloff, Mrs. Garfield Moses; Delaware, Mrs. Frederick Brighthurst, Mrs. Thomas C. Munn; Maryland, Mrs. Charles Ellicott, Mrs. Charles S. Woodruff, Miss Lavinia Engle.

The Equal Rights Hearing

IT was just about a year ago that opponents of the so-called proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution journeyed to Capitol Hill to present their arguments before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Twelve months have rolled around and again on February 5 the opponents joined forces for the first hearing before the House Judiciary Committee. Arguments of the opposing groups naturally have changed little in the twelvemonth, unless perhaps time has added to the firmness of conviction and emphasis in presentation of arguments.

Twelve national women's organizations, the American Federation of Labor and several affiliated trade unions having women members united to present an array of opposition. Preparations for the hearing were in the able hands of Miss Ethel M. Smith, executive secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League; and Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, presided, introducing the spokeswoman for each organization.

The first speaker was Miss Katharine Ludington, treasurer of the National League of Women Voters, who especially

called the attention of the legislators to the League's preferred method of removing discriminations against women by state legislation. Miss Ludington said the proposed amendment would "block woman's progress toward actual freedom." She said the amendment was vague, and open to a wide range of interpretation, and put special stress on the fact that "there is no established definition of rights."

Miss Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, presented the effect of the amendment on labor legislation for women, declaring that it would endanger all present laws and prohibit like legislation in the future.

A convincing point from Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League, was:

"Trade union women object to the wholly gratuitous risk the National Woman's Party would compel them to face through such blanket legislation as they propose. The very number, variety and complexity of the discriminations against women which they cite, and most of which we recognize, are to our minds proof that it is only by well-thought-out, specific legislation or other form of remedy that the discriminations against women in political, civic or industrial life can be removed. There is no constitutional bar to their removal at present. Moreover, were the amendment a part of the Constitution to-day it would still be necessary to secure the specific remedies either by legislative enactment or otherwise, which can now be obtained without this constitutional amendment. The states and Congress now have the power the amendment would confer. Why take a gratuitous risk?"

Others who expressed opposition to the amendment for their respective organizations were: Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary, National Consumers' League; Miss Lida Hafford, director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Glen L. Swiggett, of the National Council of Women; Miss Lita Bane, of the American Home Economics Association; Miss Elizabeth Eastman, of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations; Mrs. Alexander Wolf, of the National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Anna Neary, of the American Federation of Labor. Proponents of the amendment presented their side of the argument on February 4 before the House Judiciary Committee and for the first time were heard by the Senate Judiciary Committee on February 6. Miss Ludington, Miss Anderson and Miss Ethel Smith answered the proponents' arguments in the rebuttal before the Senate Committee.

State League Conventions

STATE Leagues have started to hold their 1925 conventions. Glowing accounts of the two—Montana and Georgia—held in January give great promise of what may be expected in other conventions to come, and what will be accomplished in League work in 1925. Enthusiasm ran high throughout the three-day session of the Georgia League in Rome. There were many highlights, among which was a banquet, at which Miss Belle Sherwin was the principal speaker, the reelection of Mrs. L. L. Hendren as president, and an address by Miss Adèle Clark, director of the third region, on "The League in Action." Resolutions adopted pledged the League to work for the passage of legislation for the reform of the state tax system and to revise the child labor laws of the state.

What were described as "snappy" three-minute talks from representatives of local Leagues provided a stimulating session. The lively character of this convention is indicated by some of the topics, "Waking Up the Legislature"; "Keeping Up With the City Administration" and "Remaining Non-Partisan, but Electing Good Officials."

Montana led off the 1925 list of state conventions. At its meeting on January 13 and 14 in Helena, the largest attend-

ance in the history of the League was recorded, and plans were made for a busy year. In addition to the accredited delegates, wives of many legislators who had arrived in Helena for the opening of the legislature, attended the two-day sessions. Special interest was centered in an evening meeting at the State House, when suffrage documents and files were presented to the State Historical Library, Dr. Mary Atwater, a pioneer suffragist, making the presentation address. Resolutions were adopted endorsing American participation in the World Court, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and jury service for women. Mrs. J. E. Patton of Great Falls was elected president to succeed Mrs. Belle Fligelman Winestein, of Helena, who will assume the Montana chairmanship for the national department of efficiency in government. Mrs. J. R. Parkes, secretary of the fifth region, assisted in directing convention arrangements.

Human Nature Is Moving

HUMAN nature moves slowly. It took over one hundred years for this country to know that the slavery of other men is a hateful thing. Even when the Civil War began it was not frankly admitted that slavery was its cause. Men went free at last. It took over fifty years more for women to end their political slavery. In some of its aspects that was the greater deliverance of the two. Both men and women free, there remains to-day the cause of the children. Aid for them will come quicker, for women now wield one-half the political power. Not this year nor next, but perhaps in less than half the time it took for women to win. There must be time to get the case fairly before many millions of voters, and clear away the smoke screens of the manufacturers' associations, but the end is certain. Millions of parents believe that by opposing the amendment they are choosing the better thing for their children. Almost as many think that a Federal amendment would forbid children from working till their eighteenth year. Farmers fear that their children will be denied the knowledge, the strengthening and the joy of honest toil. There is great misunderstanding.

But wait. The mothers will understand first; then the men. The women will lead the way, and when women grasp the full meaning of the amendment, the end will be not far off.

There is no time limit in the operation of the resolution for submission passed by a two-thirds vote of Congress last session. States that this winter vote against the amendment will find it before them again in the next legislature. Each year will bring more reversals of the earlier, uninformed, misguided decisions. Human nature moves slowly, but the great and hopeful thing is that it moves.—*Editorial reprinted from Fergus Falls (Minnesota) Tribune of January 29.*

Leagues and League Work

WITH more than four hundred guests, the New York State League launched its drive for passage of a woman juror bill by the 1925 legislature at a luncheon in the Hotel Roosevelt on January 26. Addresses were given by Mrs. Helena Normanton, Barrister of the Middle Temple, London, Justice Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, Senator Nathan Straus, who introduced the mandatory bill in the New York legislature, and Senator Seabury Mastick.

A RECORD audience greeted Mrs. Jennie L. Barron of Boston when she spoke on jury service at a joint meeting of the New Haven and Hartford County (Connecticut) Leagues in Hartford, January 14. There were over two hundred and twenty-five guests at the luncheon,

several being legislators whom the League had invited as guests.

The silver loving cup which the Hartford County League won for the best record during the past year was on public display for the first time. The rating was based on the financial standing of the county and upon the number of Leagues in proportion to the number of towns in the county, the number of Leagues holding monthly meetings, and the number of Leagues which had accomplished something definite in the get-out-the-vote campaign. Mrs. Otto G. Weidman is chairman of this League.

TEXAS laws relating to woman, particularly her property rights, featured a program presented at a recent meeting of the Dallas (Texas) League, of which Mrs. E. P. Turner is president. Mrs. Sarah Menezes, a well-known lawyer in Texas, led the discussion.

THE Virginia League is in the midst of a state wide membership drive of which Miss Nora Houston is chairman. Marked interest in the convention of the National League in Richmond already has added many new members, and the success of the drive and of the simultaneous finance campaign is already assured.

JOHNSTON County (Iowa) League, in its recent bulletin, presents very encouraging news on the increase in voting interest. Voting in the last election in Iowa City increased from 75 to 80 per cent, in Johnston County as a whole from 70 to 77 per cent, and in the county outside Iowa City from 66 to 73 per cent.

MRS. Willard G. Bleyer, of Madison, who is chairman of the department of legislation of the Wisconsin League, is also shouldering the responsibilities of the chairmanship of the Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council, composed of women's organizations interested in the passage of legislation pertaining to women and children.

PLANs have been initiated by the League of Women Voters of the Oranges (New Jersey) for international relations luncheons during March, April and May. Co-operation of more than thirty women's organizations has already been secured and plans for the first luncheon on March 16 are being put into final shape. Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke is president of this enterprising League of 600 members.

MINNESOTA has a way all its own of watching the progress of its special legislation. Mrs. Andreas Ueland, chairman of the legislative council of the Minnesota League, has appointed a group of six women, each of whom will have a committee to see that bills are introduced and referred to the proper committees, and then follow their progress in committees.

JUDGING by her past successes, there is cause for much gratification in the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of Muncie, Indiana, as legislative chairman of the Indiana League. Mrs. Earl was influential in securing the first library commission in Indiana, and has been a member of the body ever since its formation. "Keep and enforce the legislation we already have secured" is Mrs. Earl's watchword for 1925.

LEAGUE women have reason to be proud of the recent appointment of Mrs. Parker S. Maddux as a member of the City Planning Commission of San Francisco. Mrs. Maddux has long been interested in city planning, and served as chairman of the City Planning group of Palo Alto, where she established the Community House. Mrs. Maddux is a former president of the San Francisco Civic Center of the California League. She will be remembered at Radcliffe College, the Concord (New Hampshire) High School and the Somerville (Massachusetts) Latin school as Edith Walker.

The League in the Conference

The Cause and Cure of War Conference as Viewed by the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War

The League Plays Its Part

MISS Josephine Schain, director of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, was secretary of the Conference.

Among the League members who visited their Senators in regard to the World Court were Mrs. Beverley Munford, Miss Adèle Clark and Miss Roberta Welford, of Richmond, Virginia. Miss Martha S. Kimball, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Mrs. Fred B. Hunter and Mrs. Max Mayer of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. F. Louis Slade took a large New York delegation to call on Senator Wadsworth and Miss Gertrude Ely, of Bryn Mawr, headed a Pennsylvania delegation.

Miss Morgan held an informal conference at tea in the Hotel Washington on Friday, at which time fourteen state chairmen on international co-operation to prevent war reported.

Mrs. Seward A. Simons, California chairman on international co-operation, reported that the exclusion of the Japanese from California had taken from the state a class which presented few problems of sickness, sanitation, poverty or immorality. Since their exclusion 90,000 Mexicans have crossed the border, of whom eighty-five per cent have given California as their destination. Since their arrival communities are faced with problems of disease, crime, immorality, dirt and destitution, almost unknown before.

Miss Perkins, of Illinois, reported an interesting scene in the Senate when Senator Ransdell insisted, despite the opposition of several of his colleagues, on reading into the record of the Senate a list of the organizations in the Conference and Justice Florence Allen's speech, together with a description of the Sunday afternoon mass meeting at which Justice Allen spoke.

The chief representative of the League on the Committee on Causes was Miss Julia Lathrop. She not only worked on this analysis but entered into many of the conference debates. On the occasion of Dr. Inman's very interesting discussion of our Pan-American relations, she asked whether individual American women might not acquaint themselves at first hand with the sentiment in those countries and serve to remove misunderstanding by helping in the social and educational movements of the women of South America and Mexico, to which Dr. Inman replied cordially in the affirmative.

Mrs. E. S. Carter, of Briarcliff, New York League, served on the Committee on Cures. Her attention was concentrated on the preamble. She added to the intellectual material furnished by the speakers her conviction that the American people were largely dominated by a desire to serve the rest of the world, an attitude which must find some expression in their foreign policy.

Mrs. Henry A. Whitmarsh, chairman of international co-operation in Rhode Island, gave the plan of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island which sets aside March for the study of international affairs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, of Indiana, brought the account of interesting experimental work in international affairs with the normal schools and colleges. She said the League was preparing a definite program for the use of the teachers.

Miss Roberta Welford and Miss Charlotte Sawyer, international co-operation chairmen in Virginia and New Jersey, and Mrs. Yorke Allen, of New Jersey, represented an out-and-out determination that the United States should become

a member of the League of Nations. They furnished valuable data and questions showing a real understanding of the work of the League of Nations.

The President's Address

THE representative women gathered in the East Room of the White House expected the President of the United States to extend to them a word of kindly official greeting. The press already has told the citizens of this country that in reality both his statement and his appeal embodied far more than this.

He challenged this generation in the following words: "In our generation, which has seen the supreme demonstration of the futility and the horrors of war, we ought to be able to count upon an overwhelming sentiment for measures which give reasonable promise of preventing or limiting wars. . . . Every organized movement to keep alive the realization of war's destructiveness serves a helpful purpose. If, for the next hundred years, the men and women who fought and suffered to carry on the World War, and who were compelled afterward to struggle and sacrifice to pay for it, could survive to keep alive the proper realization of what war really means, the chance of formulating programs to prevent its repetition would be greatly improved."

President Coolidge placed the responsibility squarely upon this generation when he said that we "will be succeeded by others to whom a distorted picture of glory and heroism will make its appeal. . . . If the lesson of this last and greatest war shall be lost, then, indeed, will this experience have been almost in vain. It is for the generation which saw and survived to devise measures of prevention. If we fail in this, we shall deserve all the disaster which will surely be visited upon us, because of our failure."

In advocating the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the President said: "It is not thinkable that these forces are available and adequate to maintain order within the limit of a great state or nation and yet incapable of adaptation to the international, inter-governmental differences which grow into the causes of war, nor is it believable that a world-wide public opinion which frowned upon war would be defied by any nation, however powerful. The interdependence of peoples and nations becomes more marked with every year. None can stand alone. None dares court isolation. None may risk the ill opinion of civilization."

"It is through the establishment, then, of means for formulating and promulgating the honest judgments and matured public opinion of the world that I believe we shall advance toward assured peace. Thus shall we begin the actual outlawry of war. Thus shall we lay the foundation for that wider, more intimate, more vital co-operation which at last will make the nations truly neighbors. Thus, without sacrificing the independence of nations or the quality of their varied cultures, we shall guide humanity toward a realization of the noble conception of the brotherhood of man."

For us, all organized women, and for ourselves, as members of the League of Women Voters, let us realize the meaning of this repeated appeal from the last three Presidents of the United States. It means that, standing on the eminence of their office and commanding a unique view of world affairs, they call to us to work while it is day for the prevention of war.—RUTH MORGAN.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Vassar's Inventor

Taisia Stadnichenko, instructor in chemistry at Vassar College, has brought fame to herself by the invention of a micro-thermal furnace which will eliminate much waste in oil refining. This furnace makes possible an accurate observation of the disintegration of petroleum, enabling scientists to determine the exact nature of the by-products formed—a feat scientists had declared impossible.

The National Research Council has granted Miss Stadnichenko \$7,000 to continue her research in Washington.

For Home-Making

A Home Makers' Conference was held in connection with the Eighteenth Annual Farmers' Week at the School of Home Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, February 9-14. The program ran the household gamut from the care of the sewing-machine to pre-school years and habit training. Almost every subject dealing with home making was touched. Choosing at random from the printed program, there is Health in Childhood, Overhead Expense—a Talk on Millinery, Sunshine and its Equivalents, Laundry Equipment and Supplies. Among the speakers were Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, director of the School of Home Economics, who talked on Activities of the School of Home Economics and the Family Budget; Ruth Sawyer Durand, who devoted two periods to Story Telling—a new note in such gatherings, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who discussed Men, Women and Politics.

Home Missions Meet

The Council of Women for Home Missions—one of the nine organizations which recently met in Washington at the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War—held its annual meeting at Atlantic City, January 13-16. While there are innumerable lines of proposed legislation which are of direct interest to missionary women, the Council decided to concentrate its efforts for the coming year on four measures recommended by the Committee on Legislation. They are: prohibition of the sale of peyote (an intoxicating liquor made from the peyote bean found in Mexico) to the Indians, especially as exemplified in the Hayden Bill; the Child Labor Amendment; law enforcement in connection with the Eighteenth Amendment, and such legislation as will en-

CALENDAR

Second Annual Conference of the Woman's Committee for Political Action at Chicago, February 21, in connection with the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to consider the formation of a permanent Progressive Party.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pennsylvania, to be celebrated by a luncheon at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia—March 18.

Annual Convention of the American Association of University Women, Indianapolis, Indiana—April 8-11.

Sixth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Richmond, Virginia—April 16-22.

Woman's World's Fair, to be held in Chicago, Illinois—April 18-25.

Sixth Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women, Washington, D. C.—May 4-24.

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

able the United States to join the World Court.



"For the first time women cast the big white ballots."

A First Woman

By
MARY
LOCKE HURIN

FOR the first time in its history the State of Ohio included two women in its electoral college—Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller came from a Cleveland district. I came from Toledo. We introduced ourselves in the Governor's reception room, in the State House, Columbus, where we met in preliminary session, with twenty-two men electors. This, by order of the Constitution, was on Saturday, January 10. The vote was to be cast the following Monday.

As we women sat together on one end of one of the long leather sofas that line the room, we recalled the early days in the history of our state, when electors and their wives came to the Capitol to celebrate this occasion. The Governor gave a party; it was a time of prolonged and dignified rejoicing. We reflected that these traditions were about as faded as the heavy red brocade curtains which draped the long windows. Above the marble mantel the face of William McKinley looked benignly down. Above the sofas appeared the painted portraits of other Presidents. Standing beneath the McKinley portrait Justice Clark, chosen as President of the electoral college, presided over the meeting, which

then duly elected its secretary and sergeant at arms. The Secretary was then sent to tell the Governor that the electoral college was at that moment convened. The Secretary returned to say that the Governor would receive us in his private office.

The college rose as one man. It included, besides its women, a Civil War veteran, judges, lawyers, bankers, a newspaper editor and business men. The professional political element, while not entirely lacking, was negligible. The women kept well to the rear, but at the door leading to the Governor's room Justice Clark stood aside, the men waited, and gave the women the right of way into the presence of Governor Vic Donahey. The reading of a formal document and informal hand shaking all round closed the first day's program of the electoral college. On Monday the Chief Justice, in official robes, administered to the college the sacred oath of its important office. The casting of the ballots, big white cards, embossed in gold, with the seal of Ohio, was invested with all the dignity possible. We met for this in the stately Senate Chamber. Our President, Justice Clark, sat high above us in the speaker's tribune with draped flags overhead. We all took our voting seriously and cheered its result with genuine heartiness. Every one of us felt honored to be an elector. The uselessness of the office was utterly lost sight of in the exhilaration of the ceremony!

The real excitement, however, centered in the drawing by lot for the messenger to carry the ballot to Washington. How hopefully we watched the president shuffle those slips of paper, each containing an elector's name! How earnestly we gazed as he placed the slips face downward into the pushed out crown of the sergeant's soft hat! The sergeant, shuffling and turning them in the hat, held it at arm's length at last toward the teller.

At arm's length, the teller drew out a slip. This he handed up to Justice Clark in the speaker's seat under the flags.

The president put on his horn-rimmed spectacles. He held the slip out before him. Then he read: "Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller."

The lot had gone to a woman!

The suspense had ended in general cheering and congratulation for Mrs. Miller, who has the distinction of being the first Ohio woman to carry the electors' message to the Congress of the United States.

If the Cable bill, curtailing this practice, passes, Mrs. Miller will be the only Ohio woman to carry the message. The argument against the personal delivery of the message is that it costs the Government thousands of unnecessary dollars, but will Congressmen have the courage to vote it out?

There is no question of its uselessness nor, to the one who draws the lucky slip, of its desirability!

It has been said of America that she clings to outworn customs, while discarding ancient symbols, whereas England keeps the baubles, but frequently reforms her Constitution.

A National Defense Conference

A Women's Conference for National Defense as Peace Insurance has been called by Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, for February 22-25. Sixteen national women's patriotic organizations have been invited to join; delegates have already been named by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, National American War Mothers, Daughters of 1812, Women's Relief Corps of the G. A. R., Women's Overseas League, Women's Club of the Service Flag and the American Legion Auxiliary. The Conference aims at a nation-wide educational campaign to show that in war preparedness lies the best insurance of peace. The Universal Draft Act, now pending in Congress, under which capital, labor, and industry as well as man power would be drafted in the event of another war, is on the agenda.

Chile's Children's Bureau

Through the United States Department of Labor we learn that Chile has included a Children's Bureau in the new Department of Health, Charities and Social Welfare, established October 14, 1924. The Bureau is headed by Dr. Eugenio Cienfuegos, president of the Chilean Society of Pediatrics.

A Memorial

Susan B. Anthony's birthplace at Adams, Massachusetts, has been purchased by the descendants of the Adams Society of Friends as a place of pilgrimage for admirers of the pioneer suffragist.

A Girls' Center in India

Rangoon, India, has its Girls' Friendly Society, and the Society has a new center. The building was publicly opened by Sir Harcourt Butler, governor of Burma. It aims to provide a club for girls, a center for work among women and girls in the town, and a living place for girls who can not afford the rent

"Do We Need the Woman Citizen?"

The First Prize Winner

By MRS. C. A. SORESENSEN

The choice of the prize-winning letter in the contest, "Do We Need the Woman Citizen?" was not easy. The letters, without the names of the authors, were submitted to a committee of seven, including the junior members of the Woman Citizen National Council. Three papers came close to being tied, the one printed below winning first choice by only a small majority. Mrs. C. A. Sorensen, of Lincoln, Nebraska, is the prize winner. The two other papers receiving the next largest number of votes will be printed in a later issue of the Woman Citizen.

TO me the WOMAN CITIZEN is indispensable. No one or all of the other magazines which I read can take its place. If I were limited to one magazine, unhesitatingly I would choose the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Why? There are self-evident reasons—its accurate and easily comprehended digest of world news; its non-partisan bird's-eye view of the Government at Washington; its sketches of famous women that surpass any fiction for

a half-hour's diversion; its courageous editorial columns.

But what makes me tear off the cover of the WOMAN CITIZEN the moment it arrives, no matter how many other magazines come with it? This is my answer to "Do we need the WOMAN CITIZEN?"

By keeping me informed on what women of this and other countries are thinking and doing in the larger and more unselfish sphere of good citizenship and by opening new and enlarging old vistas for me in my own smaller and more selfish sphere of wifehood and motherhood, the WOMAN CITIZEN tends to "break down that middle wall of partition." It links me with all other women. I know them better and, through them, myself. It gives me new courage to work for the ideals I believe in—the abolishment of child labor, a fuller and richer participation in public affairs by every man and woman, and, above all, world peace. It helps me find my place as a citizen of the world, the world of men and women.

which ordinarily has to be paid in Rangoon.

Madam Chairman

The Nebraska House of Representatives had to address itself to "Madam Chairman" on February 7, when Sarah Muir, Representative from Lancaster County, presided.

Four Years Later

Four years ago last August, when Mrs. Catt and other suffrage leaders were in Tennessee fighting for the thirty-sixth ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, North Carolina took a hand. The North Carolina legislature had declined to ratify, and it decided to bolster up its sister state's resistance. So a Memorial was prepared, urging Tennessee not to ratify, but to stand fast and keep the states' rights faith. A deputation was sent with the Memorial, and in its number was one Mr. Neale. And one of the Senate signers was Senator Grady.

Well, Tennessee ratified, suffrage came in, and North Carolina and other states began to see it wasn't so bad after all. And a little while ago when Mrs. Catt was scheduled to visit Raleigh, N. C., an invitation was issued by both Houses of the legislature to ask her to address them. And who do you suppose introduced the resolution? None other than Mr. Neale and Senator Grady. And when Mrs. Catt accepted, and went, who were her escorts to the

Capitol? Why, Mr. Neale and Senator Grady, gracious and reconciled. Mrs. Catt and her one-time opponents paid each other compliments, everybody noted that there wasn't even a hatchet to bury, and then Mrs. Catt addressed a crowded joint session on World Peace.

Cause and Cure of War

The findings of the committees on the causes and on the cures of war, which resulted from the conference of nine women's organizations held in January, may be obtained from Miss Josephine Schain, 1010 Grand Central Terminal Building, New York. A single copy will be sent free if a two-cent stamp is enclosed. A hundred copies may be secured for \$1.00. The address made by President Coolidge to the Conference is also ready for distribution, and inquiries concerning it may be made of Miss Schain.

A Bank Executive

Mrs. William Laimbeer, of New York, has just been appointed the first woman executive of the National City Bank—one of the nation's greatest banks—to have charge of all dealings with women depositors. Mrs. Laimbeer has been manager of the Bureau of Home Economics of the New York Edison Company and of the women's department of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

IF Mr. Ford Madox Ford, who was Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer such a short time ago, were not the kind of a man he is, his reminiscences of Joseph Conrad would not be the kind of a book it is. And that isn't nearly as stodgy a truism as it sounds, for "*Joseph Conrad*" is the book of one man in so many different ways. Not only are its incidents nearly all connected with its author, but they are seen through his very individual eyes, they are tinged with his peculiar mocking egotism and his sensitive pallor, and written in his slightly precious style. The consequence is that he gives you two portraits, one of that man who "was small rather than large in height, very broad in the shoulder and long in the arm, dark in complexion with black hair and clipped beard," and who wrote of the sea as no man has ever done; the other of the young writer whom the atmosphere of pre-Raphaelite manuscripts had disillusioned before his time. They are as different as two men could possibly be, yet a warm friendship existed between them, and they carried on literary collaboration over a long term of years. Students of Conrad's life will find debatable points of fact, but that is not at all the most important thing. This is not a biography of facts, but a picture of the lives of two men from the standpoint of their common friendship. It is not a book to grow impatient with, for it arrives by roundabout and obscure ways to most amazing vividness. It makes the finest kind of reading aloud, for its sections are short and its prose is rhythmic and intentionally rambling. Mr. Ford has peculiarities of style that are distinctly irritating, but they are more than overbalanced by the excellencies of his book.

Herbert Quick's saga of the birth and growth of Iowa began with "*Vandemark's Folly*," which carried the true glory of the unplowed prairies, and the hardships and victories of pioneer life. "*The Hawkeye*" carried his state through the era of graft and expansion, and just as the great prairies were subdued, so Mr. Quick's invention seemed bound by fences, and his plot muddled by too much handling. Now he has published "*The Invisible Woman*," which brings his pioneers and their children to the end of the nineteenth century. According to the jacket, this book completes the series, and should therefore be considered both as an individual novel, and as part of the trilogy. As a novel it is able and interesting. It revels in the bicycle age, in great inventions and town lots, in iron deer and perpetual-motion machines. Kindly

and amusing, Mr. Quick lays before us the foibles and the amazing faiths of the nineties, and we laugh at them as at the pictures in the family album. As part of the trilogy, the book brings to a close the career of Buck Gowdy, the picturesque and gallant ruffian who played such a prominent part in the first book. It shows how justice came to his son, and records one more pioneerish deed of Jake Vandemark himself. The entire trilogy is an able chronicle of the middle country. It is the social drama of Iowa's growth, seen through an amiable rosy glow, and as such it has a place not only in American fiction, but in the fringes of American social history.

"*The Jade God*" is here and now declared to be the best mystery story which has come this way for many moons. It is unqualifiedly mysterious, from the first chapter to the very last. It pre-



© Nicholas Muray
Gertrude Atherton

Gertrude Atherton, one of the best-known American novelists, has carried on for years her "quest of knowing the world," and her books have reflected it. Beginning in New York shortly after the death of her husband—in her early womanhood—the quest carried her abroad, where she led a widely traveled cosmopolitan life. In this country, she has lived at the two extremes—New York and California, writing of both, but more of her native state, California. Its history in the early days before the Americans came appealed to her and she captured it in "*Rezanov*," "*The Splendid Idle Forties*," etc. "*The Conqueror*" mirrors her researches in the West Indies into the story of Alexander Hamilton. Her latest book, "*Black Oxen*," of Europe and New York, has been a sensation for two years.

Mrs. Atherton is a great-great grand-niece of Benjamin Franklin.

serves its suspense, and keeps its secret until the moment of unfolding. Its characters are real people, in refreshing contrast to the puppets so often pulled around on creaking strings by an absurd "master mind." Alan Sullivan, its author, is an able writer, and he has spun an excellent tale.

A lesser book, but having the merits of interesting and amusing light fiction, is Hanna Rion's "*Fate and a Marionette*." It tells the story of the man who calls himself Jerry Middleton, and how he carried the family love of gambling to the ultimate wager, betting life itself with Fate. The story has something gay and ingenuous about it which almost compensates for its lapses into rubber-stamp writing. If this were summer, the book would class as good hammock reading. But being February, substitute the fireplace, or even the steam radiator.

The Birthday of a Playhouse

(Continued from page 11)

"The first one I saw was 'The Festival of the Lights,' based on an old Jewish tradition. The audience was very foreign, women in shawls and smooth Jewish wigs, old men, rabbis in skull caps and long beards, children of all ages. They packed the gymnasium, and they were absolutely still. The festival was simple, dignified, and utterly real. I had the feeling that I was watching something being born, something like the very early religious dramas, which simple people played out of doors before an audience deeply devout.

"Two years later I was asked to help in the production of a play called 'The Shepherd' which the Misses Lewisohn wanted to produce. They had never tried a play before, and they asked several professional theatre people to help them.

"We held try-out rehearsals for six weeks. Everyone who wanted to be in it had to promise to give up certain evenings, and they were allowed to try any part they wanted. Gradually we picked our actors, training them in the things they lacked. Those who didn't have parts turned to making costumes and scenery. When we finally put the play on it was an immediate success.

"We did the same thing the next year with another play. All this time the Lewisohns were continuing their festivals, too. For three years the same groups stayed together, the Festival Dancers in the Settlement, the Neighborhood Players in Clinton Hall. It was fascinating work, and the Lewisohns had

Joseph Conrad, Little Brown, 1924. \$2.50.
The Invisible Woman, Bobbs Merrill, 1924. \$2.00.

The Jade God, Century, 1924. \$2.00.
Fate and a Marionette, Clode, 1924. \$2.00.

a sort of deep creative sincerity which was a constant inspiration.

"And one day they decided that the organization had proved itself to have a life of its own. It had grown up normally and naturally in the neighborhood, it wasn't in any sense superimposed. It needed a place in which to continue developing, a place which should have all the things Clinton Hall lacked.

"So they built this theatre, and two years later added the house on the rear street for more workshop space. In 1920 we were able to develop our permanent repertory company of professionals in addition to our amateur groups. We hope to do three things in the next ten years, enlarge our professional company to take care of a bigger and more varied repertory, increase our endowment for fellowships, and augment our body of subscribing friends. With those, there's no limit to what we may accomplish."

England's Pioneer

(Continued from page 14)

pected to turn up when called upon and severely fined if they do not.

"An important decision about women by the Court of Appeals defines their functions in as wide a sense as those of men, even in cases of gross and unnatural immorality.

"It is quite a mistake, in my opinion, to claim jury service for women as if it were any sort of a privilege for women. It is a painful duty, often very inconvenient, and has nothing sentimental about it. It is for the state to be grateful for the chance of getting women on the juries—not the other way about."

Mrs. Normanton lectured for the Ministry of Food during the War, appearing in that capacity at the two Universities of London and Glasgow. Her husband is a London business man. There are no children. Dr. Gavin Clark, father-in-law of the barrister, was for many years a well-known parliamentarian. He is an eminent doctor and his service in the great war won him honors from the King of Servia and the King of Belgium, the latter creating him a Chevalier of Belgium.

The hair concealed by Mrs. Normanton's court wig is a reddish bronze and the eyes that look straight at her interrogator are as blue as a child's. Add to this her pink-tinted complexion and you have a typical Englishwoman, somewhat tall and well built, with what stage folk call "presence." Her voice is light and clear, her accents measured, but she lacks the emphatic mannerisms usually associated with her calling. She smiles gently at the exaggerations of dress, the paint and powder of the hour. But her own skin would defy the aid of a vanity case and the foremost barrister of Eng-

land does herself well in immaculate tailor-mades and becoming bonnets. Her practice is carried on in a Yorkshire circuit.

The English lawyer's final word of advice to American women in the matter of jury duty is vital. She says:

"If a woman is challenged, see to it that she is replaced by a woman."

Child Labor

(Continued from page 10)

tion—in work which brings them out into the fresh air, and close to the heart of Mother Nature.

The question of the age limit of eighteen years, which might in its impracticability have been a reason for the rejection of the amendment, was simply an extraneous matter.

We remember that our boys were, in the late war, drafted for the biggest work of all, at the age when, if we had been governed by this amendment, they would have been just emerging from the nursery presided over by the Bureau of Child Labor, and they would have been utterly unable to meet the demands made upon them.

Last, and perhaps subconsciously one of the biggest reasons for the unanimous vote against the amendment, was the belief in the heart of each legislator that its passage would result in another era of evasion of law, and in the bootlegging of child labor, which would have brought an army of Federal officers to violate the sanctity of our homes. This is but an outline of the deeper feeling which makes us say, "We refuse to delegate to Congress our most sacred trust—the lives of our children."

Howell Cheney

Mr. Howell Cheney, who answers from Connecticut, is president of the Cheney Silk Mills.

I AM in receipt of your telegram of even date asking for an expression of opinion as to what arguments operated to defeat the Child Labor Amendment in various states, and in the present instance, I assume, in Connecticut.

I do not think there has been anything peculiar in the situation in Connecticut and the same convictions have ruled here as elsewhere, where it has been defeated.

These convictions are that the citizens are unwilling to entrust to Federal control the regulation and prohibition of hours of labor of minors, particularly from sixteen to eighteen years of age; that they see in this amendment a great extension of Federal power over the intimate life of the family and ultimately over the educational system.

Florence McRaven

Arkansas, one of the states which ratified, is reported by the Secretary of its Industrial Commission, Florence McRaven. Her report has the special value of showing how the child labor problem leaps state boundaries.

ARKANSAS ratified the Twentieth Amendment in extra session of the Legislature on June 28, 1924. Those speaking against ratification used the familiar arguments of states' rights, interference in agriculture among the Negroes, age limit too high, etc. The Hon. Neal Bohlinger and the Hon. Miss Chambers of the House, speaking in favor of ratification, made it clear that child labor is a national problem. Since children play so large a part in the industries of the country, for the states to enact and enforce laws different in detail would be unjust to the industries themselves.

For instance, Arkansas has a law prohibiting the employment of children in cotton mills at night; Mississippi makes no such prohibition, causing unfair competition to those mills operating in both states along the Mississippi River. Also, Arkansas requires children under sixteen years to pass the fourth grade before going to work, while not a state that touches her borders has any educational requirement for her children in industries. This is unfair to children of shiftless parents who might move across the border and exploit them in industry instead of sending them to school. As for prohibiting up to the age of eighteen, Arkansas is doing just that when she prohibits children under eighteen from working at night or more than fifty-four hours a week. She prohibits children under sixteen from engaging in any morally or physically dangerous occupation.

In her address to the House Miss Chambers said: "Between the ages of ten and eighteen nature herself is placing the greatest strain upon the growing child. * * * Of all animals the human being is given the longest period of childhood, evidently for the purpose of developing a superior brain. It was necessary that the powers granted by the amendment should be complete to take care of the changing conditions, also that the age limit should be high to enable Congress to protect the young from dangerous occupations. Congress is not likely to do anything more than fix certain minimum standards with which all states should comply. Congress has already expressed itself on this question in the two acts which have been set aside. * * * The laboring men of this nation who know whereof they speak have led this fight for the emancipation of childhood; ten thousand Arkansas mothers have spoken through the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs when she addressed her message to the Arkansas Legislature. The Legislature should be

proud that this time Arkansas can lead in something more precious than diamonds."

"More education seems to be needed," writes a woman from Montana in a personal letter. And that is the answer of organizations and individuals who will go steadily on with the campaign to overcome inspired terrors and overstressed scruples. The stake is the salvation of thousands of children.

A Line on the Movies

By IRENE THIRER

THE LAST LAUGH.—At last a spell-binding motion-picture production—made in Germany, too! This is adapted from the character sketch by Carl Mayer, with Emil Jannings in the rôle of the much be-uniformed hotel-door guard who loses his job through old age. The film boasts of not a single subtitle, but it's all as clear as if there were nothing but. Mr. Jannings' character interpretation is marvelous. You'll find it thrilling, but the children won't appreciate it. A UFA production, directed by F. W. Murnau.

THE FOLLY OF VANITY.—Another of those Fox productions which combine reality with fantasy. If you like this sort of stuff, you may appreciate the gorgeous under-sea photography. If you don't, the story's dull and Betty Blythe quite uninteresting. Billie Dove and Jack Mulhall give capable performances in principal rôles. A William Fox production, directed by Henry Otto.

A MAN MUST LIVE.—The movie conception of how a newspaper is run, which is about as precise as a prediction of daisies growing on the pavement tomorrow would be. Richard Dix does some fine acting in this decidedly unworth-while vehicle, and so does Jacqueline Logan, who is made very unbeautiful for the production's requirements—just for art's sake. Edna Murphy is attractive in a "sweet young thing" rôle. A Famous Players-Lasky production, directed by Victor Fleming.

FORTY WINKS.—Here's an especially fine comedy, with some excellent work on the part of Raymond Griffith. Viola Dana, Theodore Roberts and Anna May Wong help to make the picture thoroughly worth-while. The theme concerns the theft of some important naval papers, and the finding of them by Ray Griffith, who is *Lord Chumley* of the film. A Famous Players-Lasky production, directed by Frank Ursen and Paul Iribe.

THE SALVATION HUNTERS. — It

Change of address takes two weeks to become effective. Both old and new addresses must be given.

seemed to this reviewer that Josef Von Sternberg, the directorial find, labored too strenuously over this less than \$5,000 production which was loudly acclaimed by Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin. It's a tale on the order of Griffith's beautiful "Isn't Life Wonderful?"—of a boy and a girl who are striving to meet the sun. Somehow you wonder if Von Sternberg's characters will eventually get there. Bruce Guerin, the child player, Georgia Hale and George K. Arthur do excellent work in the film, and the photography is noteworthy. A United Artists Production, directed by Josef Von Sternberg.

CHEAPER TO MARRY.—You won't ex-

actly find out from this production whether or not it's cheaper to marry, but you may find out whether it's better and easier. It's the old tale of two partners; one who loves and lavishes jewels upon a woman, but says no to nuptials; the other who believes two can live as cheaply as one. Of course things work out right in the film for the married man, and badly for the unmarried one. Paulette Goddard, as the vamp, gives the best performance of the production. Conrad Nagel, Marguerite de la Motte and Lewis Stone are well cast, in rôles which don't in any way prove their screen capabilities. A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, directed by Robert Z. Leonard.

The Care of the Skin

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

AT a tea given to a famous Arctic explorer I had the pleasure of hearing him talk of his various experiences with foods, designed for the maximum production of energy and endurance. The explorer himself had lived for nine years exclusively on fresh meat. Then he went on to tell of a successful author, a woman so versatile and productive that it takes three *nom-de-plumes* to absorb the writing of one year. This author at seventy was prouder of her complexion, pink and white and delicate, than of her writings. Her recipe for both fame and complexion was a vegetarian diet.

Such a remark immediately leads a woman to run over in her mind's eye the list of her acquaintances, checking up cheek coloration and vegetables. It is quite true vegetarians almost always have smooth ruddy skins, but, if you come to think of it, so do butchers—who are supposed to tweak off snippets of raw meat and eat them as a child does candy, all day long! And if, from the contemplation of butchers and vegetarians, we switch our attention to babies, who live on an exclusive milk diet, we will conclude that several diets must be equally productive of "that schoolgirl complexion." Metchnikoff, experimenting with longevity in Bulgaria, remarked upon the beautiful complexion of the drinkers of fermented and sour milks.

Evidently the most diverging diets will have the same effect if founded upon the actual physical needs of the individual body. However, the individual body must not only be well fed, but kept in good running order. For instance, the baby's complexion does not bloom unaided. The mother will tell you of the care that is taken, first with

her own diet in order that the food of the baby may be rich in vitamins, next with the regularity and happiness of the baby's feedings, next with meticulous attention to the baby's sleepings and airings. As a result of this care, the lovely skin is merely a by-product of the physical and emotional well-being that permeates the baby's whole organism.

As the foundation stone for a good skin I would set the diet. This should be suited to the actual needs of each individual. The suitability of a diet can be tested by weight (well up to the average weight for height, age and sex especially before forty); by vitality that lasts well into the evening; by regular and free bowel movements; by the absence of headaches and colds and other sicknesses. A diet that produces such a bodily condition of well-being will inevitably, as does the diet of the baby, produce a good complexion.

Some people are very hard to feed successfully. Either their inheritance or their environment, their emotions or their jobs are against their successful nutrition. In spite of the best thought-out, well-balanced, scientific diet, pimples and a pasty skin will persist. In such cases, some dietary short cuts or tricks will often help, as:

A very marked or a complete abstinence from all starches and sweets; the free consumption of fruit, three times a day, raw and fresh as possible; vegetables and salads twice a day; eight glasses of water daily.

In some of these cases where adequate bodily nutrition is difficult of attainment, three cakes of yeast a day, taken dissolved in cold water after meals, for two or three months, will gradually clear the complexion. The yeast contains Vitamine B, in which our overcooked foods are deficient. If the per-

son is already eating sufficient Vitamine B, the addition of the yeast will not cure the skin defects. Also the daily drinking of two at least, preferably four, glasses of a sour or fermented milk, ordered from the milk man or bought at the drug-store soda fountain, changes the intestinal flora and checks intestinal fermentation and putrefaction and so prevents intestinal toxæmia, which often is the insidious cause of a pale, pasty, greyish skin.

No indoor skin can ever be truly beautiful. The sun and air must bathe it freely. No underslept skin can ever be anything but dull and leathery and stained with the brown of fatigue. No sedentary skin can ever be anything but pallid and wrinkled. All the nourishment of the body is carried to the skin by the blood, which flushes the skin, during exercise, during sleep, in response to sun and wind and rain. An expensive facial massage with hot cloths and ice applications merely brings as much extra blood to the face as a watering-can of water brings to a plant, compared with an all-night shower. A peasant, a savage who may plunge her face in a stream once a week, may have a lovelier skin than a lady of quality who does not live according to Nature's inexorable demands for sleep, fresh air, and exercise.

All this general constitutional care of the skin is of vastly more importance

than any superficial beauty treatment. Yet the skin does need certain very definite external care. Even the savages, who after a long swim oil their skins with coconut oil, know this.

All external treatment has two aims—a scrupulous cleanliness of the pores of the skin and an equally scrupulous smoothness. A chapped face, ragged hangnails, scaly ankles, over-moist armpits are all offenses against the health of the skin, and hotbeds for germs. Care of the skin internal and external will keep a good skin good and make a poor skin better. If a few pimples are present a more rigorous attention to the principles of hygiene will get rid of them. If, however, the deeper layers of the skin have become thoroughly infected, the treatment is medical. This skin condition usually bothers adolescents and is partly dependent upon the changing secretions of the internal glands of the body. In such a case it is always wise to talk the whole matter over with the family physician, who will outline a course of treatment internal as well as external. With the advent of the modern X-ray apparatus no girl need wait to "outgrow" her bad complexion.

The next articles in the series on Intimate Details will deal with the hands and feet.

The Pulpit

(Continued from page 13)

Miss Ulrich had taken her church pulpit several times and ministers had urged her to go on with this work. She received her theological degree at St. Lawrence University, was ordained and served two years as the only woman pastor in New York City. Miss Ulrich conducted the young people's Sunday service and worship at the church's city mission. Wanting the closer contacts of a smaller congregation, however, she recently took charge of the Universalist Church in Gorham, New Hampshire.

For twenty years Elizabeth Padgham has been pastor of the Unitarian Church, Rutherford, New Jersey, thus refuting the charge sometimes brought against women in the ministry that they fail to stick. Though her hair is still brown and her eyes are bright as she attains her majority, so to speak, in her Rutherford ministry, Miss Padgham, prompted by an early resolution against becoming a charge rather than carrying one, two or three years ago offered her resignation. It was rejected, she was granted a leave of absence and is now more active than ever, preaching every Sunday and exchanging pulpits with fellow ministers, superintending the church school and teaching a class herself, conducting teacher training courses based on a study of child psychology and en-



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tertaining the young people in the home that she makes for herself.

After graduation from Smith College and Meadville Theological Seminary, Miss Padgham took her first pastorate in Iowa. Opportunity for women seemed larger in the West. At the time she started five of the eleven Unitarian ministers in the state were women; she is the only one in the gatherings she now attends. But in the East as in the West, she has been kindly received by laity and ministry alike.

Another Unitarian woman preacher, Rowena Morse Mann, has two special "first" distinctions. She was the first woman to receive a degree from the University of Jena, Germany, where she took her Ph. D. in 1904, and the first woman to occupy the pulpit at Harvard University—1921. A student at the Divinity School of Chicago University, as well as at Cornell and Berlin, she was ordained a minister in 1906, and has been pastor at Geneva, Illinois, Keokuk, Iowa, and in the Third Church, Chicago.

Women qualified to preach, graduates of theological schools, often turn to related forms of work instead, where openings are more easily to be had. They become teachers, missionaries, deaconesses, denominational secretaries, or Young Women's Christian Association

workers. Others who have held pastorates apparently drop out, but investigation frequently reveals that they have only passed on to larger fields of service. Thus Florence Buck, one of the leading women Unitarian ministers, who was a co-pastor with Marion Murdock at the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland, now preaches in many churches instead of one, as secretary of the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association; and Mrs. Minna Clarke Budlong went from the pulpit of the People's Church at Kalamazoo, Michigan, to be Field Secretary of the Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women.

It was Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, well known to CITIZEN readers, who founded that People's Church—one of the earliest and most influential creedless churches in the country. Mrs. Crane was pastor of this church for ten years; her later work took the turn of social and sanitary surveys of cities, which have made her an eminent authority in this field.

Miriam L. Woodberry, of the Congregational Church, has extended her parish, too, as secretary of the Woman's Department of the Home Missionary Society. It was Miss Woodberry who once threw a native of a Western town into consternation when he applied to the parsonage to be married.

"I want somebody to marry me," he said to the young woman at the door.

"Very well, I'll marry you," she gravely replied.

"But I've got a girl," he gasped.

Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, Doctor of Divinity and translator of the New Testament, instead of preaching, holds the presidency of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. In 1921-22 she was president

of the Northern Baptist Convention, the highest office this church can give.

Helen K. Wallace, of the same church, gave up her father's pastorate, which she assumed upon his death, to become Dean of Women of Franklin College. She is now a field specialist in the department of stewardship of the National Baptist Board of Missionary Cooperation.

Scores of women who have made their mark in the ministry and related work might well be set down. The list grows as one seeks information, and those presented are only illustrations. The president of the International Association of Women Preachers must be mentioned—M. Madeline Southard, of Winfield, Kansas, pointed to as the moving force that led the Methodist Episcopal Church to accord official recognition to its women who wished to preach. The Association held its fifth annual assembly in Chicago last November.

Perhaps more in the ministry than anywhere else women find prejudice against their sex. Yet those congregations that have accepted them have impressed upon women preachers a sense of the place of their sex as preachers and pastors. For pastoral work they have shown themselves often more apt than men in helping in the home where sorrow and trouble have come, in advising women and making friends with boys and girls. As for preaching, "you may point to poor women preachers," said one denomination leader, "but what about men? I venture to say that, considering opportunity and training, you will find the proportion of good preachers among women comparing well with that among men."

"Women, besides, are bringing a liberal spirit into the ministry, the outcome of clear vision and hard study. With more of them, we are apt to see a speedy end to the fundamentalist-modernist controversy."

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

Mfrs.; James F. Pickett, United Medicine Mfrs. of America; Carey E. Quinn, American Hardware Mfrs. Assn., Int. Assn. of Garment Mfrs.; Edw. B. Reid, American Farm Bureau Federation; George A. Ricker, Portland Cement Assn.; John M. Rogers, American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.; R. H. Rowe, American Wholesale Grocers Assn.; D. H. Sawyer, Associated General Contractors of America; Harry H. Semmes, Patent Counsel, American Farm Bureau Federation; H. H. Shelton, counsel, Tobacco Merchants Assn. of the U. S.; Ernest W. Smith, American Automobile Assn.; C. T. Starr, Chief of the Coal Bureau, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.; Henry E. Stringer, Hydraulic

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The above list should speak for itself as to the caliber and importance of this group. As will be noted by the titles of the representatives, they are not inconsequential members of their industries. But even this list does not represent all the lobbyists. There are dozens of others of different grades of congeniality and efficiency who do not hobnob with the Lunch Club. Among the outsiders are some who are ungraciously received around the Capitol because of their nagging tactics or their mean satire. Others are highly technical lobbyists, whose main associations are with Congressmen or Senators scientifically inclined. There are yet other representatives whose affiliations are so important, so highly paid, that they are not out in the open and duly listed. Of the Monday Lunch Club it has been said by some that the organization has merit by virtue of being public and aboveboard, not under cover, as are some of the high-powered industrial ambassadors at the capital.

But the purpose in presenting the above list is to give a student of legislation some idea of the pressure that is brought to bear on Congress when these highly specialized and experienced men begin siege. According to Frank R. Kent, whose informative book, "The Great Game of Politics," includes a chapter regarding the "legislative agents," one member of this club has an annual salary of \$75,000 a year, and "he is worth a good deal more than that to the protecting interest he represents. All of them have large expense accounts. Most of them are agreeable, engaging fellows, who make friends, are in a position to reciprocate for favors, and know a whole lot about politics."

The resources, financial and mental, of this individual lobby are such that when it opposes legislation favored by the Administration, or vice versa, it is almost impossible for Congress to win a complete victory, particularly because Congress must take into account not only the industries concerned, but the interest of the country as a whole and the part the Government must play in the matter. Occasionally the "Ambassadors of Industry" are on the side of Congressional legislation, as opposed to something the Administration favors.

For the sake of illustration let us

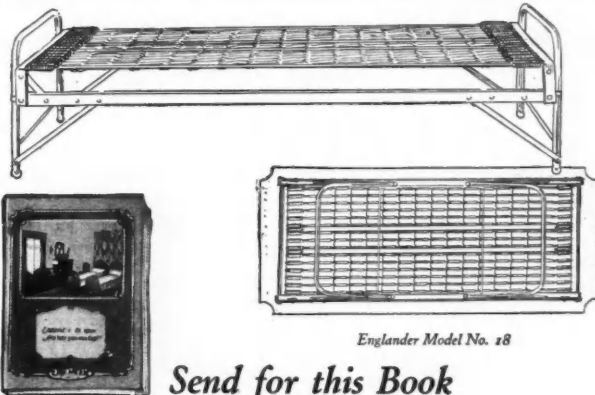
assume that Government specialists after study have decided that certain legislation is feasible and desirable. Suppose this legislation is deemed undesirable by certain industrial interests. The legislative agents of the industries go to the Capitol and compete with Government agents. It is inconceivable that Government departments and bureaus, with the meager resources at their command, can ever muster such lobbying as the Standard Oil and meat packers can produce. A Government department has on its docket a great many problems and legislative proposals among which it must divide its attention. But in the lobby field there is one man for every branch of industry and sometimes one for subdivisions; that is, one man at many thousand dollars a year will give all his attention to meat-packing legislation, which must be handled by a department official as a part of a mass of Governmental work.

There is another side. It is inconceivable, also, that members of Congress would be able to ascertain the full state of public opinion with Congressional work as it is now organized, even though the old days when a Congressman had to hire his own office and pay for nearly everything out of his own pocket are over. We have progressed at least beyond that. But a Congressman's rou-

tine is sufficiently heavy so that some of the less efficient or less persistent among them accept facts and information furnished by professional lobbyists as a convenient method of obtaining some basis for conclusions they must make. Moreover, legislative measures in many instances are so complicated and technical that members of Congress welcome a technical explanation, so the expert lobbyist is able to find a ready market for his wares, and it is not to his discredit that for \$75,000 a year he presents a picture favorable to his industry! That is the human side of it.

Congressional mail contains letters from home. These letters express opinions. But the proportion of expressed opinion to the total number of constituents is small, and letters of opinion from non-professionally interested people do not state the case in any such workable way as does the coal, macaroni, meat, oil or any other first-class lobbyist. "Ambassadors of American industry located at the nation's capital" can fire heavier guns than public-spirited citizens in the back country who take pains to write a letter now and then.

The Government placed itself on record as to its position regarding lobbying in its official family, by putting a clause in the law governing the operation of



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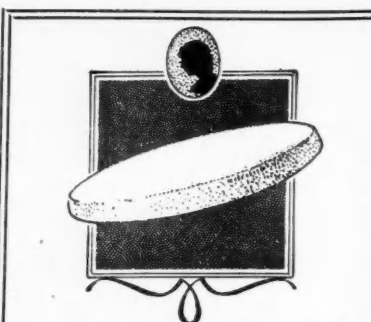
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the Budget Bureau, which says that no member of a department or bureau of the Government may go to Congress and urge an appropriation above that submitted by the budget. If a Senator or Congressman asks a Government official as to the state of his funds or what he could do with increased resources, there is no rule prohibiting him from making a reply, nor is there anything legal to stop an official from asking some Senator to please inquire from him as to whether or not his funds are sufficient, or for his opinion on certain legislation.

But there are two sides of lobbying to consider—the mechanical side, or the mere matter of actual pounds pressure per Congressman and its encroachment upon his time and work, and the moral side, or the putting to work of moral or immoral convictions. Bringing pressure to bear for the public good, especially when it is exerted upon public opinion as well as upon Congress, or when it is a concentration of sentiment "back home," must always be exempt. Such were two of the greatest lobbies of all time in fame, efficiency and success—the prohibition and suffrage lobbies. Such are the lobbies for the World Court, for child labor, etc., with no personal axe to grind; many of them unpaid workers. Of course, there is always a wide divergence of opinion as to what is for the public good, but this type of lobbyist can well afford assent to a study of the whole question.

Like most of the machinery of Government today, the lobby situation has outgrown its Alma Mater, has developed power faster than has been realized, has accumulated resources beyond those of its adversaries. A Congress composed of lobbyists, one would easily wager, would walk away with that now sitting at the Capitol; it would out-argue it, out-fact it, out-maneuver it, and in general up-to-dateness of business methods completely out-play it. Congress is chalked on every office door, figuratively, for those who come to plead, and every faction knows just where an inch will give an ell, and an ell an opening.

Merely from the point of view of Congressmen the lobby situation—so platitudinous, so taken for granted, so deep-seated, and such an old story—many of them believe ought to be resolved into something that would save the good features and relieve the disastrous pressure which it now produces on Congress. Whether this should be by an extension of an organization like the Monday Lunch Club to include accredited lobbyists who would conform to a constitution and rules within bounds (at the State Legislature at Albany a rule required all lobbyists to register), or whether the present practice should be actually curtailed to what could be accomplished in writing, is a matter for study.—February 12, 1925.

"The White Peril"

(Continued from page 15)

"to get rich quick." To have a home-coming silver-fleet, from 1500 A. D. on, became the obsession of the white race—exploitation, money from without. At least this is the way the missionaries of the Far East saw us. And the trouble was that the white race was not content to stop exploiting when there was no more legitimate exploitation to be done. It went in, then, for illegitimate exploitation, in Africa, in China, etc., and called it "manifest destiny." The East did not see it in that light. What we call "the white man's burden," they call "the White Peril"—money madness.

The Japanese War should be seen by the West as one of the striking happenings of the past four hundred years. It was the brain of the East saying at last to the West, "Thou shalt not!"—Back with Western exploitation.

The evils of the West—rum, arms, bad films—have fastened on to the East; but many of our better ways are penetrating too—democracy, better position of women, sanitation, medicine, etc. The East is in ferment. It proposes to suck our brains if we will thrust those brains into its midst, but not to be overcome by the White Peril. In short, the White Peril has created the Yellow Peril. The various religions are sinking their differences, not in the name of human brotherhood, but in order to save the East from being exploited by the money-mad Western fighting male. Japan and China, Manchuria and Russia have recently drawn together so that when another war of exploitation comes they may be ready in a united front. In short, the East is taking on that bit of westernism known as "the balance of power."

In effect, the Conference of Foreign Missions added a wonderful picture to the previous Peace Conference, on Our-selves as War-Makers. The only thing that can prevent a "next war" is a realization of the danger and a removal of the main causes. A first move is to set up world machinery so that when the flames appear the world may have a common meeting-place from which it can, at least, try to pour on water. The League of Nations was constantly cheered as a little island in a drowning world. "Get on to it and then tackle the White Peril"—that seemed to me one message at least of that tremendous Conference.

Just what does each well-known woman's organization do, or stand for? Sometimes you think you know—and find you don't. In the next number THE CITIZEN will begin a series of short articles about them.

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen (Continued)

Some of the Contributing Editors

IN every part of the United States are women who are helping to make public opinion. They are educators, novelists, lecturers, heads of government departments, political leaders, officials in women's organizations, experts in every line of social service. The WOMAN CITIZEN is a forum in which they express their opinions freely about every kind of question in which women are interested. The CITIZEN does not always agree with them, but believes that only through a frank exchange of views is real progress ever made. The following are a few of the CITIZEN's Contributing Editors, who have appeared in its pages "What the American Woman Thinks."

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener is the first and only woman Civil Service Commissioner, appointed by President Wilson in October, 1920. There are over 27,000 women government employees under Civil Service in the District of Columbia alone.

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Grace Abbott is the present chief of the Federal Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, succeeding Miss Julia C. Lathrop. For many years, Miss Abbott was a resident of Hull House, Chicago.

Elizabeth Tilton (Mrs. William Tilton) of Cambridge, Mass., a well-known student of social problems, holds the office of Editor of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

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Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, niece of the famous English actor, is one of the best known writers and lecturers on women and social problems before the public. Mrs. Hale now lives in England and makes an annual lecture tour of the United States. Her last book is "What's Wrong With Our Girls?"

Emily Newell Blair (of Missouri) is the national leader of Democratic women. Mrs. Blair was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1920 shortly after women won the vote, a position she has held ever since. She is also National Committee woman from Missouri.

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Harriet Burton Laidlaw (Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw) the wife of a New York banker, was well known in the suffrage campaign, both state and national, and is now one of the leaders in the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association.

Photo by Mary Dale Clark, N. Y.

Dr. Valeria Parker was Executive Secretary of the Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board, created by Congress during the war, and is now director of the Department of Protective Measures of the American Social Hygiene Association.

Mary Gray Peck of Geneva, N. Y., was an officer in the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and is known for her humorous and original comments on public questions.

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Mary Beard has collaborated with her husband, Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University, in his study of Government problems. She has been a sympathetic student of feminine progress in Japan through her long visits there while Professor Beard was consulting expert of the Japanese Government both before and after the earthquake.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton (Warren, Ohio) as vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, was leader of Republican women from 1920 to 1924. For many years Mrs. Upton was president of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association and combines the viewpoint of the ardent suffrage worker and the practical party woman.



Summer Travel

THE season is approaching when many WOMAN CITIZEN readers will be planning a vacation, and a very large proportion of them will plan a trip somewhere.

WE Americans are a travel-loving people and the habit is growing stronger every year. Only a few years ago, a person who had "been abroad" was distinguished among her friends. Today, in every community are many who have not only been to Europe, but also to the Orient and even around the world.

TRAVEL, this Summer, promises to break all records both in this country and abroad. Already steamships and hotels are being booked to capacity.

IF you are planning a trip won't you let us help you? We can get any information for you that you desire. We will not use your name if you ask us not to. Moreover, in letting the WOMAN CITIZEN help you, you will also help the WOMAN CITIZEN.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

MARCH 7, 1925

Number 19

News Notes of the Fortnight

President Ebert

THE death of Friedrich Ebert, the first President of Germany, is a grave loss to that country and a blow to the growing sense of reassurance on the part of other nations. Intelligent opinion, discounting the attacks of his numerous political enemies, gives Ebert credit for handling with wisdom and courage a herculean task—the task indeed of “mastering chaos.”

President Ebert's career had plenty of dramatic color, ranging from his days as a saddler's apprentice to the first Presidency of the German Republic. When the crash came at the end of the war, when the Kaiser was in flight and revolution was sweeping the country, it was to Ebert, son of a poor tailor, and former saddler's apprentice, that all parties turned for leadership. It was he who had delivered the ultimatum of the Socialists to the Kaiser and the crumbling empire, and he formed the provisional government that lasted until he was asked to carry on regularly as President. He confronted not only the disorganization, spiritual and physical, of the defeated nation, but the menace of Bolshevism on the one hand and on the other the menace of monarchistic reaction, which would prevent all conciliatory attitudes toward the victors. A Socialist, Ebert governed with the support of a coalition and put country far ahead of party. Next June he would have left the presidential office, but his leadership was counted on in a situation gravely needing leaders.

The Aircraft Inquiry

MYSTERY has been thick in the air this fortnight—mystery about the aircraft inquiry; mystery about the State Department's reason for “gagging” Count Karolyi. The House committee which had been investigating the aircraft situation (see CITIZEN, February 21, page five), hearing Brigadier General Mitchell's attacks and indignant counter attacks and defense from Army and Navy, suddenly suspended operations—for the unofficially offered reason

that no more funds were left for the work. This explanation carried very little conviction to the press, though the speculation that powers higher up had stopped proceedings got nowhere. Then, quite as suddenly, the hearings were resumed—a recalculation showed further funds were available after all.

Before the lull Brigadier General Mitchell, who is contending for an Air Service separate from Army and Navy, went on with his charges that the bombing of the battleship *Washington*, which was sunk under the provisions of the

Washington Arms Conference treaty, had been a farce; and he asked that the battleship *North Dakota* be subjected to a fair trial. He claimed that battleships are at the mercy of air attack; that aircraft alone could take the Philippines in two weeks, and that our defense is exceedingly bad. Much of the other evidence denied General Mitchell's charges but emphasized the necessity of a strong air service. Fliers testified that anti-aircraft guns were practically no use at all, and Secretary Weeks arranged to test them at Fortress Monroe, with the House Aircraft Committee invited.

Meantime, the report of the General Board of the Navy on the relative efficiency of airship and battleship was turned in. It explained why the Board does not regard the airplane as a serious menace to the battleship; defended the effectiveness of anti-aircraft guns, and analyzed bombing tests, including that directed against the *Washington*, with results that differed markedly from the Mitchell findings.

Count Karolyi

COUNT KAROLYI came to visit his wife, who had been taken sick while on a lecture tour. It became known recently that the State Department had refused to visé his passport until he had “voluntarily” offered not to engage in political activities while in this country. Hungarian newspapers in the United States had attacked him, and all he could say in return was that as he interpreted his promise he was pledged not to speak. A suspicion was voiced that the moving influence behind all this was the Hungarian Minister to the United States, representing the Horthy government, which doubtless fears Karolyi's return to power. Count Karolyi, it will be remembered, was the first President of the Hungarian Republic, his government was overthrown by a Communist régime under Bela Kun, and that in turn by the present reactionary government.

As soon as the situation became known, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to ask Secretary



Lipnitski, Paris

We owe our cover etching of the Coolidge Homestead at Plymouth, Vermont, to Mildred Coughlin. The etching was made last summer and a print was presented to President Coolidge.

After graduating from Wellesley College, Miss Coughlin spent three years in Europe, first studying at the Beaux Arts, in Paris, under M. Charles Waltner and later making a series of Vieux Paris and bits in England, Brittany and Normandy. Before leaving Paris she contributed to an exhibition at the American Women's Club and left four prints for the Spring Salon, all four of which were hung.

Her etchings have been shown in America only during the past year, but in this short time she has had a surprisingly long list of exhibitions to her credit.

Just now Miss Coughlin is delving about in New York with the idea of recording some of “Old New York” before, to use her own words, “the entire city gets pulled up into skyscrapers.”

Hughes for an explanation of this reversal of the traditional American attitude toward political refugees, which is presumed to include their right to say what they like about the country they have left. Mr. Hughes's answer told very little. As a matter of fact, he said there were reasons which it wouldn't be wise to make known for having imposed the limitation—information in the State Department's possession, as to the nature of which he gave no clue. The State Department did, however, say that the Count might answer his critics by one speech at a luncheon given by the Civil Liberties Union, without violating his agreement. All of which leaves the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and part of the press and public far from satisfied.

Clemency

AN embassy definitely does figure in the case of Carlo Tresca, editor of an Italian newspaper in New York. Tresca was sentenced to a year in prison for printing a birth-control advertisement. Recently it became known that he had been arrested in the first place on the complaint of the Italian embassy in Washington, to the State Department, about an anti-Fascist article. But it was for the advertisement that he was indicted and convicted. The advertisement, by the way, had been caught at the post-office and so was never circulated. Last month President Coolidge struck off two-thirds of Tresca's sentence, on the ground that it was too severe.

Branting

BESIDES the death of President Ebert, the fortnight saw the death of another prominent European Socialist—Hjalmar Branting, three times Premier of Sweden. Branting has been a brilliant figure in the work of the League of Nations. In 1921 he, with Christian L. Lang, of Norway, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.

Rumania vs. Germany

THERE is now trouble between Rumania and Germany over reparations. Rumania wants immediate payment, outside of the Dawes plan, of the \$75,000,000 which she claims. In 1917 the Germans occupied Rumania and, as the government had fled, forced the General Bank at Bucharest to issue bank notes amounting to \$75,000,000 to pay occupation costs. This is now charged against Germany, and Rumania has recently grown violent in her demands, threatened to seize German property and commenced to deport Germans. Stories of brutalities are appearing. Germany has protested against paying the Rumanian bill outside the Dawes plan lest it establish a serious precedent.

Meantime a commission of the American Committee on the Rights of Re-

ligious Minorities has reported that Rumania is breaking the Treaty of Trianon by definite religious persecutions in Transylvania, which was added to her territory after the war. Lutherans, Presbyterians, Baptists, Unitarians and Roman Catholics are the sufferers.

The Third Party

IN Chicago last month a convention was held to see whether a third party should be formed. It began as the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the organization which nominated Senator La Follette last July, and it consisted of delegates representing a number of organizations, including sixteen labor unions, the Committee of Forty-eight and other such groups, and the Socialists. But the labor unions had made up their minds not to join a labor party, and to return to the old policy of endorsing parties or candidates on an opportunist basis. So the C. P. P. A. adjourned without day. The remaining groups then differed on plans for the organization of a new party, the Socialist wing favoring group representation, which would mean a class party, and such as the Committee of Forty-eight standing out for regular organization along state lines with individual enrollment. The latter group won, and plans were made for a national convention.

The Sargasso Sea

IT looks as if the Sargasso Sea is about to have more real light turned on it than it has ever had since it first began to plague mariners, and that was at least as long ago as the days of the Phoenicians. The *Arcturus* of the Deep Sea Oceanographic Expedition of the New York Geographical Society, with William Beebe and a group of fellow scientists on board, has found this elusive floating body of seaweed which ambles about the Central Atlantic regardless of schedule or chart. Dr. Beebe is equipped with all manner of contrivances for capturing and studying the layers on layers of sea life that come along with the seaweed; the surface fish that live on it, and the assorted monsters in deeper layers that live on the fish—the monsters that have added color to the tales of ships entangled in seaweed from the remote ages of seafaring.

Opium Conference Closes

AT the end of three months the Opium Conference closed, with the signing of an Opium Convention and Protocol by ten out of the forty nations represented—and some of these with reservations. They were Belgium, Britain, Australia, Greece, Japan, Luxembourg, Holland, Persia, Portugal, Siam. The Convention was drawn along the lines summed up in the last issue, falling far short of the American program. John Palmer Gavit, writing

to the *New York Times* from Geneva about the American withdrawal from the Conference, regretted that the American delegation had not stayed through, even though it was bound by direct governmental order to stick to its point of view. But he thinks the American insistence on a non-compromise attitude with the opium evil may have served the useful purpose of making opium news henceforward. Besides, he says, the countries that stood out in opposition are at the wrong end of a moral issue in the world's eyes, and that means hope for the future.

Johns Hopkins

THE forty-ninth anniversary of the founding of Johns Hopkins University had several angles of general interest. The President announced that plans are being considered to reorganize Johns Hopkins so that the first two years of college work shall be abandoned and the university devoted entirely to graduate study and research. Owen D. Young (who, by the way, received the degree of Doctor of Laws) reported that the Walter Hines Page Memorial Committee intends to campaign for the million needed to establish the Page School of International Relations there for the scientific study of means to prevent war. Also the necessary funds were presented for the establishment of a great research center for the study of diseases of the eye and to ascertain the causes of blindness—the first of its kind in the country.

Congressional

MR. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, father of Paulina, won the speakership of the new House at the end of a stiff contest against Representative Martin B. Madden.

The President has signed the Postal Pay and Rate Increase Bill. This measure provides for raises in the salaries of postal employees — by \$68,000,000 a year, the increases to begin with the past January 1. The increases in rates which are to provide the revenue will, however, be effective only eight months in 1925, and it is estimated that only about \$40,000,000 will be raised. The Postal bill carries the Corrupt Practices rider which limits campaign expenditures of a candidate for senator to \$10,000 and of a candidate for representative to \$2,500.

The President has signed the Legislative Appropriation bill which contains the amendment for raising the salaries of Senators and Congressmen from \$7,500 to \$10,000. The amendment was passed without a record vote; but later Senator Borah forced a vote in the Senate on a suspension of the rules to take up the amendment to repeal the increase. He was defeated, 64 to 18.

March 2, 1925.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

February 25, 1925.

INAUGURATION is a time when the ins lead the parade, while the outs must be content with the far edge of the crowd. Representative Sanders, of Indiana, will attend the President as private secretary. Joseph P. Tumulty will look on from the rear. George B. Christian, President Harding's secretary, will find any place he can, and Edward T. Clark, familiar in the Senate as the Vice-President's home boy, will sit with the mighty. Men who have been defeated for Governor will fringe the crowd and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross will ride to the inauguration as Governor of Wyoming.

What a turn of the wheel! A man who was made President over night by the death of his successor will take office on his merits, with recent Presidents dead and gone, recent Senators passed away, women in high gubernatorial posts, men, figureheads at the capital, defeated and out of the picture. It will be borne in upon this inauguration crowd that far-away Wyoming was the first state to send a woman Governor, Wyoming, which Washington thinks of as about as progressive as a sheepskin saddlebag, or an outpost cattle ranch. Here in front of the inaugural party will sit Massachusetts with Harvard in its lap, Connecticut with Yale, New York with its Murray Butlers and great men, and none of them setting the style for the latest mode in government—but Wyoming! But on with more of the new, for so much of the old picture is lacking at this inauguration—Wilson, Harding, Lodge, Colt, Brandegee and now within the last day or two Medill McCormick. The list of the irreconcilables has become a tragic one. By what fateful irony were they called the "Battalion of Death"?

There is one famous figure left in that unforgettable group of isolationists—Senator Borah, and he, instead of los-

IN CONGRESS

THE fortnight in Congress was devoted to clearing the decks of the regular appropriation bills and finishing a large number of measures of secondary importance. Farm relief and other vital legislation will be left for the next Congress. Following are the items of note:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Jones, New Mexico, Democrat, concurrent resolution creating a joint Congressional Commission to investigate, during the Congressional recess, grazing lands, forest reserves, and other public lands.

By Senator Johnson, Farmer-Labor, Minnesota, concurrent resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the legislatures by new laws provide for proportional representation in the choosing of presidential electors.

By Senator Bayard, Delaware, amendments to the Prohibition Enforcement Act creating new divisions in the Internal Revenue Bureau to facilitate such work.

By Senator Norris, Nebraska, Republican, bill to promote the formation of co-operative associations of producers of agricultural products; to provide for a co-operative marketing board, and so on.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Legislation liberalizing the Civil Service Act, already passed by the House.

Bill for the establishment of a forest experiment station in California.

Resolution by Senator Owen, Oklahoma, Democrat, directing the Congressional Library to prepare a résumé of causes of the World War.

House bill giving the world fliers distinguished service medals and advancing them on the promotion list.

Bursum bill for retirement of Army and Navy officers of the World War.

Ratification of a treaty with Great Britain recognizing the mandate of that country over Palestine.

Appropriation bill for independent offices, including an item of \$405,000,000 for the Veterans' Bureau.

Bill to incorporate the American Bar Association.

Legislation already passed by the House to provide emergency mail service in Alaska.

Resolution extending the time within which live stock sent across the Mexican border for grazing may be returned duty free.

Resolution for the appointment of a commission to undertake codification of Federal statutes.

Legislation authorizing an appropriation of \$100,000 to fight anthrax in Mississippi and Arkansas.

ing ground, either physically or mentally, is becoming one of the great figures of his time. He was in an extraordinary position in the Senate before he became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. There was no man there with his power, ability, nor one who commanded the absolute attention and wholesale respect of that body as did he. With his added power and prestige, due to the death of Chairman Lodge, he has increased his influence in the Upper House and been brought into close relationship with the President and the Secretary of State. Between Senator Borah and President Coolidge temperamentally there could be little compromise. Each is independent, sure, convinced and unyielding. Between Senator Borah and Ambassador Kellogg, who this morning comes to Washington to take over the State portfolio, the personalities would not be so well balanced. Mr. Borah, by far, is the man of greater power. But the President did not go to the White House ignorant of the caliber of his opponents, nor did he see Mr. Borah elevated to the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee without realizing that in him he would have either an ally or an adversary, strong enough to cause him a great deal of concern. But the President even in dealing with Senator Borah so far has remained imperturbable.

And no matter how much fun observers get from the slow, calm ways of the Executive, the real history of President Coolidge must read that he is a man of great and lasting character. One may laugh at him because he says that he must go to bed at ten o'clock no matter what happens, must ride his horse inside instead of outside, doesn't like golf, doesn't like parties, but there remains the solid true-to-type Vermonter, who acts consistently and thinks logically every waking moment. This is what the real friends of Calvin Coolidge say—that he is a man like all the rest of them around

his part of the country, plain, solid, able, dependable, without frills and it is no use to try to create them.

Senator Edge the other day formally withdrew his resolution which would create a special commission to study the burdens of the presidency, saying that he now understood that President Coolidge does not need relief. It takes a mighty force, sometimes a catastrophe, to move Congress toward remedial legislation or investigation. On the other hand, a small incident will change the legislative course and withdraw proposed help. Secretary Slomp started all this when he resigned, by giving out the statement that the President was not worn out, that the duties of the Executive were not overwhelming and that, on the contrary, the President was enjoying himself hugely. But experiences of other Presidents in the course of White House history clearly prove what is going on, and many believe there is just as much need of an investigation of executive burdens as there was at the time when they overwhelmed President Harding. The fact that Mr. Coolidge is unfurled is no proof that the work of the White House is not stupendous and overwhelming.

Single-Minded

Mr. Coolidge, instead of being an able man of the average type, is an exceedingly capable administrator, developed in a one-sided way. No normal man picked for the presidency once in a hundred years would be able to make himself so much a one-track creature as this hardy New Englander. He has no absorbing interest outside of his work. He has nothing to keep him up after ten o'clock, unless it be official society. He has no bridge game, no golf score, no horses, no motors, no travel, no literature, to which his mind eagerly diverts at a leisure moment. He has no obsession, no real hobby. And every psychologist knows that strain is the crowding of the brain with the claims and demands and desires of different interests, not the routine of daily work. The temperament, ability and personality of this President make the work of the White House endurable to him. Our next President, who may be more of the average type of man, with need of human diversions and reactions, may not be able to stand the racket for one term.

Both President Harding and President Wilson were more worldly. Their horizon included more people and had more to do with human associations. President Wilson's, when he was in ordinary health, took the form of internationalism. That of President Harding was a neighborly association, one of intercourse with his fellow men and a free and easy interplay and interchange. This cool Vermonter is within himself. He knows Massachusetts, he knows law,

Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all boats and motor vehicles seized for violation of prohibition.

Legislative appropriation bill, being the last of the regular supply measures, including a proposal to increase the salaries of members of Congress from \$7,500 to \$10,000, and salaries of the Vice-President, Speaker and members of Cabinet from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite states and foreign governments to participate in the International Trade Exposition in New Orleans next September.

Bill establishing an embargo on the export of helium gas.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to waive all fees in 1925 for grazing on public lands.

Resolution providing for Federal participation in the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Ackerman, Republican, New Jersey, resolution proposing a further reduction of 25 per cent in income taxes.

By Representative Dallinger, Republican, Massachusetts, resolution to ascertain what steps have been taken in the District of Columbia to prevent production of indecent plays.

By Representative Mead, Democrat, New York, resolution appointing a special committee to investigate expenditures, operation and qualifications of members of the Railroad Labor Board.

By Representative Blanton, Texas, Democrat, a resolution prohibiting flotation of securities of any foreign government which has not settled its war debt to the United States.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Legislation for the further control of traffic in the District of Columbia, already passed by the Senate. On account of amendments the measure will go to conference.

Bill restoring juvenile court jurisdiction for children in cases of non-support.

Legislation for a bird refuge and public shooting grounds.

Resolution providing for participation in the 150th anniversary of Bunker Hill.

Bill authorizing re-enlistment in the National Guard of men between the ages of 45 and 54.

Bill for the preservation of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, as the birth-place of the Star Spangled Banner.

Resolution to call upon educational institutions to encourage the study of the Constitution.

Bill rewarding the world fliers, according to recommendations of the War Department.

Bill to furnish Indian schools with funds to meet the increased cost of salaries.

Bill already passed by the Senate to reimburse the War Department for an expenditure of \$6,000,000 for relief of Japanese earthquake sufferers.

Bill authorizing the President to reduce or waive visé fees of aliens from countries granting similar privileges to American citizens.

"By the way, Mr. President," said Congressman Treadway, "I'd like to get a photograph of you for myself and have you sign it for me."

"Why, Treadway," answered the President, with a little more easy drawl now that he was up there at home, "I thought I gave you a picture a spell ago."

"Yes, you did, but that was when you were Vice-President. I should like to have one of you now as President."

"Well, now, Treadway," answered the President solemnly, "I'm using the same face."

The Closing Days

So what can you do to fluster a man like this? Even Congress in the last throes has no terror for him. And there they all sit on the hill as usual, in a mad tear to get through the session at the appointed time, getting rid of bills by the dozen at once, and most of them a fine collection of monuments, memorials, sesquicentennials, medals to be struck, participations in anniversaries of Bunker Hill, and all sorts of state memorial occasions, restoration of historical places, marking of battlefields, birthday anniversaries, saving the birthplace of the Star Spangled Banner, giving promotion and medals to the world fliers, and putting Congress and the Senate on record in every possible way so that the next session will have its heritage from the old—as Senator Norris, the Republican independent, says, in effect, "If you don't pay attention to my constitutional amendment at this session, I want it put on record that I will not stand for such treatment or such shilly-shallying at the next session."

No one expected much done and little has been done. Muscle Shoals, which was the bequest of the last session to this with the understanding that no business would proceed in the Senate last December until Muscle Shoals was disposed of, will probably die in conference, unfinished.

Democrats are calling the recent move in both Houses to increase Congressional and official salaries "a salary grab." The House has voted to increase the salary of the President's secretary from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year, notwithstanding the protest of Representative Sanders of Indiana, who will hold that office after March 4. Mr. Sanders supported the proposed increase for Senators and Representatives on its merits without knowledge of the amendment regarding his own boost. Senator Borah has resolved to kill this legislation. The measure, now providing for an increase of salaries of members of both Houses of Congress, secretary to the President, Vice-President, Speaker, and members of the Cabinet, has already been approved by both the Senate and the House, but Senator Borah is putting

(Continued on page 26)

and he knows his work. His family is, so to speak, in his pocket. Beyond that, he refuses to worry. He would register a clinical temperature if he were excited. Representative Treadway, that genial Massachusetts host, is one of his old-time friends and associates in the Bay State Senate. He went back home to see the President when he was there last summer visiting his father at Plymouth. Sitting around the farm-house the conversation turned to photographs.

The Peace

By James G.



THE Turco-American Treaty of Amity and Commerce, signed at Lausanne August 6, 1923, and now pending before the Senate, is an attempt to restore normal diplomatic and commercial relations between the United States and Turkey. On February 21 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the Treaty favorably with but two reservations, neither of which is likely to be unacceptable to Turkey. Though the Treaty has been bitterly attacked and ardently defended, there has so far been too little objective analysis of its provisions and probable effects.

It should be considered as intimately related to the Allied Treaty of Lausanne, signed a few months earlier. The main provisions of the American Treaty are either identical with, or analogous to, those in the Treaty by which Britain, France and Italy re-established their relations with the Angora government. Any analysis of the American Treaty must, therefore, take account of the Allied Treaty and of two Turkish declarations, made both to the Allies and to the United States, in respect to the treatment of American philanthropic, educational and religious institutions in Turkey, and concerning the administration of justice. The problem of pecuniary claims of American citizens, which was left unsettled during the Treaty negotiations, later resulted, December 24, 1923, in an agreement for the detailed examination of individual claims by a mixed committee which is to be established six months after the new Treaty has been ratified.

All of these documents taken together may roughly be characterized as the Peace of Lausanne.

"Capitulations"—What Were They?

The most criticized provision of the Turco-American Treaty is that which abolishes the "Capitulations," and thus surrenders the extraterritorial rights which American citizens in common with other foreigners possessed in Turkey before October 1, 1914. Under the Capitulations Americans formerly enjoyed immunity from the jurisdiction of Turkish financial officials, Turkish police and the Turkish courts, as all Americans were tried in their own consular courts.

Under the Treaty these immunities will no longer be enjoyed. This surrender, in return for the promise of the



A Characteristic Turkish Group

most-favored-nation treatment, has been characterized as a base betrayal of American rights. The justification urged is:

(1) The Allies had similarly surrendered the Capitulations and it would be unreasonable to expect Turkey to grant

Emotions over relations with Turkey are plentiful, information and opinion not so abundant. Whether the Senate has ratified the treaty with Turkey when these lines are read, or only postponed action, we believe this clear and authoritative summing up of the case for and against the treaty will be welcome. Mr. McDonald is well known as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Foreign Policy Association, which regularly discusses and reports on all these important controversial subjects.

to the United States rights which she refused to grant to the Allies, and

(2) Short of a declaration of war against Turkey, there is no chance that the Nationalist government would accept the re-establishment of the régime of the Capitulations which has long been looked upon in Turkey as the source of grave abuse, and as setting aside their national sovereignty.

American economic rights in Turkey are protected by the assurance of most-



The Great National Assembly Building at Angora

of Lausanne

McDonald

avored-nation treatment as regards import and export duties, patents and trade-marks, the transportation of goods and the free entry of merchant vessels, etc., in accordance with the traditional policy of the open door. Private claims of American citizens against the Turkish government are to be adjusted as suggested above through a mixed commission to become operative after the ratification of the Treaty. Moreover, "merchant and war vessels and aircraft of the United States enjoy complete liberty of navigation and passage in the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus on the basis of equality with similar craft of the most-favored-nation, subject to the rules relating to such navigation and passage in the Straits' Convention of Lausanne in July 24, 1923." This provision seems to assure the freedom of the Straits in time of war as in time of peace, with the single exception of a war between the United States and Turkey.

Did Oil Have an Influence?

It has been charged that the United States government negotiated the Treaty of Lausanne in the spirit of economic imperialism, in which the question of oil figured largely. This Secretary Hughes, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, January 23, 1924, categorically denied. He said:

"At no stage in the negotiations was the American position determined by the so-called Chester concession. This had been granted before negotiations of our treaty with Turkey had been begun. This Government took no part in securing it; this Government made no barter of any of its rights for this or any other concession. Our position is a simple one. We maintain the policy of the open door, or equality of commercial opportunity; we demand a square deal for our nationals."

Will American Institutions Be Safe?

The position of American religious, philanthropic and educational institutions in Turkey is not defined or guaranteed in the Treaty. This omission is urged as one of the strong reasons for non-ratification. Representatives of these institutions, however, declare their willingness to rely on the assurance given by Ismet Pasha, the Turkish representative, in a letter of August 4, 1923, addressed to Mr. Grew, the American representative, promising to American

institutions in Turkey liberal treatment under Turkish law. The letter is identical with a letter addressed to each of the Allied powers. It seems reasonable, therefore, to expect that the rights of American institutions will be satisfactorily regularized after the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

Concerning "Protection of Minorities"

The Turco-American Treaty contains no provision in reference to the protection of minorities. However, in the Allied Treaty the new Turkish Republic extends certain guarantees to all nationals of Turkey "without discretion of birth, nationality, language or religion," equality before the law and full protection of life, liberty and property; equal civil and political rights; permission to establish, maintain and control religious, philanthropic, and social institutions; freedom of religion and unrestricted use of the vernacular; freedom of social customs, including family law and personal status. The rights of the minorities are put under the general supervision of the League of Nations.

As between Greece and Turkey, the solution of the problem of minorities is being attempted through the compulsory exchange of populations. This plan worked out by M. Venizelos in 1913 was strongly urged by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in 1923. It was finally incorporated in a Convention between Ismet Pasha and M. Venizelos, January 30, 1924. Harsh though this solution doubtless is, it seems to give hope of minimizing the frictions incident to the residence of a large number of Greeks in Turkish territory and similar numbers of Turks in Greece.

No Provision for Armenia

Neither the Allied nor the American-Turkish Treaty provides for an independent Armenia. Quite the contrary. This omission is frequently characterized as more than sufficient to justify rejection of the Treaty. In answer to this point of view, advocates of the Treaty reply that the United States had previously refused to accept a mandate for Armenia, and the Turks categorically refused to recognize the Armenians.

Pending ratification of the Treaty, the United States and Turkey maintain informal relations through the American High Commissioner, Admiral Mark L. Bristol, and the American diplomatic and consular officers in Turkey, while Turkish interests in the United States are in the care of the diplomatic and consular representatives of Spain. That it will be possible to continue indefinitely relations on this basis without serious prejudice to American interests is doubtful. Pertinent in this connection is the following statement, reported in the *New York Times*, October 31, 1924, of Fethi Bey, now Prime Minister of the Turkish Republic:

"... the new American Treaty gives Americans the same rights as Europeans in Turkey. If the American Senate does not ratify the document, will this not result inevitably in giving Europeans a favored position?"

"Of course, the previous antiquated Turco-American Treaty has lapsed and will have no force, because it was negotiated with a Turkish régime which no longer exists. That treaty and that

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The New Congresswoman

By Edith Walker Maddux



ON Tuesday, February 17, at a special election in San Francisco, Florence Prag Kahn was elected to Congress from the Fourth District to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of her husband, Julius Kahn. This is the second time within three years that the voters of San Francisco have elected a widow to fill her husband's place in Congress, Mrs. Mae Nolan having been returned from the Fifth Congressional District. The surprise of the election of February 17 was the shockingly small number of votes cast, as out of a possible 100,000 voters in the district less than 25,000 went to the polls. This small percentage has been diametrically interpreted, many maintaining that it was caused by the foregone conclusion of Mrs. Kahn's election, and others insisting that there was a large silent protest against the principle of a family "lien" upon a congressional office. No one of the three men opposing Mrs. Kahn could be called a strong candidate, although Raymond Burr, who had served Congressman Kahn and Senator Hiram Johnson as secretary, advertised on billboards his "congressional experience." At the last minute a Mrs. Holbrook, who has run several times as a candidate in the Eighth Congressional District, and had moved into

San Francisco in the fall, got out posters to work up a campaign as a "write-in" candidate, but there has been no official record of her vote in the returns printed in the newspapers. Such was the contest for the representation of a big city, with harbor, transportation, racial and



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Florence Prag Kahn

economic problems of vast import, in the Congress of the United States!

Mrs. Kahn is undoubtedly a qualified woman, and she is also a popular woman. Her friends and neighbors think of her primarily as a devoted wife and mother, for she certainly was the noblest kind of helpmeet to Julius Kahn. She had al-

ways followed his work with the keenest interest and intelligence, especially during the last few years of her husband's lingering illness, when she bore the actual brunt of much of his political activity, so that she takes office with a background of the real experience of having shared in all of Mr. Kahn's public service.

She has two sons that any mother could be proud of—Julius, Jr., and Conrad, the elder a graduate of the University of California and the younger still a student there. The elder son had been successfully placed in one of the largest banks of the Pacific Coast, but he has a deeper enthusiasm for modern mechanics and science, and it is characteristic of his mother's enlightenment that she has agreed to allow him to give up his financial career in order to study further in mechanics and to place himself in more congenial life-work. Neither as a teacher nor as a mother could Mrs. Kahn tolerate the insistence of keeping round pegs in square holes, and yet with her individualistic idealism she is proudest of all to be considered, as she aims always to be, *practical*.

While in San Francisco, the Kahns have made their home with Mrs. Kahn's mother, Mrs. Mary Prag, a remarkable woman of eighty years, also an ex-

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Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt
President

The A. A. U. W.'s Personality

By Mildred Adams



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Dr. Mina Kerr
Executive Secretary

AN organization, even a large one, is curiously akin to the individuals who compose it. It has a history and a parentage behind it. It has bodily form, on acquaintance it even seems to acquire an appearance. It has a definite personality, a distinct character, and a name which is more or less suggestive of that character. It has a job, a place in the world, a home.

And just as a home is the most revealing setting in which to meet a woman, so its home is the tale-telling background of an organization.

The American Association of University Women lives in Washington, D. C. Within comfortable walking distance of the business district, it is removed from the noise of traffic and set apart from commercialism. Its house is four stories high, a substantial brick and stone building, solid rather than beautiful. Inside, a graceful staircase springs up toward the light, and beauty lies in cornices, fireplaces and doors, beauty that has light and grace, but also the conscious dignity that goes with a highly civilized spirit. The brains of the building are quite properly in an upper story, and they are efficient and modern, full of neat files, typewriters, addressographs, and pinned maps, complete with every device for carrying on business swiftly and quietly.

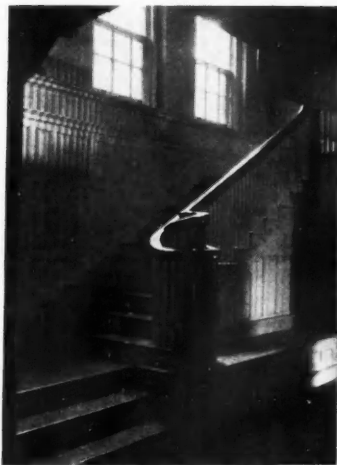
Its name defines both its organization and its purpose. An American Association it certainly is, for it grew out of a union between the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Southern Association of College Women, and it has a branch in every state but one. According to its constitution, it was incorporated "for the purpose of uniting the alumnae of different institutions for practical educational work, for the collection and publication of statistical and other information concerning education, and in general for the maintenance of high standards of education."

It carries out that stated purpose through its three distinct personalities, international, national and local.

The international rôle is the newest. It began with a visit to this country of a British educational mission of university women, and took tangible form in 1920 with the calling of the first conference in London. The A. A. U. W. answered that call, and became the American branch of the International Federation of University Women. It sent

This is the first of a series of short articles which will describe, one after another, the principal national women's organizations in the United States. The plan is to present the aims, achievements and working methods—the personalities—of each so that when the series is complete, you will have at hand in your CITIZEN file a ready reference on the organized woman movement of the country. No doubt the series will tell you things you know; but possibly also a surprising number of things you don't happen to know.

delegates to a second conference in Paris in 1922, and to a third in Christiania in 1924, when the number of countries in the Federation grew to twenty.



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The lovely staircase in the A. A. U. W.
Headquarters

In spite of its youth, the international work is more important to many of the younger members than anything else the A. A. U. W. is doing. It is furthering international friendships among women who are leaders in their countries, and that means the breaking down of prejudices and the establishing of personal and intellectual tolerance and understanding. The tangible means to these ends are, first, the offer of international fellowships so that there may be an interchange of students among the universities of the world. International clubhouses like those in Washington, Paris, and London are planned for Athens, Rome, and Tokio. There is constant work with the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, and to bring the whole program close home there are study programs for the branches on various phases of international affairs.

The national personality of the A. A. U. W. is much older, more sharply defined, and far better known. One of the first jobs it undertook was the improving of conditions for women students, with special emphasis on physical education, medical supervision, housing and social life. That is still one of its important tasks. It is done through a setting of standards, and a list of accredited colleges which meet them. Only graduates of such colleges are eligible for membership in the A. A. U. W., and it receives constant requests from students, graduates, and faculty of colleges not on the list for help in raising their own standards. Out of the six hundred colleges in the United States where women are educated, only 144 have succeeded in being accredited.

Nor does the work stop then. The Association has always insisted on deans of women, on women faculty members, on equal pay for equal work. It has stood behind women in their demand for recognition, and behind the colleges in their counter-demand that women be adequately trained. Its fellowships for graduate study have lent material aid to this latter work.

But in aiding the exceptional scholar,

the national organization has by no means forgotten its own wide membership of average college graduates. It suggests to the branches three specific fields for study—international relations, elementary education, and the pre-school child. The last two problems are concerned directly with the community. The elementary school work aims to teach mothers about schools, and to acquaint schools with mothers, so that there may be better cooperation between home and school and a consequent raising of standards in both. The work with pre-school children is a pioneer study. There is amazingly little known about that bundle of energy, the two-to-six toddler, although parents and psychologists agree that he is at the most impressionable age, and that mistakes then may result in bitter harvests later. So the Association is urging its members to study him individually and in groups, both for their own enlightenment and so

as to add their grains to the necessary pile of knowledge which shall result in better training of future citizens.

In addition to these activities, the national organization publishes a quarterly

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journal, acts as a clearing house for all sorts of educational affairs, maintains the National Clubhouse in Washington as a center of work and fellowship for university women, and generally manages to do about twenty-six hours' work in every twenty-four.

But busy as it is in its national rôle, it is in the branches that the A. A. U. W. really touches every-day life. And in the branches comes the greatest test of the value of university training. There are 297 of them, scattered over the United States. Some of them own their own clubhouses, some help support community houses, some, like the Ventura County branch of California, come once a month from districts as far as forty-five miles apart to talk over their common problems.

A branch is a flexible organization, responsive to the needs of its locality, and governed by those needs. Sometimes it is the only organization of women in a community, and feels bound to do work that in more populous places is carried on by specific agencies.

The members study many things aside from the national programs, from art to occupational therapy, but as a rule their

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Where, and Why, the Desert Blooms

By Caroline B. Sherman

THE irrigated valleys of the West, dotting the Great Desert at wide intervals, are unique types of communities. Their histories vary slightly, but in almost every case the opening up of a limited area to irrigation farming was followed by a rush of settlers from every section of the country. These settlers found themselves thrown into close association with one another; strangers suddenly made neighbors and surrounded on all sides by desert, with no other inhabited region within several hundred miles.

Such "projects," as these irrigated regions are called, usually consist of one or two small towns surrounded by outlying farms, some of them many miles away and separated from each other by long reaches of sagebrush and sand. The farther boundaries of the project may be weird mountain shapes, or high mesas, or merely further wide reaches of the great, brooding desert. These outlying farms, brought from arid land to varying degrees of fertility and productiveness, are supposed to support, either directly or indirectly, the project as a whole. The problem of one settler is the problem of all. Singly and collectively, they must bring the desert land to bearing by the judicious application of water, and with the results of their labors they must secure or develop the necessities of personal and community life.

The women in such groups all are



Courtesy U. S. Reclamation Service
A Woman's Club is responsible for the flower-boxes at street turns

tremendously busy with their farm and household duties. Recent investigations of the Fact Finding Committee have revealed to the world the difficulties under which many of these settlers work. Many of the farms are still in the process of development so that the women's help on them is an important factor in their success, and time for outside activities is very limited. Yet women's organizations emphatically do exist. At first, the social clubs play an important part in the new life of these localities, especially in the more sparsely settled districts. Their meetings make possible an interchange of experiences and plans, besides supplying diversion. But as soon as the first need of friendship

and sociability is filled, these clubs almost invariably take up some enterprise, either for the church, school or community.

Tangible results of the work of these women's organizations are to be found on every project, both in the towns and in the country. A community building and a rest room at the chief project town, for the use both of town and country citizens, are the favorite aims of the larger organizations. Book collections, clean streets, rubbish boxes, street lights, drinking fountains, parks, planted roads, playground equipment, improved church and school equipment, are among the many forms which these results have taken.

The value of these achievements can not be realized fully without a first-hand knowledge of local conditions. The need of a rest room, for instance, can not be adequately comprehended until one has seen women and children standing for hours on a new, hot, shadeless sidewalk waiting until the cool of the evening makes the long drive to the ranch easier for the overworked horses.

Tree-planting as a favorite work is not surprising after the traveler has compared the bare unshaded little new towns sweltering in unbroken sunshine, with the towns of the older projects—green of grass, deeply shaded, restful and inviting. Several of the town clubs, after planting the streets, have planted along the roads leading into the country until they meet the planting of the country women's clubs.

The same unbroken sunshine and vivid heat in summer explain the frequent use of fountains and drinking troughs. To a certain extent, automobiles are now making them less necessary, but for that very reason the horses and the drivers from remote country farms appreciate the more those that are available.

Sanitation and health are often featured in project club work. The Woman's Club of Grand Junction, Colorado, which has been a well-established and influential organization for a decade or more, has opened in connection with its well-equipped club house, a day nursery and clinic. Nutrition and home nursing classes are held and local physicians perform adenoid and tonsil operations at stated times. In its early years this club was instrumental in securing a Carnegie library building to house a collection of books which the members had accumulated. The City Club of Yuma, Arizona, started a book collection among its earliest activities, as did many clubs on other projects. The Rupert Woman's Club, Minidoka Project, Idaho, not content with a library of 4,500 volumes, conducted a book drive. Several hundred books were added.

Clean streets are highly valued in project towns. Local papers proclaimed the city of Rupert absolutely clean, and invited inspection of every corner and alley. During one clean-up week, 250 loads of rubbish and ashes were hauled away and dumped. The clean-up was under the auspices of the Rupert Woman's Club, but the club gives the city officials much credit for cooperation.

Some years ago when the project town of Fallon, Nevada, had a clean-up period, through some misunderstanding the refuse was dumped along some roads leading into the country. Promptly the Artemesia Club, composed of members of other clubs throughout the project, rose in protest. A letter from the club to the town commissioners was met with a gratifyingly prompt removal of the refuse. The Fallon Woman's Club among its early activities estab-



Courtesy Reclamation Service
Sagebrush and sand separate neighbors of the Southwest Desert. The Superstition Mountains are outlined in the background

lished a fountain in the town. "It is of great use to us and our horses when we are in town, and we appreciate it greatly," said a project farm woman.

In an outlying district of the same project, the Draper Club early installed a local drinking fountain. The women's clubs at Spanish Fork, Strawberry Valley Project of Utah, aided the city council and civic clubs to install a swimming pool, large enough and so centrally located as to be available at one hour or another to all comers.

The valley surrounding Modesto, California, was practically shadeless when irrigation was begun. The Modesto Women's Improvement Club, organized at about that date, took tree-planting as its first work, and that continued to be a favorite undertaking for many years. First, all of the main streets of the town were planted, watered for three years and then turned over to the town. Then, two public-spirited citizens offered two ten-acre lots for public parks if the Women's Improvement Club would plant and improve them. In one year the club had spent \$2,000 in trees and improvements. Then came two offers of five-acre lots and both were accepted, one to be

developed as an animal park and the other as an equipped playground. Next a right of way for an automobile boulevard was granted on the same condition. Accepted. By this time local nurseries were furnishing the club with trees at special rates and the Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, at San Francisco, was giving them much advice free of charge.

No one person could tell the achievements of this prosperous and progressive club nor of the later rural clubs organized throughout the valley, all under the name of Women's Improvement Clubs. The Sylvan Women's Improvement Club, with the help of the Modesto Club, developed early in its existence what was generally said to be the best truly rural club in the state, with electric lights, running water, necessary equipment, piano, kitchen and attractive grounds.

One of the large efforts in tree-planting was made by the Neighborhood Club at Hermiston, on the Umatilla Project in Oregon. Here 147 trees were planted, whole families taking part in the activity. The work was preceded by much study, through the auspices of the club, of tree varieties, drought resistance, and insect pests.

The attractive community houses of the Yuma Valley Woman's Club at Somerton, Arizona, of the Neighborhood Club of South Side, Phoenix, Arizona, and the rest rooms maintained by the Federation of Rural Clubs at Grand Junction, Colorado, and the reading and rest rooms at Yuma, Arizona, maintained by the City Club for the men and women of both town and country, are specific examples of the kind of thing most of the large project clubs or federations of clubs are working for. The community house at Somerton was used for school, Sunday-school, church, farmers' club and general community center for several years before other buildings

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Courtesy Reclamation Service

On the Umatilla Project, Oregon—a few years ago this spot was desert

What the American Woman Thinks

Salesmanship for Mothers

By Dorothy Canfield

Author of "Rough Hewn," "The Home-Maker," "Race Material," Etc.

SOME four hundred years ago a great man of powerful intellect made a remark so incandescent with common sense that it has come down through the centuries glowing with a fresh light for every generation. When Martin Luther was criticized for using as church-music certain cheerful and much-loved popular airs from the street he replied robustly, "Why leave all the good tunes to the devil?"

If the red-blooded, level-headed old ex-monk could reach the anxious, conscientious, worn women, struggling to do their duties by their families in America to-day, I know he would be shouting at them: "Why don't you use in your business some of the psychological discoveries made all around you by the shrewd business men of your time?" And to the fastidious, delicate-minded women, shrinking back and murmuring, "Oh, I wouldn't want to use those horrid commercial ideas in sacred family life!" he would shout genially, with perhaps a slap on the too-refined back: "Why leave all the intelligent methods of handling human beings to the devil—that is, I mean, to the salesman?"

"What is it," he would ask her, "that you want to 'sell' to your family?" (for I am convinced that Luther would enjoy the savory taste of racy, modern slang as much as he did the folk-talk of his own time). To which, I dare say, the refined lady would shudderingly reply that she had nothing to "sell" to her family. I can fairly hear the hearty old voice informing her: "Oh, yes, you have; you want to 'sell' them peace and harmony, and if you don't put it over, you're not worth your pay." To which she would answer, icily, "I would not stoop to use those self-seeking tricks of salesmanship." And he, with a whoop: "What you call 'tricks' are merely tools, neither good nor bad in themselves. The salesman uses them to make money. You can see for yourself how he succeeds. Why don't you try them once in a while to further the best interests of your beloved family? They might get you

farther than all your intense and nebulous 'good intentions.'"

The most inexperienced young salesman would not try to sell pencils in the way we often see a mother trying to restore harmony among quarreling children. He needs no salesmanship book to tell him that the moment when a "prospect" is ruffled and angry is not the moment to expect him to listen to a reasonable statement.

Is the salesman, trying to dispose another human being favorably toward buying pencils, jealous of his own dignity, keenly aware of "what is due him," ready to resent a chance impatient re-



mark, convinced on the whole that it is more important that his personal dignity shall be respected than that he shall make his sale? He would not survive the first business office he entered, if he had half the complacent self-admiration which drips from many an excellent and devoted house-mother, half the pontifical smugness of certainty that whatever she utters must be received with admiration and respect. And much as she may look down on the "mere commercial aims" of the good salesman, there is not a home-maker alive who would not be a better one if she would acquire something of the keen, impersonal, intelligent drive of the good salesman toward his real aim, without bothering about whether he is being personally admired in the process. He forgets about himself wholly, concentrating all of his attention on his purpose (like any one who succeeds in any undertaking). But in spite of all the modernization of the mother-personality, there are plenty of mothers left who never forget about themselves personally, because they feel that they must "uphold their dignity" and "teach the children to respect the mother." (Nowadays she has to catch the children younger and younger to try to extract from them this worthless ex-officio "respect.")

When a good salesman tries one method of selling pencils, and does not succeed, does he waste any time in resentment at the unreasonable person who was not won over by the means he took? Does he say, as we hear so many mothers say: "I keep telling him and telling him, but he won't pay any attention to me"? Not much! He knows it would be a fatal error to try again a means of approach which he has tried and has known to fail. (But I've known mothers, haven't you?—who for years and years have tried the same unsuccessful method of approach in trying to "sell" to a growing boy an appreciation of good manners in the home.) No, the salesman who tried again and again a plan of action which does nothing but fail would soon land in the "Dish-washers Union." This, by the way, is where many a so-called home-maker lands, without knowing it, and for the same reason—failure to make a success in her own profession.

Now, the salesman does not ingeniously change and vary his methods of procedure (as a mother so seldom does) because he is so much cleverer than a mother, for he is not, but because he has a clearer grasp on the realities of the situation. The salesman knows that it is of no consequence whether his method is theoretically right or not—if it won't work, there is no more to be said. He must try another one. The only factor of the situation which is within his power to alter is his method. So he changes that, till he hits on one that will work. That customer does not like the brisk, jaunty, hail-fellow-well-met attitude? It seems to rub him the wrong way? No use for the salesman to have his feelings hurt, or to look pained. The only thing to do is to try some other way of attack—perhaps the strictly businesslike—perhaps circularizing—perhaps getting hold of some hobby and "working" his prospect through that.

The mother who spends weary years telling her boy in exactly the same aggrieved tone "not to quarrel so with his sister," might well take a tool from the salesman's kit. Above all, she would do well to imitate his long-headed planning for a campaign. If she would give to a campaign to keep her daughter, now eleven, from being a cheap flapper at sixteen, half the persistent coherence, and ingenuity and unwearied perseverance that a good salesman gives to a campaign to acquire a large commercial house as customer, we'd have fewer cheap flappers in this world.

In Justice to Men

By Harriet B. Bradbury

IN the discussions which we hear of the part that women should play in shaping the future of the world, one fact seems very generally to be ignored. It is that the protective instinct and the ideal of service growing out of the responsibilities of parenthood are already recognized by men as well as women. There are irresponsible men and selfishly ambitious men, but so there are selfish and irresponsible women, except that very few even of these will neglect the more obvious physical needs of their own young children. But if many men neglect or desert their families, so even a larger proportion of women are without any sense of civic responsibility or patriotic duty. Men have always been ready to fight and die to protect their homes and their families.

Again, be it noted that the ideals of religion, called so often feminine ideals, were given to the world by men. Men have given their lives for these ideals, and in the Middle Ages, when political anarchy and moral corruption made life according to those ideals impossible in the world, it was men who founded the great monastic orders, establishing centers for the cultivation of the so-called feminine virtues, and for the service of mankind. Women followed the lead of the men, but men were the pioneers.

Surely women have no monopoly on the instincts of service and self-sacrifice, although it must be admitted that the circumstances of their lives and the traditional conception of woman's sphere have encouraged the development of unselfishness in women and of selfishness in men.

Women fill our churches, and men, in even a larger proportion, our penal institutions. Men are the chief violators of law, and among them are found most of the homeless wanderers, the derelicts, the good-for-nothings. Yet this does not mean that the average man is naturally more depraved than the average woman, any more than the other facts that I have cited prove that men are mentally and spiritually superior to women. It simply means that the male is more variable than the female. Anthropologists tell us that males vary more at birth, and that they "wander further afield in all directions through life." Women conform more closely to type, they neither push so far in advance to break new paths, nor fall so far behind, except in the case of women of the underworld, and these poor creatures seldom live long enough to be counted when one is dealing in large generalities.

Civilization has been a process of development of those qualities and those activities regarded by primitive man as feminine. But this progress has been

due not only to the influence of women and home life upon the children, though that influence nourishes the superior instincts when they appear in naturally gifted boys. It would have been ineffective without men who were willing to face the ridicule and even the persecutions of their fellowmen—and women—to open new paths for spiritual, intellectual and esthetic culture, not to mention all those "arts of peace," scorned by primitive man, but taken over by him one by one, as intelligence developed and life became both more secure and more complex.

Women have not to teach men some-

thing new. They have merely to throw the weight of their awakened sense of responsibility on the side of those men of spiritual vision to whom women as well as men look up, but who have been too often voices crying in a wilderness, or, at best, but leaders of women and peasants whose vision was bounded by their own narrow personal horizon. When women once catch the greater vision they will carry the whole world with them into the light. Exceptional men will lead, with occasionally an exceptional woman; the great mass of women will follow, and average men will gradually fall in line.

What Is Nonpartisanship?

By Emily Newell Blair

Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee

SOME women voters seem to have arrived at a new interpretation of nonpartisanship. They seem to think that a spirit of nonpartisanship demands that neither praise nor blame should be ladled out to one party unless an equal portion of praise or blame be ladled out to opposing parties, and this regardless of facts as they really exist. According to their idea of keeping the scales of justice evenly balanced, if one party is to be condemned for any overt

As long as we have government by political party, why not encourage parties to become better by praising the party which has, for the time being, the most good to its credit?

This type of nonpartisanship could be of real value to the nation. It would carefully examine the records of the respective parties on certain vital questions of government operation, and would then praise where praise was due, and condemn where it was called for, regardless of party lines. Good behavior by a party would thus be rewarded, and bad behavior would call forth condemnation, and the result would be that the two major parties would be put upon their mettle—each thus seeking to win the favor of the public by a good record.

This type of nonpartisanship would not be afraid of offending one party at the expense of the other. It would declare its approval of the good in one party and condemn the bad in another party without fear or favor. It would not lean backward in order to find something to condemn in one party because there was room for condemnation in the other party, as the distorted idea of nonpartisanship recently has led certain groups of writers to do.

True nonpartisanship is the willingness to take the best wherever it exists, give credit to its authors and support the best where found. It is constructive in that it supports the good, and not destructive in that it attempts to tear down everywhere for fear of offending in one quarter.

Just as parties have their function, so has true nonpartisanship, which is to exert a cleansing, beneficent influence on parties and on government—but the new voter will do neither if she regards all parties as always equally culpable. The earmark of a true nonpartisan is not neutrality or common condemnation, but discrimination.



fault the other party must be included in a general indictment against parties or, if one party does something worthy of praise, the other party must also be given a share of the credit.

Government in the United States is by party. We place a party in control and give it immense power. What curb have we on that power? Only the everlasting vigilance of the other party to see that the party in power behaves—and if it does not, to so inform the people. How, in Heaven's name, shall we ever have good government if we do not discriminate between the party that has been corrupt, or at least whose leadership has permitted corruption, and the party which unearths the corruption and so helps to clean things up?

Editorially Speaking

We and Our Congress

WITH the coming to an end of each Congress the public mind is getting an increasing distrust of its representative body in the National Government. Writers of authority about American history and government say that dishonest men are rarely found in Congress today, that there has been much improvement in the character of men in public life, but the fact remains that people think and talk much more about Congress than formerly and that they have less respect for it. As far as the lower house goes, much of the blame rests with us back home. We like our Congressman to bring home a helping from the pork barrel. We are likely to value him not so much for his statesmanship as for what he is able to get for our district. We quite overlook the fact that if he has brought home the bacon to us, there are 434 other Congressmen who have taken a slice for 434 other districts, and that we all pay the bills. There are endless measures demanded by Congressmen for home districts—a few of them good, but many vicious and most of them unnecessary. In a Congress crowded with such measures there is not time enough left for vitally important national questions.

The salary increases which Congress has just voted for itself are undoubtedly needed—Washington is an expensive place in which to live and the United States ought to pay for first-class quality in its public service; but, again, Congress would have won more respect from the public if it had made the increase in open frank discussion rather than by refusing to put itself on record in voting for the measure. Senator Borah forced an indirect line-up on the question in the Senate, but he was supported by only seventeen senators.

The CITIZEN repeats its slogan: Half as many Congressmen, twice as well-paid and three times as carefully chosen.



Senatorial Tyranny

WHATEVER may be said about the lower house of Congress, the Senate has become a term of reproach. There are many fine men in the Senate, but taken collectively the country has lost all faith in the Senate's ability to do anything but talk. Especially in the matter of foreign relations the Senate stands at absolute zero. The fact that a small committee of Senators can smother any treaty negotiated by the President and his Secretary of State, and that any Senator through a filibuster may prevent indefinitely the consideration of a pending treaty, puts the United States in a ridiculous light before the entire world. There probably has never been a stronger sentiment for any action by the Senate than for the World Court, yet the subject is not allowed even to come up for discussion. In spite of pressure from the President and Secretary of State, and of party promises, the Court remains buried in the Foreign Relations Committee. The Lausanne Treaty was not acted on. The Isle of Pines Treaty, before the Senate for twenty years, never came to a vote. Public opinion is disregarded. Dictators sit in the Senate, and under the present rules those Senators who would like to see business conducted in an orderly way can do nothing. What is the public going to do about it?



Miss Anthony for the Hall of Fame

EVERY five years comes the opportunity to add names to the roster in the Hall of Fame at New York University, New York. This is the year, and on the fifteenth of March all suggested names should be in the hands of Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, chairman, for action by the hundred persons comprising the jury of electors.

Five years ago there was some talk of placing the name of Susan B. Anthony on this roster, but the talk was all too little. Surely nobody deserves recognition more than this pioneer suffragist, who contributed so much to women's emancipation. The public is invited to make suggestions. Won't those of you, individually or as organizations, who believe that Miss Anthony should take her well-deserved place among the Hall of Fame immortals (no longer classified by sex), write Dr. Johnson, Chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee, New York University, New York City?



Beauty Aids for Men

WE rise to protest against a discrimination against men in advertisements of modern cosmetics. Leaf through the big magazines and you will find appeal after appeal directed to women to use this or that in order to get a husband or to make sure of holding one already captured. All sorts of advice are issued to the wife, for preserving her complexion, hair, figure—her youth, to the one purpose of having and holding. But, with the exception of the afflicted gentleman whose engagement is abruptly broken off because "his best friends won't tell him," almost nothing is done to help a man win a girl or keep his wife's affections. The texture of his skin is apparently only a matter of his own physical comfort; hair tonic ads never ask him if his wife's illusions are damaged by his baldness; and his figure may bulge grievously to the complete loss of a wife's pride in him, for all the advertisers care. It isn't fair. Men have a right to aids to beauty too. If the advertisers are in the business of keeping homes together, they really should work from both sides.



The Quality of Women's Greatness

AT a dinner given in honor of Mrs. Edward MacDowell as a recognition of the *Pictorial Review's* \$5,000 award to her as the American woman who made the most outstanding contribution to American life during the year, Mary Austin drew an interesting distinction between greatness in a man and in a woman. Greatness in a woman, she said, will always carry with it a quality of mothering. In whatever a woman does, there are involved the maternal qualities of fostering, developing, protecting and comforting. This instinct has always been at the service of man and has undoubtedly been responsible in considerable measure for his greatness. Nearly every man who has achieved great things has had some woman to make things comfortable for him, to shield him, to take on her own shoulders all the petty, irritating, time-consuming details and leave him free to create.

Many think that this is woman's chief function in life. Whether this is true or not, there is no question that the creative mind needs this mothering care, and it is quite possible that one of the reasons why women have not equaled men in creative achievements is that they have not had any one to give them the freedom of mind and body which most

men have had. Mrs. MacDowell's achievement, through the Peterborough colony, is to give some of this protection to creative minds working in the various arts. It is a service given to men and women alike, and may be responsible—who knows?—for developing some unknown woman's genius that would otherwise be smothered under the pressure of ordinary life. In this it is unique. It will be interesting to see if the achievement of a woman which wins the next award will have this same maternal quality.



But Where Are the Farmers?

ALMOST every letter that comes into the office reporting on the campaign for the Child Labor Amendment refers to the part played in the opposition by the advertisements of the "Farmers' States' Rights League, of Troy, North Carolina." They appeared not only in the middle agricultural states, but in the far West and in New England—purporting to represent the sentiment of regular farmers, and presumably paid for by farmers. But, according to the investigation conducted by a staff representative of *Labor*, the official newspaper of the railroad labor organizations, the Farmers' States' Rights League is not a farmers' organization at all. The *Labor* man found that Troy is a mill town, in a cotton-crop region, and the president of the League proved to be the cashier of the cotton-mill bank. Information was vague and hard to get—the president said the bank was headquarters of the League, but he could not tell the number of members nor the states in which they were enrolled. The advertisements, he said, were paid for by voluntary subscriptions. The League secretary proved to be an employee of David Clark, of Charlotte, for many years head of the cotton-mill lobby fighting child-labor legislation; the vice-president, an employee of a cotton-mill store. When it came to trailing the farmers of this Farmers' League, the investigator discovered two honest-to-God tillers of the soil, who admitted that they had permitted the use of their names because they were told a law would be passed to keep their children from doing farm chores. They paid no money. They knew nothing about the League.

The conclusion is so obvious that it sticks out. *Labor* has done a real service in unearthing this fake, and it is right in demanding full publicity. It can not be doubted that these advertisements have had great influence, and every bit of it has been unfair.



"What Not to Wear"—A Study

THE CITIZEN's fashion hints, "How Not to Dress," seem to have trodden on some toes—from the girl in the CITIZEN office, a pretty slim young thing on whom nearly any fashion would look well, who thought she saw herself in our last sketch, to a stout subscriber who resented being told that some fashions are not becoming to everybody. This probably serves us right for trespassing on ground that does not belong to us. The WOMAN CITIZEN is supposed to let fashions alone, but in common with women everywhere the CITIZEN glories in charmingly gowned women, it likes clothes to be stylish, but it also wants them becoming.

The American woman can afford to choose with discrimination from the many styles offered her those that are becoming to her individually. In general, women have never been given such sensible, healthful, beautiful clothes as they are wearing today, but there are ways to use the fashions which make them either becoming or freakish, and the line is not always easy to draw. Look at the charming photographs of models seen in our advertising pages and compare them with some of our sketches of "What Not to Wear" and the distinction is obvious. The first are chosen with

discriminating taste. Our sketches are caricatures, but they have all been copied from life and are commonly seen on our streets. What not to wear is quite as important as to know the styles, but it is a neglected art.



Dorothy Canfield Takes Notes

IN sending in the editorial which appears on another page Dorothy Canfield Fisher wrote a letter from which we are quoting a pointed comment. Mr. Fisher is a representative in the Vermont legislature this year, and his wife was up for "ladies week," observing. Her letter gives an opinion of how women ought to play politics that is fresh from a first-hand contact—and follows interestingly Mrs. Stokes's discussion of lobbying in the last number:

"I think if women spent half the energy they now spend in lobbying on the outside for good causes, on getting themselves regularly elected to regular seats in the House and Senate, they'd go a good deal farther. There is an immense amount of actual work to be done in any legislative session, real work, study, preparing of material—all the work that's done in the committee. In itself that gives a woman who does it a much better understanding of what she's talking about than any lobbyist can have. And of course it gives to what she says a great deal more weight.

"Then, she is in actual and natural contact with the different personalities, and comes to have the invaluable 'hunch' about the best way to approach them, which only the most gifted lobbyist can have. The contact of the lobbyist is apt to remain more or less the old 'social' one, which leads women so far astray as to the best methods of accomplishing some real piece of work. The 'social' contact can teach only one thing—what is personally pleasing to the other fellow. But what will move him to action is another question!"



The Hampton-Tuskegee Idea

ONE of our pleasantest sightseeing memories—in human terms—is of a visit to Hampton Institute. All the way from mechanical arts that are dark to us to the model kitchen—through the whole range of industrial training—there was an impression of brisk competence and sound organization. Even more impressive was the self-respect, the tautness and eager interest of those young colored men and women, working out the Hampton-Tuskegee idea. We have never seen Tuskegee, but we know it has the same quality and offers the same high hope. That is why any one who is sincerely interested in a solution of the most difficult of all our national problems—the Negro problem—should be interested in the combined Hampton-Tuskegee drive to raise three million dollars this year. Mr. George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, has testified to his faith by offering two millions more if the three millions are raised in time, and here is his reason—the same one that might well prompt far lesser gifts: "The only hope of the Negro race and the settlement of this problem is through proper education of the Hampton-Tuskegee type, which is directed toward making them useful citizens on industrial lines."



A LETTER from a professor of philosophy in a Midwestern university, who has studied young people for twenty-five years, and who knows how to see into their minds and hearts, contains this bit: "I wish you could, with your own eyes, see how solid and worth-while this generation are—how real they are, and how they demand reality in everything. It's a joy to have to do with them." Rather different from the usual talk about the younger generation.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Third Region's Welcome

THE honor and the opportunity of being hostess to the National League in convention comes this year to the Third Region.

At each convention there has accrued to the program of work by emphasis on a certain phase, or by development of a latent possibility, some item of vital interest. In 1920 the convention in Chicago struck the note of preparation by education for the voting citizenship that six months later was conferred by action of a state in the Third Region. In the Cleveland convention the delegates, assuming their full responsibilities, adopted a scrupulously careful method of making our legislative program, and added to committees on citizenship, education, and public welfare, the Department of Efficiency in Government and the special committee on reduction of armament by international agreement. In Baltimore, the movement for international co-operation and world peace was intensified, and there was created the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War. At Des Moines, there was initiated the movement to increase the vote twenty-five per cent, and there were notable developments in the plan of organization and finance. At the Buffalo convention where the slogan was "the best guarantee against revolution is progress," the record of four years' solid progress and achievement was related in the president's address.

What may the sixth convention add, and how may the Third Region contribute to its conclusions? A number of items on the program of work have a very special significance in the Third Region. The League, standing for the principle of primary nominations, will find itself in a part of the country where the primary is of more interest and importance in state and local matters than the general election. The League, studying the problems of the party system, will find itself in a part of the country where custom is tending to overthrow the theory of the necessity for party responsibility in government. Having only one party, the effect is as of no party, in that nameless factions devoid of group responsibility throw the burden of political leadership upon individual candidates who draft their own platforms. The League, in a part of the country which welcomes Federal aid for infants and repulses Federal protection for older children, will sense a challenge to expound the principle of public welfare in government. Considering adherence to the World Court, the League will stand upon the ground where Chief Justice Mar-

shall labored to perfect a court which would settle disputes between units of government. Working for international co-operation, the League will discover itself in a part of the country which conceived of this government of ours as an association of nations.

Therefore, the Third Region feels that it offers an environment of some value for the holding of the sixth annual convention. It welcomes the National League to the Region which embraces Virginia, the site of the first permanent English-speaking settlement in America; Florida, the site of the first permanent settlement of Spanish people in North America; Louisiana, the site of one of the earliest French settlements in America; and Washington, the city that embodies the aspirations of the pioneers of democracy—the capital of these United States.—A. C.

The League's Indian Fellowship

AT the fifth annual convention of the League in Buffalo last April, the Department of Efficiency in Government was authorized to appoint a committee for the study of the administration of Indian affairs. Almost immediately after the convention there began a thorough search for the proper personnel for such a committee. The hope was to have a rather small committee of scientifically-minded men and women who have a real interest in the American Indian and some knowledge of Indian problems, but with no firm preconceived convictions as to how those problems are to be solved. The search for such a group proved far more difficult than had been anticipated. The men and women who could have contributed most to such a study were already too busy with other tasks to consider any new and time-consuming undertaking. Many other well qualified persons were already committed to a definite program of legislation in connection with the Indian problem. Furthermore, the preliminary and incomplete investigation which was made by the Department of Efficiency in Government showed that there is a dearth of sound informational material relating to the history of the administration of Indian affairs.

For these reasons, a suggestion of a fellowship for the study of Indian affairs, made by a political scientist who is one of the League's good friends, was therefore hailed with real enthusiasm—particularly when it was discovered that arrangements could be made to establish such a fellowship in Washington under the joint auspices and guidance of the Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government and the National League of Women Voters. Negotiations with the Brookings school were begun and the League is now able to announce that arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a fellowship for the year 1925-26 "for the study of the American Indian problem, the successive policies of the Government, and the contemporary administration of Indian affairs."

The amount of the fellowship is \$1,000, which covers for one year the cost of fees, room, board, and all the facilities of the Robert Brookings Graduate School. If the candidate's work proves satisfactory during the first year, the Brookings School agrees to renew the fellowship for a second year, at the end of which time the candidate will be expected to qualify for and receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The fellowship is open to women graduates of approved colleges and universities who have had the equivalent of a full year of graduate work in economics and government. A

background of study in the political and social sciences is highly desirable.

Applications for the fellowship should be made to the National League of Women Voters. They must be made by May 1, 1925, upon a form prepared for the purpose. Copies of the General Announcement of the Robert Brookings Graduate School, application blanks, and further information about the fellowship will be furnished by National League headquarters.—H. M. R.

Miss Sherwin Visits Four States

DURING the last days of January and the first ten days of February Miss Sherwin took part in the conventions of state Leagues in Georgia and Kansas, and enjoyed an opportunity of combining attendance at the board meetings of state Leagues in Alabama and Missouri with luncheons and conferences of local Leagues in Birmingham and St. Louis. Only pressure of work as President at this busy season of preparation for the Richmond convention prevented her from "stopping all along the way" at other League centers. A rapid version of the trip given to staff members on the day of her return to Washington left no doubt as to the character of a program full from early morning in conference to evening banquet engagements.

The outstanding impressions received were the effectiveness of Southern local Leagues in municipal affairs, the painstaking work of some Western local Leagues in support of the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and everywhere the reasoned acceptance by League members of a persistent educational campaign to ratify the amendment "a little later when the facts are really known and understood."

Miss Sherwin said that the banquet in Rome, Georgia, was distinguished by attendance of all the presidents of men's organizations in the city as well as by ten or twelve women who held public positions of influence; that there was a record attendance at the luncheon in Birmingham at which several men as well as the large number of women present listened attentively to a highly concentrated review of the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, given "by request."

The St. Louis luncheon was described by a St. Louis newspaper as "one of the largest political-social affairs ever sponsored by the St. Louis League." The subject of a luncheon address was "The Tests of Citizenship," defined as voting, seeking accurate information, taking party membership responsibility, and accepting individual responsibility for forming public opinion. An hour of unusual interest in St. Louis was a conference on a proposed institute of municipal government. Members of the faculties of history, political science, and education of Washington University, met officers and leaders of the League at tea time in the beautiful drawing room of Mrs. Headley, wife of the chancellor of the university, to discuss plans for making this year's annual League institute the most practical in character and wide-reaching in influence of the notable series of citizenship schools which have been held in St. Louis since 1920.

Montana's World Court Memorial

MEMORIALIZING the Congress is frequently done by state legislatures, but in the recent action of the Montana legislature memorializing Congress for immediate support of American adherence to the World Court, there is a story of amazing achievement and of more than passing interest.

It has been said, and wisely, too, in this case, that the old adage, "where there's a will, there's a way," was first said of a woman. League members who have followed the work of Mrs. E. K. Bowman, of Helena, for international peace know

the truth of the old adage. She had the will and found the way to conduct almost single-handed an educational campaign which marked its first milestone in the World Court petition presented to the foreign relations committee of the United States Senate last year. She had the will to carry on toward the second milestone—the Montana legislative memorial to Congress.

Though the campaign seemed to go slowly, "it permeated every corner of the state." Many factors contributed to the three-to-one vote on the memorial in both houses of the legislature. There was the resolution of the Montana Federation of Women's Clubs, asking for a memorial, there was the League's World Court petition of 5,000 names, and then the devotion and personality of Mrs. McCarty, the only woman member of the legislature, and introducer of the memorial resolution. Mrs. McCarty is one of those many women from the vast open spaces who strengthen faith in the old saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle, rules the world." Mrs. McCarty has an eight-months-old daughter, who is cared for by an aunt while "mother is on legislative duty."

Back of "the will of Mrs. Bowman to do" lies a story of devoted and unselfish service. As Montana chairman of the League's department of international co-operation to prevent war, and director of the Montana World Peace Informational Campaign, and against many odds, especially family duties—as all mothers of seven children well know—Mrs. Bowman has mapped out, directed and shouldered the Montana peace campaign. A World Peace primer of eighteen pages compiled by Mrs. Bowman is one of her achievements.

Someone naturally asks, "How does she do it all, with seven children?" "By efficient organization in her home," comes the ready answer. Mrs. Bowman has no office or paid help. All her work is done in her home, and her helpers are her seven children. There is no glamour to this home workshop—a dining-room in a modest home—unless it is the heartening sight of seven children seated around the table assembling mimeographed sheets for Mother's peace work. Then picture, if you will, the work over, and a rush to the parlor, where seven children each snatch up an instrument, and the family orchestra is tuning up! The "woman with the will" always knows a way, whether family harmony or international co-operation is desired!

The Nominating Committee

OF the many cogs in the smooth-running machinery of a National League convention there is none quite so important as the nominating committee. To that group of women is assigned the not-always-easy task of selecting qualified executives to direct national work. This year the committee is called upon to suggest candidates for the offices of the first vice-president, second vice-president, and treasurer, and also for director in each of the seven regions, as provided for in the by-laws.

The selection of Mrs. James G. Macpherson, of Saginaw, Michigan, as chairman of the nominating committee, has especially gratified the Michigan League, but it also will bring to all delegates the assurance that the committee's task is in able hands. As a member of the finance committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, an executive in the Michigan State League and founder and president of the Saginaw county and city Leagues, Mrs. Macpherson has exhibited qualities which should make for a successful nominating chairman.

Mrs. Macpherson has a group of assistants who need no introduction to League members throughout the country. They are, for the first region, Mrs. Arthur T. Rotch, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts League; for the second region, Miss Martha Thomas, treasurer of the Pennsylvania League; for the third, Miss Eleanor Raoul, of Atlanta, Georgia, chairman of the organization committee of the

Georgia League; for the fifth, Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, president of the Minneapolis League, and for the sixth, Miss Alice MacFarland, of Topeka, chairman of the Women in Industry Committee of the Kansas League. Mrs. Macpherson herself represents the fourth region, and a member for the seventh region will be announced shortly.

Connecticut Divisions of Work

THE Connecticut League is experimenting with a method of dividing up work somewhat similar to the Commission Form of Government used by various cities. At the annual League election in November five vice-presidents were elected and each was labeled on the ballot with a specific job. Thus one was to be in charge of citizenship work, another of international co-operation to prevent war, another of finance, and two of organization. Of these two on organization, one has supervision of the counties to the east, the other of the counties to the west.

Our "spreading out" policy is being tried also from a new angle in the field. The plan is to organize the big cities ward by ward. New Haven is now in the process of such organization. Bridgeport comes next.

With regard to legislative work, there has also been decentralization. Two years ago one legislative chairman had charge of all League bills. This year each of the measures put on the League's active legislative list by vote of the annual convention is in charge of the state chairman of the appropriate committee. It has been agreed that standing committee chairmen are to take the initiative in forming state-wide committees, formulating circular letters, drafting flyers and posters, getting together pertinent publicity facts, arranging hearings, and instigating lively home-lobbies.

The *Legislative Bulletin* is being published once a week. The first issue in each month is the regular size and contains League as well as legislative news. The other numbers are smaller and devoted to brief statements of bills of general interest, to editorial comment on bills of especial concern to the League, and to reports of hearings.

Not to be outdone by the chairmen of standing committees who are actively in the thick of the legislative session, the state chairmen of the remaining standing committees and departments are preparing "briefs" on their sections of the Proposed National Program to facilitate intelligent voting on the part of the local Leagues. It believes that while too many cooks may spoil the broth, too many trained and able workers are not possible in a healthy state League!—JULIA MARGARET HICKS.

North Carolina and Kansas Convention

STATE League conventions continue to hold attention, North Carolina and Kansas having held their annual meetings last month. North Carolina's fifth annual convention in Raleigh was a noteworthy success in many respects. It had the honor of having Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Adèle Clark, director of the third region, as its chief speakers, it had the largest attendance in its history, raised the largest amount in any convention toward the current budget, adopted its largest budget for next year, acquired more new members than at any other meeting, and more League interest and spirit was displayed than ever before. The delegates voted to conduct the second citizenship school the last week in June in co-operation with the Asheville Normal Summer School.

Mrs. Catt was accorded a warm welcome. In addition to her addresses before two convention sessions, one a luncheon and the other an evening mass meeting, she spoke before a joint session of the North Carolina Legislature. She was es-

corted to the platform by North Carolina's only woman legislator, Miss Julia Alexander, and by the man who not many years ago circulated the "round robin" against the Suffrage Amendment. Mrs. Phil McMahon, of Charlotte, who has been president of the Mecklenburg County League, and who led the only house-to-house "get-out-the-vote" canvass in North Carolina, was elected president. Her predecessor, Miss Gertrude Weil, was elected first vice-president and will continue to be in charge of North Carolina's work for international co-operation to prevent war. Principal resolutions passed included endorsement of the World Court proposal, study of jury service for women, legislation making men and women offenders equally responsible for sex offenses, approval of a workable sterilization law, and continuation of the state program for the treatment of venereal diseases.

The sixth annual convention of the Kansas League in Wichita had as its honor guests Miss Sherwin and Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, director of the sixth region. Miss Sherwin addressed the convention on two formal occasions, and Mrs. Dietrich gave a talk on general regional work; and the Cause and Cure of War Conference Committee Reports, adoption of resolutions, the reelection of Mrs. W. H. Thompson as president, and addresses by former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas on "The Primary Law and the Shorter Ballot" and Dr. W. O. Mendenhall, president of Friends' University of Wichita, on "The Geneva Protocol" made up a very full and worth-while program.

Resolutions adopted urged acceptance by the state of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act provisions, recorded disapproval of "any change in the Primary Law which would permit the return in any degree to the convention system"; favored the strengthening of the work for women and children in industry in the State Court of Industrial Relations and urged the necessity of keeping a woman in charge of all regulations affecting women and children.

Leagues and League Work

MRS. Ann Webster, chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the National League, has just returned to Washington from a two months' trip which took her as far west as her home state, New Mexico, and which included conferences with her committee chairmen in various cities along the way. To a large extent Mrs. Webster's visit to New Mexico was in the interest of the Child Labor Ratification campaign, and before she left on the return trip she had the gratification of watching the House ratify the amendment by 40 to 8. No action has been taken by the Senate of the New Mexico legislature.

Mrs. Webster's stay in New Mexico was a continuous succession of addresses, conferences, and interviews, mostly relating to the Child Labor Amendment. In addition to addressing the Raton, Santa Fé, Las Vegas and Albuquerque Leagues, the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the students of the Santa Fé Indian school, the rules committee of the State Senate, the Santa Fé Woman's Club, Mrs. Webster was one of the honor guests at a luncheon given by the Rotary Club on January 15. The honor guests were all women, and included four women members of the legislature, the secretary of state, the state superintendent of schools and the state game warden. She addressed the Fifteen Club of Santa Fé on the League's social hygiene program, and at Toledo, Kansas City, St. Louis and Louisville was in conference with her social hygiene committee representatives.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS: A new League in Williamstown starts out under the leadership of Mrs. Robert D. Leigh, the wife of Professor Leigh of the Department of Government at Williams College.

The Ratification Campaign

From Time to Time This Page Will Be Devoted to the Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

The Status of the Amendment

FOUR states, Arkansas, Arizona, California and Wisconsin, have ratified the Child Labor Amendment. In more than twenty states, either one or both houses of the legislature have acted adversely. In other states, where the amendment has not yet been considered or where the legislatures have voted not to ratify, the League of Women Voters, with other organizations, is continuing its campaign of education. It is evident that educational work, of an intensive nature, must precede ratification, especially in those states where much false and misleading information has been circulated by opponents of the amendment. In conjunction with the educational campaign, many states in which ratification must be postponed are undertaking during this legislative year to bring their own state child labor laws up to the highest standard.

In the States

CONNECTICUT: Although the Connecticut legislature was one of those states acting adversely on the amendment there is great hope for its ultimate success in the courageous stand of women like Miss Marjorie Cheney, a director of the Connecticut League and a first-year member of the legislature. With a "spirit undaunted," in the face of the overwhelming opposition, she addressed the legislature.

"I seem to stand directly in the path of a total eclipse. Before the period of totality, I would like to draw your attention to certain facts which seem to have escaped you and may be more visible during that period." This was Miss Cheney's introduction to a restrained and able recital of the facts of child labor and the need for the amendment from which she departed only to make this comment on the political aspect of the case:

"Taking my stand on the National Republican Platform, I was nominated by the town of Manchester, having stated that I favored the Child Labor Amendment. Later the State Republican Party adopted a platform opposing the amendment. I am not the rebel."

MASSACHUSETTS: The joint committee for ratification which worked so vigorously against tremendous odds during the campaign preceding the referendum to the people in November is continuing the fight with a vim. A hearing was held on February 4 at which a very able presentation of arguments for the amendment was given by representatives of Massachusetts organizations. In the same week an adjourned hearing was held at which the only speaker was United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh, one of the principal advocates when the amendment was pending before the Congress.

MINNESOTA: "The fight for the Child Labor Amendment has just begun!" writes Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the Minnesota League, and director of the fifth region of the national League. Minnesota has held two public hearings, the League arranging the programs for the proponents. Packed galleries listened until nearly midnight. By a formal resolution passed by the House of Representatives Miss Julia Lathrop was invited to address the Minnesota Legislature on the amendment. While in Minnesota Miss Lathrop also addressed a mass meeting in Minneapolis and attended the regular legislative hearing on the measure.

MISSOURI: The spirit of the Missouri workers for ratification is most gaily emphasized by the current bulletin of the St. Louis League which declares for ratification, both horizontally and vertically, in cross-word puzzle fashion.

MONTANA: Montana League members feel the ratification campaign is almost won in their state. They are already preparing for consideration by the next legislature. The amendment was ratified in the House by 86 to 11 and was defeated in the Senate by only six votes—28 to 22. Governor Erickson, in his message, recommended ratification of the proposed amendment.

NEW YORK: Advocates of New York ratification of the Child Labor Amendment thronged the Assembly Chamber in Albany on February 24 for a brilliant hearing on ratification of the amendment. The New York State League was one of forty women's organizations which, under the leadership of Mrs. Richard H. Childs, called upon Republican and Democratic legislators to redeem platform pledges by ratifying the amendment at once. Charges heard in other states that the amendment emanated "straight from Moscow" were assailed as a bugaboo by the women proponents. No action has been taken on the ratification resolution by either the Senate or Assembly Committees.

OHIO: Since the lower house of the Ohio legislature rejected the resolution to ratify the amendment, the joint committee on ratification, of which Miss Juliette Sessions, past-president of the Ohio League, is chairman, has laid plans for a broad campaign of education. An impressive hearing before the legislature heightened the spirit of amendment supporters. It led one of their number to call upon all proponents to observe the fruitings of the early labors for the slavery, prohibition and suffrage amendments, and then "not to be dismayed at any temporary setback" on the Child Labor Amendment.

NEVADA: Only one vote prevented ratification of the amendment by one House of the Nevada Legislature. In the same spirit with which women carried on the suffrage fight, when only a small margin of one or two votes stood in the way of victory, League women in Nevada are counting on a majority for ratification when the resolution is again considered.

NEW MEXICO: Ratification by the New Mexico Legislature is only a matter of time, according to Mrs. Ann Webster, who has been in New Mexico for two months helping "home folks" in the ratification campaign. The House has ratified the amendment.

VERMONT: With the help of Judge Remick, of New Hampshire, and Edward Macy, of New York, Vermont groups working for ratification have been carrying on an educational campaign among legislators. "Facts are needed and misleading propaganda can be answered," was the way in which the committee proceeded. Mrs. W. H. Jeffrey, president of the Vermont League, feels there is great encouragement in the fact that whereas two years ago the state legislature rejected the Sheppard-Towner Act, the 1925 legislature has accepted the provisions of the Act. An educational campaign in behalf of the Sheppard-Towner Act has been going on for two years.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

England Rejects Suffrage Bill

The bill granting suffrage to women in England at the age of twenty-one—the same as the men—instead of at thirty, went down to defeat in the House of Commons on February 20. There is now a question of raising the voting age of men to twenty-five. The Home Secretary proposed that a conference of all parties be held in 1926 to consider franchise reform, and to introduce the new government bill in 1927.

Lady Astor and Ramsay MacDonald both opposed the suggestion of raising the voting age.

The W. C. T. U.

Conventions are coming right along. Besides those to be held by the American Association of University Women—April 8-11; the National League of Women Voters—April 16-22; the International Council of Women—May 4-24, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs Council meeting—June 1-6, there is the World's Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. This is to be held in Edinburgh, Scotland—June 19-24. It is expected that fifty-one countries will be represented, reservations having already come in from South Africa, China, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, France, Germany, Latvia, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the World as well as the National W. C. T. U., will preside.

Carrying the Vote

In the last CITIZEN we told of Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller, member of the electoral college of Ohio, who carried the electoral vote to Washington. Since then two other names have come to us of women serving in the same capacity. They are Mrs. Phila L. Hamilton, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Miss Charlotte Cameron, of Arizona.

Social Hygiene

The American Social Hygiene Association held its annual business meeting in New York, in January, celebrating the completion of its tenth year of organization. Officers were reelected—Edward L. Keyes, M.D., remaining president. The Association voted to continue its general information service; its educational, protective, medical and legal activities. A co-operative project is planned with the International Association of Policewomen in developing a field service for that organization; and

co-operation with the National Education Association, the American Medical Association, the American Child Health Association in studying what may be done by schools in the way of health education and character training.

The Woman's World's Fair

Plans for the Woman's World's Fair, in Chicago, April 18-25, are steadily progressing. The latest announcement is of a dinner for two thousand women to be held on the opening night when women who cannot display their wares in booths will speak. Just some of the names are Justice Florence Allen, Governor Ross, and Mrs. Florence Knapp, New York's Secretary of State.

Mr. Coolidge will make the opening speech, and Mrs. Coolidge will press the button which will open the doors. Three hundred and eighty-five tent-like booths will represent women's various activities.

Mrs. Medill McCormick is chairman of the project.

Italy and Suffrage

In May, 1923, at the convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance held in Rome, Premier Mussolini—in his opening speech—announced that "the government Fascista, if nothing unforeseen happens, will grant to several categories of women the right to vote—first in municipal and then in political elections."

In December, 1923, a bill was introduced in the Italian Parliament for women's admission to the administrative franchise, but in January Parliament was dissolved and the bill consequently died.

Now, a little more than a year later, the clauses of the Electoral Reform bill giving votes to women have been defeated in all the committees, and the bill passed without a single reference to the women's vote, even the municipal vote.

Has something "unforeseen" happened?

Mrs. Corbett Ashby

Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, is sailing for this country on March 17. She will be the guest of the American Association of University Women at their annual convention in Indianapolis, as well as of the National League of Women Voters at theirs, in Richmond. Mrs. Ashby will be one of the three delegates of the Alliance at the Quin-

quennial Congress of the International Council of Women at Washington.

School of Government in Print

Mrs. Florence Riddick Boys, editor and owner of a Woman's Page Feature Service which she furnishes to publications in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, is also one of the editorial staff of the *National Republican*, published in Washington, D. C. During 1925 Mrs. Boys is conducting in the *National Republican* a "School of Government." Each week she has an article on each of the three subjects, "The Government," "The Constitution" and "The Political Parties." This course of study is meant to help educate the new voter and will cover briefly the whole field of these topics.

Thirteen Years Old

For a week, beginning March 15, the Camp Fire Girls all over the country will celebrate their thirteenth birthday. Of course one can't have a birthday for a whole week, and the actual day is March 17, when radio stations will broadcast all kinds of Camp Fire news. Besides, a birthday cake is to be made by the Washington girls and presented to President Coolidge.

With the slogan "Citizenship Begins at Home" the girls will devote the week to relieving "mother," taking as much of the load off her shoulders as possible, by cooking, minding baby, or cleaning the house. Special emphasis will be put on the week-end, when there is no school.

Three Year Period

The Nebraska House of Representatives was recently faced with a bill proposing that marriages may be annulled if there are no children after three years, provided both husband and wife are not impotent. Representative Hines introduced the bill and Dr. A. S. Pinto, Health Department head at Omaha, sponsored it. To our knowledge no action has been taken.

Wyoming Makes a Record

At the time that organizations and individuals were waging get-out-the-vote campaigns for the last election, *Collier's*, The National Weekly, offered a trophy to be given to the state showing the greatest percentage of increase in the presidential vote. The trophy is a bronze spread eagle, perched upon a sphere of silver.

Wyoming, that pioneer suffrage state with a woman governor, won it by cast-

ing 70.8 per cent of its eligible vote, compared with an average for the nation at large of 51.2 per cent. And more remarkable still was the percentage of increase—37.7 per cent over 1920, compared with a national average of 4.2 per cent.

The Theater Guild School

The Theater Guild in New York, which has experimented in the dramatic world since its inception, is branching out in another direction. Beginning October 1, 1925, there will be a Theater Guild School under the direction of Winifred Lenihan, who played the part of *Joan of Arc* in Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan." The school is to develop and train genuine talent, working on the process of elimination, until at the end of the fourteen months' course, only the best are graduated.

The Harvard Prizes

The Harvard Advertising Awards—established by Edward W. Bok—were made public at a recent dinner given in Boston. One gold medal, five awards of \$1,500 and three of \$1,000 were given to companies and individuals who submitted advertisements published, or advertising research conducted in whole or in part during the period from October, 1923, to October, 1924. Only advertising campaigns conducted primarily through newspapers or periodicals were considered.

The award which particularly interested us was that made to Erma Perham Proetz, of Gardner Advertising Company, St. Louis—the only woman so honored. Miss Proetz won the \$1,000, given for a distinguished individual advertisement "deemed most effective in its use of pictorial illustrations in any form."

In the whole contest there were some five thousand entries, made by about one hundred and fifty agencies and individuals.

Community Centers

The Juvenile Protective Association and the Ball Room Managers Association of Chicago joined forces recently and staged a correct dance month, during which three sessions showing correct dancing were held.

The National Ball Room Managers Association was organized four years ago, and immediately sought cooperation with the Juvenile Protective Association of which Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen is president, and Miss Jessie F. Binford director. Together they have worked for ideal public dance halls which are practical community centers, where youth may be gay and effervescent without fear of pitfalls.

English Medicine and Women

Not only may women now attend the Royal College of Physicians of London

—the privilege was granted them in 1909—but a new law has been passed making them eligible for admission to a Fellowship. License to practice was recently conferred upon over 200 candidates, 42 of whom were women.—*The Vote.*

Edith Wharton

Edith Wharton, the novelist, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. This medal is awarded annually to any citizen of the United States for distinguished service to arts or letters in the creation of original work. Mrs. Wharton is the first woman to be so honored.

The award can be made to a living person, or a person who shall have been living within a year of the award, but it can be given to a person only once. Furthermore, the subject of the award changes yearly. Starting with sculpture, the next year it goes to history or biography, then music, poetry, architecture, drama, painting, fiction, essays or belles-lettres; and then begins all over again. The first award was made in 1909.

An Apartment House for Women

NOW women are to have their own apartment house. Women's hotels, women's clubhouses and cooperative houses for women have sprung up like mushrooms in the past few years,



The rooms are decorated by Virginia D. Cosby

but The Irvin, now nearing completion in New York City, on West Thirtieth Street, is the first apartment house for business women ever built. Miss Virginia Potter, who has been concerned in many housing projects for women, is first vice-president of The Irvin, Inc., and Charles H. Strong, Mrs. William D. Herbert and Asher Mayer are the other officers. The house is not subsidized, is in no sense a philanthropy, but these officers, interested in housing rather than investment, have developed the project on the basis of small dividends.

The Irvin, in its plans for offering real homes to employed women at rents that will fit in modest budgets, strikes

a nice balance between the old ideals and the new. It caters to woman's housewifely instinct by making kitchens, good-sized kitchens with real gas ranges and refrigerators and breakfast tables under sunny windows, the star features of the apartments. It grants her right to the New Freedom by announcing that there will be an all-night elevator service.

Except for one floor, the apartments will be let furnished, and the decorators are under orders to make "gayety and charm" the prevailing note. The foyer is done in the Adam style. But an Eve, in the person of a woman superintendent, will preside over the place.

The apartments are planned so that three or four women desiring to club together in one can each have a room to herself. The rents will range from \$8.50 to \$10 a room, per week, or about what an average room in a boarding-house costs, but the leases will be on the yearly basis. Tenants may, if they wish, invest in the stock.

If The Irvin proves the success its promoters expect it will be, other apartment houses for women will follow.

ELEANOR BOOTH SIMMONS.

Editorial P. S.—As a matter of fact, another issue will report the plan of Des Moines business women to build themselves an apartment house.

The Franchise in Canada

Through the *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News Service*, we learn that Canadian women can vote at all Dominion and most provincial elections; that they may be elected to the provincial Parliaments. But a woman can not be appointed to sit in the Senate, because, according to judicial interpretation, she is not a "person" in the sense in which the word is used in the British North American Act—a document that can only be amended by the King.

Wanted—Clean Movies

The determination of various moral agencies of this country to do something about the menace to youth of evil motion pictures is strengthening. In January for the third time a National Motion Picture Conference was held, attended by representatives from no less than 116 international, national, government-departmental, state, county and local organizations and periodicals and many clergymen. As a result of its three-day meeting the conference determined on the organization of a Federal Motion Picture Council of America, which shall mobilize forces for wholesome motion pictures. A threefold task was undertaken—delegates were urged to secure endorsement of the Upshaw bill for the Federal regulation of motion pictures; to secure film councils or observation committees to examine local motion pic-

ture conditions, and these councils are asked to report whatever they find to movie manager, distributor and producer, "promoting the idea that we must make the producers, distributors and exhibitors understand that they are not giving us what we want."

The conference strongly emphasized the importance of prevention of evil, which they believe "can only be secured by the adoption of moral standards for film production and by a governmental control at the source of production."

"America First"

The slogan "America First" took on a new and finer meaning in a sermon delivered last fall in the National Cathedral at Washington by the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham. Bishop Oldham's ambition for his country has been printed in attractive poster form by the National Council for the Prevention of War, and is being widely spread. It is well worth spreading. The spirit of it is a plea for America's leadership not only "in matters material, but in things of the spirit"—"in ideals, principles, character" . . . "in blazing a new trail into the new Jerusalem where wars shall be no more."

More than 15,000 copies have already been distributed, and at least 20,000 more are ready. The Council's hope is that the poster may be placed in every church vestibule and school room throughout the country. The price is fifteen cents for a single copy, ten for \$1.00, a hundred for \$10. The address is 532 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A Protest

One of our readers, Gwendolin B. Willis, of Baltimore, writes to protest against our article "Women in the Pulpit," published in the February 21 CITIZEN.

She says: "Is it not remarkable that this article fails to mention the Rev. Olympia Brown, the oldest woman minister now living in this country, the first woman to be admitted to the Universalist Theological School and the first woman ordained in this denomination? If this article did not offer some claim to be historical, this omission could be forgiven, but not under the circumstances."

The article did not set out to be historical, but rather to deal with the status of women in the ministry today. But inevitably historical bits were included. Anyway, we are glad to pay separate tribute to the Rev. Olympia Brown, who did such splendid work for women both in the ministry and all during the suffrage campaign. As Mrs. McMullen said, very many women were worthy of mention among the nearly two thousand women ministers listed in the 1920 census.

What Do You Know?

WE propose to you a substitute for the Cross-Word Puzzle—just as absorbing, just as instructive and by no means so hard on the eyes. This is the way it happened:

One of us in the office said to another, "Why, do you know, Mrs. ——— actually didn't know who is head of the Children's Bureau! An intelligent woman like that— isn't it amazing!" "No, I don't think so," said the other one. "Anyhow, I dare you to try out a few questions like that among friends who are not 'in our line'—" "Try it out in the CITIZEN!" said the other one before the sentence was out. And presto—here you are!

You have to play the game on

honor so far as you are concerned. How many of the women on the following list can you clearly identify without looking them up, or asking, or stopping to think? Try yourself out—fill in the answers, without reference books, and send it in. Next try it out on your club, when you have a program about prominent women, or want a few moments' entertainment in some heavier program, or catch a group of friends who will stand for it (they've got used to being "improved" for amusement since the Cross-Word Puzzle came in). And then let us know. You might write your answers and keep tally on your friends in the space below the question. Tear out this part of the page and mail it to us.

1. Who is Helen Gardener?
2. Who is the first woman judge of a state Supreme Court?
3. Cecilia Beaux?
4. Who was the first woman M. P. in Great Britain?
5. Who was our first Congresswoman?
6. Who was the first woman to be inaugurated governor of a state?
7. Who is Mary Anderson?
8. Who heads the national Republican women's organization?
9. Who is Emily Newell Blair?
10. What woman was nominated last year for Vice-President of the United States?

The A. A. U. W.

(Continued from page 12)

emphasis is on educational matters. Their most definite contribution to formal education is made in scholarships, some of them for high-school students, some for collegians, some for foreign students. A hundred and forty-five branches report loan funds amounting to \$26,000, and \$23,000 is being given annually in gift scholarships.

Internationally, nationally, and locally, these are the things the A. A. U. W. is doing, the things which give it personality and character. Out of them all there emerges that shadowy individual which typifies the Association. A sturdy, substantial person, plainly dressed, with a highly civilized spirit and a beauty of soul, capped by quick,

efficient brains. Usually she is exceedingly busy about her own affairs, for a growing family of widely differing children clamor about her for advice and education. But sometimes you will see her put their daily woes aside to walk in earnest friendliness with the scholars of the world, and then there is the enthusiasm of youth and the wisdom of suffering in her level eyes.

The Desert Blooms

(Continued from page 13)

for special purposes were erected. Only a few houses were in sight of this "center" and to reach it many of the farm families drove sixteen miles on trails scarcely discernible in the sagebrush.

Sentiment for federation is marked on many projects. There is at least one

club on every project which is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as with the state federation. The parent-teacher associations usually are members of the state or national body. In rural districts the woman's club sometimes is affiliated with the local farmers' club.

Another kind of federation is a project federation, which works for the unity and welfare of the project as a whole. The Federation of Rural Clubs in the Grand Valley, Colorado, and the Artemesia Club of the Truckee-Carson or Newlands reclamation project are examples. The first is a federation of several rural clubs on the east side of the Valley, the second is a general project club open to all rural women on the project whether members of other clubs or not, without dues, organized for the express purpose of keeping the project a unit, of developing community spirit and of improving conditions for the farm women.

In all this development, the ballot for women has counted. A few years ago the Truckee-Carson Project in Nevada was just getting on its feet and was struggling through a trying period. The Artemesia Club was much concerned over health conditions. At one of its annual meetings there were constant evidences of the increased confidence which the right to vote had recently given them. Again and again, in talking over what they could do regarding certain conditions that needed improvement, they reminded each other that their word was now good in deciding on future commissioners and health officers. At that time the ballot was something they were just learning to use toward the ends they had long had in view. Now, as the prospering Newlands project, it reports that the head nurse of the State Health Association, who recently examined about 500 pupils, said she had never seen a healthier lot of children than those she had examined at Fallon, the chief project town. Less than five per cent were under-weight.

Projects and project clubs are so comparatively new that most of the work is necessarily looking to the future, but the Woman's Club of Burley, on the Minidoka Project, has erected a memorial in honor of the pioneer women who crossed the plains on the Old Oregon Trail. Where the Idaho Pacific Highway crosses this Old Trail a huge boulder was placed with a bronze tablet bearing the words "Erected to the Pioneer Women and the Oregon Trail by the Citizens of Burley."

The welding together of all of the types to be found in these newly-made communities makes possible a type of true democracy such as is seldom found. On one project, a Harvard graduate and his wife from Holyoke, members of one of the oldest families in Massachusetts, whose name is an open sesame

in that historic state, are ranching, in a small way as yet, next to a couple whose combined schooling would not equal more than a few years in a pioneer public school. They are not only neighbors but friends, and they work side by side in the local school association and the women work closely together in the local woman's association. Most of the women at these country meetings are weathered to a deep and ruddy brown with their outdoor life,

but a surprising percentage of them speak forcefully and directly to the point. The women of the projects and their associations are making earnest efforts to improve their unique opportunities to cast aside the customs and prejudices of their old localities which they have found to be hampering and restrictive, and to preserve and develop in new surroundings the traditions, measures and standards that promise to be beneficial and stimulating.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

OCCUPYING a Bookshelf is not unlike pitching a tent on a rock in midstream, and depending on the river for your firewood. You grab greedily at twigs, at leaves, at passing logs. Sometimes they are exactly right, sometimes they are soggy and uninteresting. And every once in a while the current whirls a particularly tempting bit just outside your grasp and carries it

gaily downstream, forever out of reach unless you plunge in and swim for it.

That is exactly what happened to E. M. Forster's "*Passage to India*." It came downstream from the presses months ago, and only a determined plunge (and the circulating library) rescued it for the Shelf. But the rescue was more than worth the effort.

"*A Passage to India*" is a story of British rule in India, and India under British rule as exemplified in the town of Chandrapore. Indians crowd the street, the bazaars, the filthy river banks, and the English live in their isolated civil station, from which only as much of the town's fevered, unstable, unaccountable life is visible as they choose to see. The story turns on the visit of two women who insist on becoming acquainted with the actual natives. The plot is too vital to the book to isolate in résumé here. The important thing is that the book makes both the English and the Indian viewpoints comprehensible. You know exactly why the Indian is exasperating to the point of crime to any one with an orderly mind. You know how the utterly alien rule of Great Britain affronts the native. You hear ruler nation and subject people talk about each other when they are among their own. And all of this is written with the most delicate penetration and subtle analysis. Even the most impossible of its characters is utterly real. Its descriptions, its conversations, its incidents, all have that rare virtue of being exactly right in themselves, and perfectly blended parts of the whole. All of which means that the content of the book is fascinating to begin with, and is presented with a mastery of style and craftsmanship completely adequate to its great needs.

Rose Macaulay's "*Orphan Island*" starts to be a delicious piece of satire. It begins with the setting forth from England, in the reign of her most maternal Majesty, Queen Victoria, of a steamship containing sixty assorted orphans under the care of a typical Miss Smith, a Scotch nurse, and a bibulous Irish physician with ginger whiskers.



Anne Douglas Sedgwick uses her maiden name as a pen name. Otherwise she is Mrs. Basil de Selincourt, the wife of a French writer. Born in New Jersey, she has lived for the most part in England; but ten years are to be counted out for France—five when she studied painting and five when she threw herself into the work of her own hospital during the war. The novel writing began in 1895 and the publishing not so very much later. Up to 1910 the stories reflected quiet English life. "*Franklin Winslow Kane*" for the first time combined characters from two continents, and the habit continued in "*Tante*," "*Adrienne Toner*," "*The Little French Girl*"—her latest book—and others. Always she is exquisitely an artist, and her fourteen novels and two volumes of short stories have given her a secure place.

They were consigned to a San Francisco orphanage, but somewhere in the Pacific the ship met with very foul weather, and was wrecked. Her passengers and crew were cast ashore on an unnamed island, which was bountifully supplied in the best tradition with fruits, water, and animals. The unregenerate crew basely deserted in the ship's boats, leaving orphans, spinsters, and doctor to shift as best they could. It is seventy years before rescue comes in the persons of professorial descendants of the deserting mate. They find the island community a miniature replica of the British Isles. It can be imagined that the possibilities for satire in such a situation are endless. Miss Macaulay makes the most of them in describing the island civilization, but is scarcely adequate to the task of detailing what happens when minds of the fifties meet minds of the 1920's. Nor does the thread of her plot continue on the high level of its beginning. The book starts out to be both clever and funny, and it is distinctly worth reading for its first two hundred pages. If you grow weary after that, so, apparently, did Miss Macaulay.

"*God of Might*" is a quiet, serious study of the life of a Russian Jew in America. Samuel Waterman, born in the ghetto of a small Russian town, comes to this country as a boy to escape the religious persecution which has followed generations of his people. He is industrious and intelligent, and in a mid-western town he is happy beyond his dreams. His business succeeds, and his marriage to a Gentile brings him deep joy. But gradually there comes a double change, in his mental attitude, and in the attitude of his townspeople toward him. Elias Tobenkin has chosen to present an extremely important problem, and in placing it outside of New York

he has isolated it from confusing forces and left the issues clear. Writing always from the standpoint of a Jew, he shows at once the inferiority complex and the abnormal sensitiveness fostered by hundreds of years of persecution, and the gradual shift in public opinion which brings echoes of that persecution to this land of supposed religious freedom. His hero is a very different Jew from the turbulent characters which possess Miss Stern's "Matriarch," and it is significant that the two books should appear at the same time. He is the quiet, sensitive type, which suffers greatly in silence. So well is he drawn that the story of his suffering becomes the story of his people in their struggle to escape their ancient heritage of persecution. Mr. Tobenkin's previous book was interesting and promising. This one is an exceptionally fine piece of work.

SIX years ago the Bureau of Vocational Information was founded in New York. Its object was to act as an advisory agent for women and girls along vocational lines. It stressed particularly the preparation necessary for specified fields, and hoped to eliminate the college graduate who found herself with a degree and no training which would enable her to earn an immediate livelihood. It particularly emphasized the fact that it was not an employment agency.

To those ideals it has steadily held, and today letters from all parts of the country come pouring in. Girls entering college ask for practical fields for which they can fit themselves; teachers, seeing a particular bent in a pupil, write asking advice as to what to suggest for that pupil's further education; mothers ask for information in guiding their

daughters' training for their life work.

Recently, with the aid of a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, the Bureau has published a seven hundred and forty-two page survey entitled "Training for the Professions and Allied Occupations" (\$3.50)—the first thorough and discriminating book of its kind. Agriculture, architecture, art, business, dentistry, dramatic work, education, engineering, home economics, landscape architecture, languages, law, library work, medicine, music, nursing, personnel work, science, social work, writing—all are discussed. The treatment is concise and clear; directories are supplied. For each state are listed the schools and colleges where specific training can be had, entrance requirements, the necessary years of attendance for a degree, and the tuition of resident and non-resident students.

For those who have already decided what they want to do, but do not know how to go about it, the Bureau has also reprinted separate chapters separately, in leaflet form. They range in price from twenty-five to seventy-five cents.

W. L. R.

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

an amendment to the appropriation bill which would repeal it, and has given notice that if this amendment is thrown out he will move to suspend the rules in order to defeat it. It has not been rumored what the President will do regarding approval of this legislation in view of his program of strict economy, nor, in fact, about the Postal Pay bill, which increases the salaries of postal clerks by \$68,000,000, and is similar to the measure he vetoed the last session.

Senator Borah is most concerned, however, over the question of what is to become of the legislation for agricultural relief. He does not want Congress to go home, nor the country to embark upon the summer's dullness without something done toward fulfilling the agricultural program. "To go home and remain in idleness until next December," he said, "is a betrayal of public trust and ought to be condemned by the people, and it will be." Senator Borah thinks there should be an extra session of Congress to deal intelligently with farm legislation and not attempt in these last few days to jam through some ill-considered measure such as the Haugen co-operative marketing bill, for the sake of having something to show. The agricultural committees in both the Senate and House are hearing testimony from representatives of farm groups regarding the report of the President's

A Passage to India. Harcourt Brace. 1924. \$2.50.

Orphan Island. Boni Liveright. 1925. \$2.00.

God of Might. Minton Balch. 1925. \$2.00.

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Agricultural Conference. Not all of the farm organizations are in accord regarding its recommendations. C. F. Holman, representing the National Board of Farm Organizations, said that the co-operative marketing board, which is the basis of the Capper-Haugen bill embodying this feature, would have a tendency to control co-operatives rather than to aid them. The Vice-President of the National Live Stock Producers Association, Mr. Sykes, protested against "industrializing this country."

The position of Secretary of Agriculture gave the President more trouble than the designation of any other Cabinet officer. It is said now that the suggestions and applications for this post forwarded by individuals and farm and other organizations totaled two hundred. The President was bent upon finding a man for the place who had not only a wide experience in agriculture, but in the marketing and the distributing side of the problem. The appointment and confirmation of William M. Jardine, who had been president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, brought about as universal approval as could be expected from a divided farm constituency. Among those credited with the best judgment the appointment was highly commended.

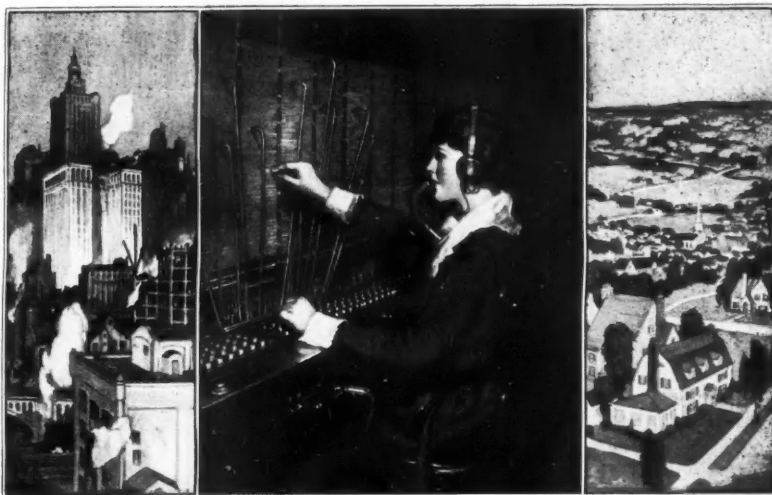
The birth of Miss Paulina Longworth at Chicago, where her mother, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, could be with her lifelong friend, Mrs. Medill McCormick, has had more political effect than any mere mother could believe. Representative Longworth, who is on the verge of the contest for the speakership of the House, was on the floor at the time of the announcement of the advent of the child. He was so roundly cheered and patted on the back for Paulina's sake, that the cohorts of the other candidate, Representative Madden, who unfortunately could not claim such a heroic and romantic rôle as fatherhood after nineteen years of married life, began to be dismayed and to feel the pangs of a lost cause.

Alice Roosevelt is so much a part of the Congressional and Capitol picture that she herself undoubtedly embraced a good excuse to get away from town for this event. Nothing less restful can be imagined than Alice here, a target for the bouquets of the whole city, to say nothing of that corps of little men with black boxes from whom nothing escapes and who know everything long before it is revealed—the photographers. Alice Longworth's part in the political scene has been picturesque, but consistent. Her interest in politics has been absorbing. In the days of the treaty fight and League of Nations scramble she wafted kisses from the gallery of the Senate to Senator McCormick and sent grimaces of approval to Senator Lodge and her other friends who were fighting Wilsonism. She came early, took off her hat

and coat and stayed all day. Occasionally Congressman Longworth would drift over from the House and they exchanged signals. According to florid accounts, she has swayed the political scene this way and that at her dinner table. The dinner tables of the capital, like the breakfast table at the White House, are overestimated politically. The Presidential breakfasts, when Mr. Coolidge is supposed to transact much business and attain a large degree of understanding, go ahead uneventfully from grapefruit to finger-bowls with little more exciting than "Please give me some

more sausage," according to some accounts.

Mrs. Longworth is not one of those hostesses who indulge in orgies of formal entertaining. There never are hordes going in and out of the Longworth home for receptions, where handshaking goes on by the thousands. A few of her friends, or a few others interested, as is her husband, in music (he is a violinist of exceptional ability, perception and taste), dine at the Longworth home, and not a hand-picked and selected group of Senators to whom she is supposed to give



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orders. Senators take dinner-table orders only in fiction and dream-prose, or Senators who take dinner-table orders are the kind who forget to carry them out. There are parties here that have a political flavor where big men and little men talk things over, and the ladies chime in, but these are likely to show a fine assortment of all shades of political allegiance and result in nothing more than a highly interesting argument, perhaps abetted with bonbons, and flower bombardments, and a spirit of give-and-take which is intended to be entertaining and instructive, but hardly advisory.

The Senate promptly confirmed the nomination of Frank B. Kellogg to be Secretary of State to succeed Secretary Hughes, according to the precedent of acting upon the nominations of former Senators without reference to the committee. The nomination of Charles B. Warren is still in abeyance, although there seems to be little doubt that it will receive favorable vote. The Senate Judiciary Committee, to whom the nominations were referred, has made a favorable report.

In these last few days a supposedly model traffic bill has been put through for the District of Columbia and the matter is now in conference. Unfortunately, Senator Stanley of Kentucky, one of its sponsors and originators, was knocked off a waiting platform by a wild automobile, just as the bill came to vote. Moreover, the offender left Senator Stanley to stagger to the nearest support and made away. The bill provides mandatory jail sentences for "hit and run" offenses and for driving while intoxicated. It also designates certain highways to be devoted to arterial traffic, and creates the position of Director of Traffic, the incumbent to map through-traffic streets, and otherwise to provide a new system. The legislation is not yet in final form. It is expected to be a traffic law which can serve for basic study throughout the country.

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"Why We Need The Woman Citizen"

The Second Prize Winner

By NANNIE A. McCULLOCH

The letter printed below won second prize in the contest, "Why We Need The Woman Citizen." Decision was made by a committee of seven, including the junior members of the Woman Citizen National Council, and the first three papers stood very close together in the number of votes. The first-prize letter was published in the issue of February 21, and the third-prize letter will appear in March 21.

BECAUSE it meets my need by telling me what I ought to know in order to be a good citizen. I am a common woman doing my own work, with no time or access to the sources of information. The daily paper takes for granted that we know, and has such a political bias that we know little of the real merit of questions to be decided at the polls. Our magazines that come into our home are devoted to other things.

But here is the WOMAN CITIZEN

with its clear, impartial presentation of every point at issue that asks for my vote, and I need nothing more.

Take the Child Labor question. The bill is stated and explained. Both sides are represented with their reasons and motives. Amid the propaganda that has flooded the country, it is proclaiming the truth.

A case in point is the Protocol. Lately, in our Woman's Club, in a discussion of World Peace, not one in the organization knew definitely the terms of the Protocol aside from information given in the CITIZEN under the title, "A Peace Plan," by Lucia Ames Mead.

It is absolutely fair in its criticism of women, and we surely need it. The good traits seen in "Friendly Enemies" (December 13, p. 16) and its timely advice to us is an example.

It brings a knowledge of the multitude of grand women with whom we are marching. That is a wonderful inspiration to me.

Beautiful Feet

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

THE one subject the modern woman wants her doctor to keep off is her feet. She will let him have her tonsils, her appendix, and even her teeth, but her feet she feels are her own. She wants to wear what shoes she pleases and thinks it is none of the doctor's business. If some over-zealous or idealistic doctor goes off on a tirade about good shoes, she lets him rant and at the end simply asks him if he knows a good chiropodist. One business woman meeting another thinks it no shame to swap the names of chiropodists, believing that all feet must ache, all feet have corns and bunions and calluses.

A young girl, not yet tainted with conformance to outworn foot ideals, went from shop to shop asking for a pair of evening slippers to match a silver gown. She wanted them round-toed and low-heeled. Clerk after clerk, in store after store, showed her the usual evening slipper. At last one outraged clerk exclaimed: "Whatever's the matter with your feet that makes you so particular?" When the girl replied "I'm particular just because there has never been anything the matter with my feet," the clerk answered: "We don't have shoes for the likes of you."

However, during the past ten or twenty years there has been a steady propaganda for strong feet and several

shoe shops have begun to manufacture orthopedic shoes. Still the mass of women and girls wear French heels. They wear French heels, in the first place, because it is stylish, and in the second place, when they reach forty years of age, because the entire skeletons of their bodies; each individual vertebra, the hip girdle with its articulation to the spine, the tilt of the knees, the great Achilles tendon attached to the heel—have all become rigidly adjusted to the excrescence of two inches of hard leather under the heel.

Short women want to look taller. All women believe their feet look better in high heels. This inward belief is generally translated externally into, "I feel more comfortable in heeled shoes. A flat heel makes my whole body ache." And the pity is, the remark is absolutely true. This aching of the body in a flat heel is the sign of its adjustment to the abnormal position of all its bony and tendinous structures and is the measure of the body's departure from the normal.

Back of the whole question of shoes lies the far bigger one of the ideals of the American race. Women wear high heels with narrow pointed toes to look better, especially in the sight of men. A small foot is still a sex lure. And not until we thoroughly replace the outworn ideal of smallness, weakness, dependence

with a more lasting ideal of swiftness, grace, power, will women have comfortable feet.

So the first requisite in the care of the feet is good shoes. A good shoe must have a wide toe so that, at night, when the shoes are removed, no lines of pressure will mark the sides of each toe, as sardines in a tin are marked. A good shoe must be flexible so that the entire foot can move and arch and bend with each step. A good shoe must be flat heeled. We already have in America one growing ideal which incidentally leads to good feet—sport. Even the most inveterate high-heeled man-catcher wears smart golf shoes on the golf course, tennis shoes on the tennis court, hiking boots in the woods. If sport should invade our daily work, then others besides strong-minded women might have comfortable feet all day long.

The next requisite for comfortable feet is rigorous cleanliness. Few feet are washed enough. All feet should be scrubbed with a brush and hot water and soap once daily. They should never be put into stockings that have been worn the day before. A fresh pair of stockings should be put on every morning and, in the summer, after every indulgence in sport.

These two habits will insure happy feet for a century of riotous living.

If feet perspire over freely, talcum powder should be dusted between the toes and sandals worn in the summer. Bunions come from too short shoes, usually with pointed toes as well. Corns come from the constant pressure of the covering on the foot. Some delicate skins, no matter how perfect the shoes, will always have calluses wherever the shoes touch the foot, especially on the outer edge of the little toe. Toe-nails should be cut straight across. An ingrowing toe-nail always comes from too tight and narrow a shoe. A fallen arch comes from the wrong use of the foot incased in bad shoes. It can be cured, in the young, by right shoes and right use of the foot. Live rubber soles in some measure compensate for the lost springiness of the earth beneath our feet and mitigate somewhat the hardness of the pavements.

Normal feet never ache or pain or hurt. They are never tired at the end of the day. If you will observe the shoes of the woman who sinks into a chair at night stretching out her feet before her with a sigh of weariness and—"My feet are so tired I just can't take another step," you will gain personal shoe-conviction.

Next in the series will be an article on the care of the hands and bathing; following, one on "How to Have a Good Figure."

The New Congresswoman

(Continued from page 10)

teacher and at present a very active member of the Board of Education. It has been an ideal American family united by the deepest bonds of affection, but with each member giving of his time and energy to some useful form of public service.

Like most educated women of her race, for Mrs. Kahn is of Jewish birth, as was her husband, Florence Prag Kahn has always maintained her intellectual interests ever since her graduation from the University of California and her subsequent teaching career in the high schools of San Francisco. She has been a wide reader, an intensive student of politics and a convincing speaker. Her personality is dignified and powerful; she is very outspoken, sometimes seemingly uncompromising, but never really intolerant. Although she was notably successful as a school teacher, she is never pedantic, never didactic. She goes to Congress "pledged to no man and to no thing" (her own words); but she asserts that she is a life-long Republican. Like other splendid women of her ancestral race,

she is distinctly interested in "welfare legislation, provided it is practical enough so that it can be carried out and enforced" (again her own words). Along these lines she suggested in a recent speech, at a meeting of candidates for Congress before the members of the San Francisco Center of the California League of Women Voters, that perhaps a practical solution of the present impasse of the Federal Child Labor Amendment situation might be a reduction of the age limit to sixteen years or less, with the proviso that Congress prohibit the labor of young men and women from sixteen to eighteen in specified dangerous occupations. At this same meeting she was asked how she stood on prohibition, and she replied with characteristic honesty and courage, knowing that her answer would lose her some votes, even though every opponent of hers in the Congressional race was opposed to prohibition. This was her stand: that she and her late husband had always believed in temperance rather than in prohibition, and that they had considered the Volstead Act too drastic to be successfully enforced; "but," she added, "I stand by the Constitution of the United

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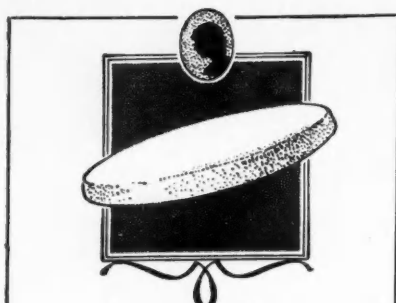
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States, amendments and all, and, therefore, I am unequivocally for law-enforcement." But again, as always, she lays stress upon the practical side of the issue, as she sees it—whether or not it can be done. During a useful and happy life she has been able to do well the things she has had to do, whether as a daughter, a teacher, a wife or a mother; and always has lived up to the highest American ideals, domestic and educational.

It looks as though we are justified in prophesying that our new congresswoman will be a practical idealist in things political.

The Peace of Lausanne

(Continued from page 10)

régime have collapsed, like the unspeakable system of Capitulations."

The attitude of the State Department toward the Treaty was clearly summarized in Secretary Hughes's statement, January 23, 1924, referred to above:

"If such a treaty falls short of expectations, especially in that it acquiesces in the abrogation of the Capitulations, it should not be forgotten that the only way to maintain the Capitulations was to fight for them. It should also be borne in mind (1) that the Lausanne Treaty is such a treaty as would be negotiated with any other sovereign state, (2) that it gives us the same rights as other countries will enjoy under the new régime, and (3) that by regularizing our relations with Turkey, now interrupted for nearly seven years, it will provide safeguards for American educational, philanthropic and commercial interests in Turkey."

With Our Readers

YOU asked for any one's interpretation of the lovely allegorical picture on the cover of the January issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN. I heartily agree with C. H. K. Perhaps because I feel my increasing years and often feel that the most of my life work is done, there is a sorrow for the ending of all the beautiful dreams of girlhood, but it is a little cruel to have Today and Tomorrow step into my place and forget the help I have given to make it possible for them to so step.

Perhaps I am too sensitive, but I felt a hurt when I saw that pictured sculpture—a hurt for all old people who have become Yesterday.

Mukwonago, Wis.

A. C. H.

After reading the above, and a previous letter along the same line (published February 7) we decided it was high time to ask the artist whose sculpture was being discussed to take a hand. Here is her letter:

THANK you for your letter, with comments from one of your readers. It gave me much pleasure because it showed that the lady was interested, and criticism is always valuable.

The title, "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow," is not satisfactory. It stands better in French—"Entre Hier et Demain." It is always most difficult to find a good title.

The idea of the group was suggested by an old Spanish Gypsy song (Soleares), the translation of which is as follows:

"I move, like a prisoner caught
 Far behind me comes my shadow
 And before me goes my thought."

From this you will see that there was no thought of making it represent Past, Present and Future.

The central figure stands for oneself linked inseparably to what has gone before, one's shadow to which one clings closely, and at the same time urged forward by one's thought.

The figure at the back of the group is to my mind the best, and though draped and stooping, it is that of a young girl still in her teens; so, even if it were the Past, it has eternal youth.

We are more indebted to what has gone before, and it is a more haunting influence in our lives than what lies ahead of us.

Trusting that this may make the meaning which I wished to convey by the group clearer, I am,

EDITH HOWLAND.

Catskill-on-Hudson,
 New York.

WE are sorry that a typographical error changed the sense of one phrase in the letter we published in the February 7 issue on the question of Muscle Shoals. The letter was signed by Kate Bonham, of the Housewives' Council, Inc., Portland, Oregon. In upholding public ownership, Mrs. Bonham says: "You should study the blessings and conveniences of Canada (not W. S. Murry's report) . . ." And we printed it, "(see W. S. Murry's report)".—EDITORS.

YOUR article on Muscle Shoals, by Authier, is splendid and illuminating. For a representative of the press, it is fair and unbiased. This is one of the crucial questions of the day, and Senator Norris deserves undying fame as champion of the people, in this shameful attempt of the administration to give away the people's inheritance.

What nature and God gave us let us keep.

CHARLES H. V. LEWIS,
 State Senator, California.

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2. THE HOME—ITS ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

Outline the qualities which make the successful home. They include: (1) comfort and cleanliness, (2) care of health, (3) friendliness, affection and a spirit of cooperation. How can these be extended into community life?

3. COMMUNITY HEALTH

How is your local government safeguarding public health? How is local health board composed? Is local health officer a physician? Does he give full time? Where does water come from? How safeguarded? Where does milk come from? Quality? How protected? What is done with garbage? Where does the sewerage empty? How are markets inspected? Restaurants? Any other items of health protection.²

4. COMMUNITY CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT

Comfortable living conditions help make a town prosperous.³ Housing regulations. Zoning laws. Smoke regulations.⁴ Street cleaning.⁵ Parks. Transportation facilities. Clean air, good schools and playgrounds, churches and libraries attract substantial people and make for good business.⁶

5. COMMUNITY FRIENDLINESS AND COOPERATION

How does your community supply it? Is there a Community Forum? Community Chorus?⁷ What is the Y. M. C. A. doing? Y. W. C. A.? Where can young men and women meet socially under good conditions? What can policewomen do?⁸ Suggest ways by which your community may become more friendly and cooperative.

6. DISCUSSION. How Can Your Club Best Help the Coming Year?

Open discussion by club members, led by Program Chairman.

1. See History of General Federation of Women's Clubs.
By Mary I. Wood.
2. Local officials will supply this information.
3. Assets of the Ideal City. By Charles M. Fassett. Price, \$1.
American Cities. Their Methods of Business. By Arthur B.
Gilbert. Price, \$2.00.
4. "How to Get Rid of the Smoke Nuisance." Woman Citizen,
May 17, 1924.
5. "Clean Streets—How." Woman Citizen, March 8, 1924.
6. "Foster-Mother of Music." Woman Citizen, Jan. 26, 1924.
7. The Policewoman. By Mary E. Hamilton. Price, \$1.50.
"A Policewoman's Life." Woman Citizen, June 28, 1924.

THIS is the second in a series of six programs, arranged for the use of any woman's organization, which the Woman Citizen will print. The third will appear April 4.

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The age of a mother is not fixed upon the age of her children but by the fewness of years that show in her face and the number of smiles that she uses each day to cling to her youth.

And the number of smiles that imitate youth may be many, indeed, if you wear just the right kind of shoes! For a comfortable foot means that important nerves are not pinched; there's no pesky annoyance to draw back those smiles; there is an acceptable invitation from every pleasant sky to go outdoors and walk and be healthy and happy.

Such has been the successful mission of the Cantilever Shoe: to provide the true flexibility, the easeful contour and the hygienic balance essential for comfort—

which produces a smiling spirit. To many a man and woman the comfort and harmony of the Cantilever Shoe has brought a new enjoyment of activity, a surcease of the foot distortion which so many ordinary shoes compel with a reaction that shows unfavorably in a woman's face.

Others say that the Cantilever Shoe has given them a new disposition—more smiles per day, the fairy-like tendrils that bind you forever to youth and when you appear in public make some people wonder which is *your daughter* and which is *you*.

Cantilevers please the eye as well as the foot. Excellent workmanship, luxurious leathers and graceful lasts make these comfortable shoes distinctly good looking. There is a fine variety of modish pumps and trim oxfords to select from.

If none of the dealers listed at the left is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 426 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a nearer store.



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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

MARCH 21, 1925

Number 20

Current Events

White House vs. Senate

AT home—the inauguration, followed by the clash between the Senate and the President over the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren to be Attorney General; abroad—discussion of the tangled question of disarmament and security, and especially of the Protocol of Geneva, have been outstanding matters for the fortnight.

The dramatic first chapter of the fight over Mr. Warren, with the tie vote that Mr. Dawes was not present to break, is reviewed in Mrs. Stokes's letter. Two days later, March 12, the President renominated Mr. Warren, after summoning him from Michigan for a conference. This was contrary to the advice of Republican leaders and certainly to expectations and precedents. It was understood that Mr. Coolidge had not much hope of securing the ratification of his nominee, but wished to insist on the Executive's right to choose the Cabinet that suited him—a right that has not been challenged for sixty years. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary promptly, by a vote of nine to seven, recommended that the nomination should not be confirmed, the nine including two Republicans, Senators Borah and Norris, while the remaining seven and all of the opposition were Democrats.

For two days debate on Warren's fitness for office went on, and then late on Saturday, while the opposition was objecting to adjournment without a vote, the fight took a new turn. A statement given to the press by Mr. Coolidge was read, which said that in the event of a second refusal to confirm Mr. Warren the President would offer him a recess appointment, which would give him the office until Congress reconvenes in December. This was a shocking surprise: and the opposition took the statement as an unprecedented challenge to the powers of the Senate. The question of Warren was swallowed up in the question of rights of Executive and Senate. On Monday, March 16, the vote was taken, in the presence of crowded galleries, and Warren was again re-

jected—46 to 39. No Democrats voted for confirmation, and ten Republicans voted with the Democrats and the Farmer-Labor member, Shipstead of Minnesota, against confirmation. These ten were: Borah, Brookhart, Couzens, Frazier, Howell, Johnson, Ladd, La Follette, Norbeck, Norris.

The contention was whether or not Mr. Warren was disqualified by his connection with the Sugar Trust, and he was defeated by charges that he had represented the American Sugar Refining Company in conspiracy to control the beet sugar industry, not as an at-

VERY BRIEFLY

RAMSAY MACDONALD led the Labor Party out of the House of Commons last week in protest against a somewhat drastic order of suspension directed against one of their members for interrupting Foreign Secretary Chamberlain. The suspension has since been withdrawn.

On the day after the Dawes attack on the Senate for talk-without-limit, Senator Underwood, of Alabama, submitted a resolution for consideration by the Rules Committee under which a limit would be placed on debate and filibuster tactics would be eliminated. Senator Underwood, it is said, has introduced a similar resolution in previous sessions.

A Baltimore Forum asked the State Department to allow Count Karolyi to speak, and the State Department said he might if he would refrain from the subject of politics. The Willard Straight Post of the American Legion has joined in the protest against the restriction placed on Count Karolyi.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, has proposed a general conference of leading Democrats with a view to effecting a better organization.

The League of Nations has called the first meeting of the Committee on Codification of International Law for April 1 at Geneva. Former Attorney General Wickersham is the American member.

A news item from Oregon says that the entire senior class in the school of journalism at the University of Oregon will study the question of international peace.

Dr. Walther Simons, formerly Foreign Minister, has been elected (by party leaders) acting president of Germany. The election of a president to succeed Ebert will take place on March 29. Among the candidates are Wilhelm Marx, a priest, candidate of the Center or Catholic party; Otto Braun, Social Democratic, and the Communist Thelmann, while rumor includes even the Crown Prince as running.

torney but as a business agent. It was pointed out that until last January he was president of the Michigan Sugar Company, which, with sixteen others, has been complained against by the Federal Trade Commission on a charge of wrongful combinations in the distribution and sale of beet pulp in interstate commerce. In case an order is issued against them and an appeal against the order is taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Attorney General (if he were Mr. Warren) would represent the Government in an action in which he was defendant. Obviously, the whole issue was not in conflicting opinions on the very voluminous evidence concerning Mr. Warren's legal attainments and ethical fitness; it became also a highly partisan issue. In addition, the President's statement interjected the question of the exact value of the constitutional provision that the Senate shall ratify Cabinet appointments.

As this is written, the President's next step is still in doubt.

Security and Disarmament

DISARMAMENT vs. security; international protocol vs. regional agreements are being worked out in dead earnest now among European governments. For the present the Protocol of Geneva seems to be lost, through British unreadiness to accept it. It was doomed by the speech of the British Foreign Minister, Austen Chamberlain, at the Council of the League of Nations last week. The objections he offered were: 1. The provision for compulsory arbitration is unacceptable—certain nationalist matters can not be submitted to others. 2. The Protocol increases the obligations of League members by creating new occasions for the application of sanctions. 3. The plan of economic sanctions would be very difficult to apply, especially so long as other nations were out of the League. And in general, Mr. Chamberlain thought the Protocol insisted too much on war. Former Premier Briand, of France, defended the Protocol ardently.

It may be as well to sum up once more the provisions of the Protocol:

It declares that aggressive war is an international crime.

Aggression is defined as a resort to war without submitting "legal disputes" to the World Court, or non-legal disputes to arbitration by the Council or other agencies set up through it.

Police measures will be taken against aggressors. These may include severance of trade or financial relations, or if necessary action of military, naval or air force—the Council to recommend the desired action, but the state to decide.

A world disarmament conference, to follow ratification.

Mr. Chamberlain proposed as a substitute for the Protocol regional agreements—the idea rejected last year by Mr. MacDonald as the old dangerous way leading to war. Chamberlain did not renew the suggestion recently made to France of a British-German-French guarantee, to which France has objected, but inclusion of Germany in some way was implied. France, which from the first has seen security in the Protocol, is much disappointed, and her press laments the passing of the British Labor Government, which favored the Protocol.

The report of the Inter-Allied Military Commission, made by Marshal Foch to the Council of Ambassadors, gave occasion for renewed discussion of security. It was so far from being exact in its charges of German violation of the Treaty of Versailles that Foch was asked to prepare another; but it claimed that Germany maintains by short-term enlistments an effective reserve of 500,000 men, war material in excess of the treaties, and a police force on a military basis. Foch practically admitted that there could not conceivably be any way for the Inter-Allied Commission to stop Germany from arming if she wanted to, so that the logical step was to get a treaty of security for France with Great Britain.

Germany also considered security, and proposed to France an engagement to guarantee the western frontier and submit any dispute over the eastern to arbitration. This is the first concession concerning the eastern boundaries, which Germany considers so unsatisfactorily adjusted. But it is not enough for France, who is bound by treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Another of the many proposals is the invitation to Germany to come at once into the League of Nations as a permanent member of the Council. But she must come without special concessions she sought.

Meantime, Mr. Coolidge's proposal for a Disarmament Conference has bubbled up again, with the fading out of the Protocol, whose ratification would have brought a disarmament conference

under the League. No definite proposals will be made until all the Governments have been sounded out.

"Off With Their Heads!"

THE Republicans of the Senate made good on the threat to discipline those who strayed from the fold last November. With the President's approval so-called Republicans who followed after Senator La Follette were demoted to the bottom of each committee on which they were placed. The way of committee-making is this: the slate of committee assignments is prepared by the party Committee on Committees, with strict regard to the principle of seniority. Then the Senate elects the slate. When the committee report was brought in, demoting Senators La Follette, Frazier, Ladd and Brookhart, Senator Borah objected (except in the case of La Follette) and put up an argument that included searching questions about the true nature of a Republican. He took the position that, aside from any other considerations, it was impolitic to affront constituencies that had elected these men as Republicans and still counted them so. He predicted that the "discipline" would eventually be to the advantage of the Democrats.



Motherhood and a career are being successfully combined by Ethel Blanchard Collver, our cover artist, whose "Little Daughter" appears on the cover of this issue.

Mrs. Collver had several years' academic training in Boston. Later came a summer at Provincetown under Charles W. Hawthorne. Then in 1919-20 a year was passed in Paris studying at Colarossi's. Portrait drawings are her specialty, but she also has a particular fondness for painting the out-of-doors. Both her foreign and her American scenes are full of outdoor life and sunshine.

While in Paris she exhibited at the Spring Salon and Société Nationale des Beaux Arts. Since returning to America her works have been shown in New York, Washington, Buffalo and Boston.

Mrs. Collver has recently moved her studio to the Art Center in New York.

But he lost out, and the thoroughgoing regulars won. Thirteen Republicans in all voted against the demotion in the test vote on one of the chairmanships.

Under the operation of custom and rule, Senator Ladd would again have been chairman of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys: he was sunk to the last place. Mr. La Follette lost the chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures, and was put next to the lowest place, with Senator Brookhart of Iowa, reduced to the one lower depth; and he went from second place to the bottom on the Finance Committee.

World Court Deferred

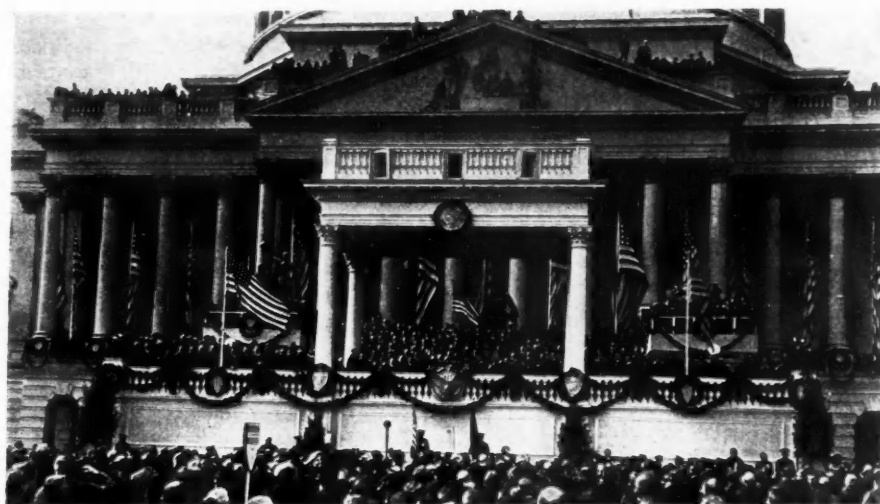
ONE of the last acts of the outgoing House of Representatives was the passage by a vote of 302 to 28 of a resolution expressing its "cordial approval" of the Permanent Court of International Justice and "an earnest desire that the United States give early adherence to the protocol establishing the same, with the reservations recommended by President Harding and President Coolidge." Evidences were offered of the wide endorsement of the Court—by the American Bar Association, the Federal Council of Churches, and many organizations of women, or men and women, and American Legion posts. With this encouragement, an extensive effort was made to urge President Coolidge to ask the special session of the Senate for action. But the Senate has voted to consider a World Court proposal on December 17.

Another final piece of action by the outgoing House was the passage of a resolution which included a suggestion that the President appoint three experts to make recommendations for the future operation of Muscle Shoals in time for the December session. The President has accepted the suggestion, though the experts are not yet named. In view of the large variety of conflicting opinions the last Congress had about Muscle Shoals, this idea of referring it to engineers will probably prove a very wise course.

General Mitchell Out

THE inquiry into the place of aeronautics in our defense came to an end at the close of Congress, with no conclusive results. As had been expected, Brigadier General Mitchell, who has been criticizing things as they are and arguing for a separate Air Force, will revert to the rank of Colonel, his regular Army rank. His present place as Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service, which gave him the rank of Brigadier General, will be taken April 27 by Colonel J. E. Fechet—at the end of General Mitchell's four-year term.

March 17, 1925



A glimpse of the scene in front of the Capitol on Inauguration Day, showing the special platform built on the Capitol steps.

At the center of the picture, a magnifying glass would show you, Chief Justice Taft is administering the oath of office to President Coolidge.

© Wide World Photos

Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 11, 1925.



HIS is more than ever the time of year down here when the day's work in politics and government is called enough, well done, when the government fishes have been put to bed in the Bureau of Fisheries and the lamps lighted on the reefs along the Atlantic Coast. Spring-budding peach blossoms, forsythia, crocuses, daffodils out, lilac bushes in bud, purple grackles neatly preparing their nests, and the old man with the umbrella emerging from the Smithsonian Institution bound for his summer cottage down in the Virginia hills. It is a busy time in this big town—for squirrels. Over on the great estate of Robert Woods Bliss, while the owner is at the Swedish capital as American Minister, the squirrels are eating up the crocus bulbs as soon as they show their heads. Seven thousand bulbs, of the early spring variety, were put in by the gardener, who then added a few hundred squirrels to give the lady of the house the effect of a spring gambol up and down the sloping terraces. But all winter squirrels have nosed around scenting the slightest bulge in the earth over a crocus bulb, then deftly uprooting the business end and eating it up, until the army of seven thousand has been reduced to a scraggly few, and the army of a few hundred, like Napoleon's outfit, goes ahead on its fat, sleek, shining stomachs.

Busy town—with Congressmen going fishing and bureau chiefs playing golf. The chief end of a bureau chief is to

appear before the Appropriations Committee of Congress and explain why he needs two billion five hundred and forty-six more dollars this year than he had last year, and then retire to his bureau to prepare for the next onslaught upon the Appropriations Committee. With the Sixty-eighth Congress out of the way, and all its fire-eating appropriation committees, officers of the great government heave a small sigh and call it a day if they work all morning, golf all afternoon and go back at night to make up for the easy afternoon hours. Under ordinary pressure they work, some of them, all day and half the night, contrary to the fiction about government employees which pictures them as a group of pay-drawing, clock-watching, sick-leave experts.

Legislating from Home

Following up a recent letter in THE CITIZEN on the development of the organized lobby at the capital comes a communication from a Californian proposing that Congress and state legislatures legislate from home:

"Having been initiated many years ago, I read with great interest your article on 'lobbying' in my wife's magazine. Would it be too much to ask you to read the enclosed pamphlet on 'Better Legislative Methods' and to tell me if the proposed method would do much to abolish pernicious lobbying, or would it be likely to inaugurate worse evils in its place?"

His remedy is simple. He writes:

"Let all state and national legislation be done by the mail and telegraph! I propose that our legislative bodies act in their capacity as such not in personal meetings, but in and from their own homes and places

of business—act by written and printed argument rather than by oratory. Let the legislative body meet as usual at the beginning of the session; let them elect their presiding officer and his deputy, a printer and such clerical force as may be deemed necessary; let the presiding officer and his deputy with the printer and clerical force occupy the necessary quarters at the State Capitol; let them at that time adopt a code of rules. . . . Then let the legislators go home. . . . Now each member introduces, in writing, directed to the presiding officer, such laws as he may desire to see enacted. The presiding officer and clerks, on receipt, enter the same upon the journal, having this journal printed in full and mailed to each member. The questions so submitted can then be examined by each member at home at his leisure."

The foregoing is only part of the plan worked out in detail by the correspondent. It should suit the members of the insurgent group who a year or so ago came out frankly for abolishing the Senate.

If legislation were carried on by mail, cost of living at the capital would be appreciably reduced by lessening the demand; frock coating and swallow-tailing would be eliminated from the course of legislation along with filibustering, and as for having an ear to the ground, the ground that mattered would be under the legislator's own feet, and his ear right there. "Merely having an ear to the ground" so intently in Washington, trying to pick up the real sentiment back home on intricate legislation, say in the lumber regions of the Pacific States or in the aridity of the Southwest, has never been as accurate and dependable as supposed. A Senator representing the California deserts hopes sincerely that his ear to the ground tells him

truthfully whether that section of his state believes that the Isle of Pines Treaty should be ratified by the Senate, but he is prevented by the intervening distance from personal knowledge of how excited the arid sections are about the state of Cuban politics and the reactions between the United States and the government of Cuba.

And that raises the great question that comes to every legislator when he arrives at the capital and finds that he has entered a new world where the greatnesses of his state, cotton mills or pineapple preserveries, shrink before the greatnesses of states which are coal, iron and state canals; that his issues have suddenly fallen all out of proportion—namely, the question, is the country out of step with him or is he out of step with the multitude? Must the interests of the California nut orchards take a back seat for the sake of the World Court, or should he insist on nuts first?

Governor Nellie T. Ross

One of the parting comments this week as Governor Ross boarded her train for Wyoming, after her visit at the capital as the first woman Governor participating in the inauguration, was that this well-rounded, able and engaging woman, the credit and pride of her sex, had broadened perceptibly as she lived the life of the capital for ten days, and for the moment saw her state and its problems from the national viewpoint. But there was no dire need for broadening her. Governor Ross delighted the capital. Her poise was excellent, her appearance splendid, her stories good, and her speeches modest but full of fact as well as spirit. She was not the "shy, timid, little Governor" journalists tried to preconceive her. She resented such description. There were girls by the score around Smith College and Wellesley who could have passed for her prototype a few years ago. A medium-sized, pleasant, smiling, youthful woman with a delightful voice in which there were tones of restraint, authority and geniality—and a good-looking face with soft lines. She threw back her head with the gesture that carries the world before it when a woman rides a horse—chin up, head back and smile approaching, with a laugh in the back of her throat, with seriousness, but still mindful that gloom and croaking do not help realities.

Your correspondent lunched with her along with others. She did not say—"It was so good of you to ask me to luncheon informally and let me forget who I am." In truth, the capital hardly let her forget who she was from one moment to the next, as her program was planned and carried out by Mrs. Kendrick, wife of the Senator from Wyoming; but she had none of the affectation which one might easily and humanly expect in a

woman whose precedence was obvious. On the contrary, she said that she hoped it would be understood that her incumbency had come about through the peculiar circumstances of her election to office after the death of her husband. She showed the emotional strain which was attendant upon the combination of success and tragedy.

That she should have had such a great measure of cooperation and courtesy from the men politicians of her state and the capital seemed to impress her more than anything else. Since her election there has been a session of the legislature in Wyoming. Therefore, from the courtesies and honors of inauguration, during which the state, male and female, showered distinction upon



Wide World Photos and National Photo

The first woman governor at a President's inauguration: Governor Nellie T. Ross, of Wyoming, standing between Mrs. Francis E. Warren and Mrs. John B. Kendrick, the wives of the two senators from Wyoming

her, she passed to the solid business of getting along with a state government in which the opposite sex figured heavily. There were arguments with the staunch political machine men as to their stand upon legislation and issues. Instead of letting such matters come to an impasse, Governor Ross took the initiative. She sent for her colleagues, one by one, to come to her office and talk things over. There have been trenchant discussions of legislative policies, but the friendship of the new Governor and her colleagues in the state has remained undisturbed. Some one wanted to know if she thought this would last after the first blush of the innovation was over. Her direct answer was hopeful and optimistic, but the general Wyoming situation was even more illuminating.

Women and Wyoming

Economic conditions in Wyoming apparently have controlled the psychology of politics to a large extent. Wyoming was one of the first states to vote for suffrage, and there was hardly a fight over the issue at the time. Hardy and intelligent women in the old days came to Wyoming and pitched in with the men, staking out claims, taking up ranches, until they became the business partners of their husbands. Sometimes, because of financial strain, the wife would have to continue the management of the homestead or ranch, and husband would be forced into town to take a position producing quick revenue. The combination pegged along until the ranch was cleared, and then came suffrage. Few Wyoming men who had thus worked side by side with their economic partners had to be convinced that it would be fair and logical to extend to women the privileges of the franchise. Moreover, not long ago, and it is probably true today, there was not a surplus of women in Wyoming, hardly enough to go around; therefore, the rise in their economic value due to demand. In the train of this is the further development that although Wyoming was first with suffrage, only a small proportion of the women of the state vote, or care to vote, nor do many hold public office or seek it. So this is the lay of the land for the Governor. She accepts it along with the other state problems which are peculiar to the section. That Wyoming, although possessed of paramount local issues, is so far away as to be remote from civilization and full of terrible cowboys and sharp-shooting ranchmen, she wears of hearing. Only a day and a night from Chicago, she reminds her audiences, and Chicago is close to Washington.

"But Cheyenne," some one asked her, "that is quite out of reach of what is going on, is it not?"

"Well, hardly," she replied with a laugh. "What makes you think that is at the end of the world?"

"Pardon, pardon," said the inquirer. "To tell the truth, I was thinking of Shanghai."

The Democratic side of our political world, through Governor Ross, has been enriched with a real personality with promise that there will be a worth-while account of accomplishment to be rendered at the end of the term. She added considerably to the traditions of the capital during her stay, and only had to share the public eye with one other, Daves, who, unlike the lady, waited not for the public itself to bestow the gaze, but himself gouged out its very eyes.

The Vice-president got off on the wrong foot, and on top of the unfortunate and bombastic lambasting of the

(Continued on page 28)

The Judge and the Dragon

By Sidney B. Whipple

YES, we had much more personal liberty in the good old days of the 'nineties. A quarter of a century ago a kid could be a crook or a felon and go to jail, prison, or penitentiary just like father. Today, with some two hundred or more laws on the statute books, the Faganesque association of children with criminals is not, in most enlightened communities, permitted or tolerated.

Twenty-six years ago these laws were not in existence, the juvenile court was unheard of, and Ben B. Lindsey was a young man in Denver upon whom a consciousness had begun to dawn that it might be well to lift just one corner of the bandage over Justice's eyes and permit the lady a glimpse into how her blindness was operating.

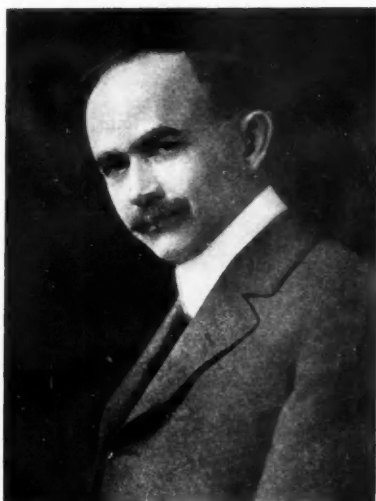
In 1890 the first law changing the status of children who needed correction, rather than imprisonment, was passed in Colorado. It was drawn and fostered by Ben Lindsey. Then the fight began.

A Long War

Seeing in Lindsey the reformer who must be put down at all costs, the politicians who had pursued their reckless ballot-box stuffing careers unmolested and unhampered, who had bought and sold franchises freely and openly, and who felt that here was an opening wedge in the campaign against political and social criminality, declared war. The war has continued unabated, except in those years when the belligerents stopped to draw breath, almost to the present time. Now it continues, but under new banners, under new standards, under new leaders. And through it all, Lindsey has beaten off all assaults.

In 1925, however, for the first time since hostilities were opened, the Lindsey battlements are shaken. There are great wounds in his fortress. The army of his enemies is sweeping over the breastworks and, it may be, his standard is about to be torn from its staff.

Judge Ben Lindsey is a positive character. Therefore he has both worshipping friends and enemies who hate. A friend of Theodore Roosevelt, he long shared with that virile and vigorous personality the qualities that go to produce decided opinions in those who have come in contact with him. So this quarrel is again, as it has always been, a personal thing rather than a fight for and against abstract principles.



Matzene, Chicago
Ben B. Lindsey

Half a hundred men gathered recently in conference, in the office of one of the leading legal lights of Denver. They were of the sort usually described as substantial; lawyers, business men, bankers. Some among them were sociological experts, welfare workers, criminologists. All of them had the wisdom of years, the calm authority of experience, and the judicial temperament. Progressives they were, but not radicals. Just a group of good citizens, of a somewhat higher mentality than the average.

Their purpose was to devise ways and means of protecting, not Judge Lindsey,

The Denver Juvenile Court, under Judge Lindsey, has achieved world-wide fame, and its success has given impetus to the movement to start children's courts in many other cities. Now both Judge Lindsey and the Court are under heavy fire. We asked Mr. Whipple, of the "Denver Express", to tell us the story as he sees it.

who was but incidental to their cause, but the whole juvenile court system; and they were engaged at the moment in perfecting plans for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the court, to commemorate its founding, and to impress upon thinking citizens of Denver the necessity for continuing its work.

Now we turn to another picture. Sixty-five men and women gathered in the lower house of the Colorado legis-

lature. They are not so mature. They are of all classes and kinds of humanity. Many of them are farmers. Some bear the unmistakable stamp of politicians. Some truly believe themselves crusaders. All of them have an air of self-assurance, perhaps of over-confidence in themselves, and the recklessness and fecklessness that comes from too-sudden power.

This is the new House of Representatives of Colorado, which has set itself the task of repealing the laws establishing the juvenile court, abolishing Judge Lindsey, and returning to the good old days of the 'nineties to which we have referred.

Now this legislature has not studied the juvenile court and knows little or nothing of its operation. It does not need to study the court because its notions of what is right or wrong are dictated and read to it by its leaders. Nor are its leaders members of the body itself. They don't hold any political office whatsoever. But they do hold a multitude of offices with curious names in an organization which claims it is not political, but which today holds the politics of Colorado in the hollow of its hand.

Lindsey's Opponent

The head of this new order is Dr. John Galen Locke, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Kolorado. One need not cloak this bit of truth, because the doctor himself admits it and is proud of it. Furthermore, he says that his organization is the greatest force for good that has arisen in America since the foundation of the Republic. And he thoroughly enjoys the power that has come so suddenly upon him, with the attendant responsibilities of guiding the destinies of this state.

With his tremendous following of voters, organized on military lines and controlled with military precision, Dr. Locke steam-rolled the entire Republican party last September, seized every party nomination in the state for his lieutenants, and two months later swept every man jack of his candidates into office, from governor to constable.

But here, once more, Lindsey proved a stumbling block. Lindsey was forced to beat John W. Davis's vote in Denver by 30,000, in order to win, and Lindsey was on the John W. Davis presidential ticket. In spite of this, when the votes were counted, the judge had won by 117 ballots out of 96,500. But this outcome

(Continued on page 25)

Mrs. Morris, Councilwoman

By Gladys Denny Shultz

STAYING elected is perhaps as much of an achievement as getting elected. Now that the sight of a woman in a position hitherto sacred to men is ceasing to be a novelty, interest may shift to the women who hold their positions through successive terms.

Such a woman is Mrs. C. H. Morris, first councilwoman of Des Moines, Iowa, and one of the first women in the country to hold municipal office. She began her service three years ago, and last year was triumphantly reelected.

Several things have combined to help Mrs. Morris weather the storms. Most important, perhaps, is her training, which fitted her eminently for her work for the city. But of almost equal value has been her own personality—a reserve that keeps her intuitively from rushing into situations or into speech.

Mrs. Morris began her business experience when she was a girl just out of school, starting as a stenographer at one of the largest wholesale grocery establishments in the state. Although it was in a day when women executives were encountered very seldom indeed, she soon rose until she was taking the place of the head of the firm during his absences from the city, with all the responsibility for the big concern resting on her young shoulders.

"The Lady Wholesale Grocer"

When she had been there five years she was married and retired. But her employers would not have it so. They tempted her back and for almost ten years more she was in practically continual employment, in spite of the fact that she had a little son. Her fame spread as the "lady wholesale grocer of Iowa," who ordered carload lots as nonchalantly as another woman would buy five pounds of sugar.

Now, however, a second son was born, who was delicate, and she gave up her work and devoted herself to him. In 1907 her husband died, leaving her with his business—several coal mines—to look after. It took five years to close out the business advantageously, and Mrs. Morris was at the helm. Then once more she retired, and this time she went in for clubs.

Her executive ability quickly sent her to the head of both the P. E. O.'s and the Women's Club. But now her younger son had reached a point where

he did not need so much of her care and she began to wish to enter business again. A friend said to her, "Wait until the women vote, and we'll put you on the city council."

"Why, they'd never dream of having a woman on the council!" she exclaimed.

But the time came when women did vote, there was a movement to have a



"She never wastes a sentence when 'yes' or 'no' will answer"

woman on the council, and Mrs. Morris, with her business record and her position of leadership among the women, was the candidate everyone thought of. She ran fourth in the primary. In the final election she was three thousand votes ahead of the next man. A few weeks later she took her place quietly at the council table of the city of Des Moines, the first woman ever to sit there.

She was given the finance department, and she established another precedent by having a woman auditor, Miss Dora Hamilton. The two women soon discovered that the methods which had obtained in the office needed a good deal of revising. The revisions disclosed that for years pay checks had been made out to fictitious employees by the dozens, and that the city had been robbed of hundreds of thousands by persons high up in other departments. Mrs. Morris did not publish her findings, but called in the state checkers. Before they got through a councilman was forced to resign and four city employees went to the penitentiary.

That incident naturally focused everyone's attention upon Mrs. Morris. It was a situation not without its danger,

for such an overwhelming success has proved a boomerang more times than one to a public official just starting a career. Mrs. Morris took not the slightest notice of the fuss being made about her, but continued at her big job, which was building up a system whereby such a thing could not happen again. Now the payroll of every municipal department is made out in duplicate and checked and rechecked several times over, so that payroll grafting would be a very difficult matter in Des Moines today. And at the end of her first year it was announced that for the first time in fifteen years the city was living within its income.

Mrs. Morris considers, however, that her work at the council table is the most important, as well as the most exacting. Her first two years of this were extraordinarily trying. Quarrels, often bordering upon fights, were the order of procedure, and each faction was constantly endeavoring to get Mrs. Morris into the broils. She, however, adhered to her policy of studying every question thoroughly and voting on its merits, and for the rest having little to say. Once, when one gentleman threw the gavel at another gentleman, Mrs. Morris was the only council member who sat still. What she thought of the disputes in the council no one ever knew, for she never said.

She Saves Words

For two years, then, the city's finance department was managed with the efficiency that is found in every big, successful business, but in so few municipalities. Changes had been made, too many to enumerate, but each making for economy and better administration. The councilwoman, with her perfect grooming and poise, was an official of whom the city could always be proud on public occasions. A local newspaper awarded her a cup as the person making the greatest contribution to the city's welfare during 1922. When the next election came around she had only nominal opposition, and went in again by a tremendous vote. Des Moines's first councilwoman had been a decided success.

Another word must be said about her habit of reserve. More than any other quality of personality, it has been a help to her in the trials of her position. She has never been known to waste a sentence when "yes" or "no" would an-

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Recitation Hall at the Farm School. "Beauty is everywhere at Berry."

Berry—The Living School

By Faith Boyce



WENTY-THREE years ago, in a little log cabin near Rome, Georgia, the remarkable Berry School had its beginning. The story has often been told, but it is one of those really "human" stories that never lose interest. Its heroine is Martha Berry, whose courage, energy and unselfish devotion are responsible for the development of this great institution. And it began when she was a young girl just back from finishing school, leading a life full of gayety at the big white-pillared Berry homestead—inheritor of the traditions of an old Southern family. One Sunday she found herself on a spot near where Berry's many buildings now stand—confronting a group of ragged children in homespun, from the farms about her father's plantation, and telling them Bible stories. The next Sunday there were more, and before she knew it Miss Berry was running a Sunday-school, with the aid of a battered old melodeon imported from her home. Soon grown-ups joined the group, and Miss Berry had become the "Sunday lady."

As she came to realize the poignant need for education of these people whom poverty and distance shut away from the Rome schools, she began to dream—the dream that has since come true in the Berry Schools. The first step was to build, on her own land, a one-room board schoolhouse and get a teacher put in. Within six months pupils were coming from as far as eight miles away, and within two years Martha Berry had four Sunday-schools and day schools

under her direction. But Miss Berry wasn't satisfied with the results—she wanted a place where the children could stay longer and learn to free themselves from the poverty-ridden life of their homes. So, with the reluctant aid of the family lawyer, she put all her land and her fortune, along with her heart, into the building of a "real school."

A little two-story frame building it was, furnished with odds and ends from the Berry attic, and half buried in weeds and broom sedge. Twelve boys were the pupils. Today the school covers (with the forest reserve) 5,000 acres in the Georgia mountains, has ninety buildings, a faculty of twenty-five highly trained and devoted teachers, and more than six hundred eager students. In between lie endless miles traveled by Mar-

tha Berry, and innumerable times of telling Berry's story, so that she might win financial aid for her great undertaking.

When you visit the Berry school your first impression is of the great stone gate, with its inscription, "The Gate of Opportunity." The beauty that you feel instantly is as much a part of the School as is its practicality. The great road built by the Berry students, called "The Road of Remembrance," in memory of the eleven Berry boys who (out of the five hundred who served) went to the great war and never returned, reminds one of the road the Samoan chiefs built for Stevenson—"The Road of the Faithful Heart." The Berry road might be called "The Road to the Sunrise," for it leads from the darkness of



A Glimpse of the Dining Hall

poverty, ignorance, superstition, and even crime, to the open daylight of education, opportunity and civilized life.

These mountaineers come from as honorable an ancestry as any families in America. But in the long trip over the mountains they got left behind. And they have been there ever since. Their children, trained at Berry, are the lever to raise the standard of living for whole families of the Southern mountaineers; for whole communities. Many of the grown people can not read or write. But boys and girls go home from Berry, teach these neglected, isolated people their letters, and rescue them from their mental darkness.

For the mountains, beautiful as they are, are guarded by twin lions—Ignorance and Poverty. Much of the beauty of the trees and fields goes unseen, unknown. These people live in cabins, with a primitive lack of convenience and comfort almost unimaginable to those who know only civilized life. But they are well worth saving—make no mistake about that! A few short weeks, and the children who arrive barefooted, unwashed, uncombed, unable to read or write, are transformed at Berry into alert, intelligent, attractive girls and boys.



W. Burden Stage

Martha Berry, founder of the school and the reason for its vitality

"Their appalling needs and their thrilling possibilities"—this is a brief expression of Berry students. The school is founded on a combination of common sense and idealistic faith—the old prescription of "faith and works"—and that is why it grows faster than buildings can be erected to house the eager flood of students.

To that eagerness stories by the score might testify—from the early days when Miss Berry carried the news of its humble beginning, deeper and deeper into the back country, and boys from all directions, ragged, barefoot, came in to the simple building in the woods, looking for a chance to work for their education. Still they troop in—and pathetic letters of application, begging "to come to your school," heap up. The homes of all the students are so far away, up in the mountains, that only by living at Berry can they attend school there, so dormitories are among the many needs. When school opened last fall there were eight girls who had come from the mountains without money for their tuition or clothes, and with no return tickets. Cots were put in the gymnasium until a place could be made for them, for they would not be denied. This is not unusual at Berry, for this is a school where nobody is brought—everybody comes. And they have come from twelve different Southern states.

Berry began perforce as a school of shared work, even if that had not been its founder's idea. Miss Berry indeed took it for granted that those first boys, so eager for an education, would be glad to do anything; but one of the historic battles of the school took place—twenty years ago—when she first initiated the plan of the boys doing their washing. They had never seen men doing this work, for in the mountains almost everything is "women's work." However, they watched Miss Berry while she washed clothes, until they couldn't stand it any longer, and one of the boys said, "I ain't never seed no men washing clothes, but I am going to wash them clothes," and then they all fell in line. Today a great laundry cares for the clothes of the students and teachers, but the students do the work. There are six hundred students, twenty-five teachers at Berry, and not a servant on the place! All the work is done by the students.

The school uniform is typical of the spirit of Berry. All the boys wear overalls all the time—they even graduate in them! To train Southern white men to regard hand labor, manual labor, as honorable—no one can realize what this means, who hasn't lived in the South! These Berry boys have learned to *work*—and to like it! The girls also wear a uniform—becoming, simple blue gowns, attractive in shade.

But try to imagine the look of the school as it is now—inheritor of the lit-

tle schoolhouse. At the top of the mountain there is a little stone "House o' Dreams," a place for rest and consultation, from which one can see the whole "Kingdom of Berry." Mountain ranges lie all about in the distance. Just below is the Foundation School—the school for beginners, regardless of age. There is the Forest Reserve of splendid Georgia pine. Beyond, the brown log buildings of the Girls' School, and still farther off, the colonial chapel and brick



Faith Cottage—where the nine orphans live

buildings of the Boys' School in a grove of elms, oaks and dogwoods. Through a field glass may be seen boys plowing in the fields, and girls working among the shrubs and flowers on the campus. Up in the piney woods is a little log cabin called Possum Trot School, so named because these woods are filled with possums. Here the tiny mountain children get their earliest training, under a teacher who is herself a thoroughly trained graduate of Berry.

Beauty is everywhere at Berry. The wonderful mountains are all about, and every once in a while the faculty and students hold "vista parties," when the men and boys go out and chop down trees for firewood, at points selected to add to the beauty of the vistas seen from the buildings.

The idea of the whole scheme of education is a combination of the theoretical and the practical. Five different four-year courses are given; agricultural, for students planning to have their own farms or to be farm superintendents; home economics, for the girls, as preparation for lives mostly spent in country districts—a Practice Cottage adding to the equipment for learning home management, etc.; normal course, for those planning to teach, usually in rural schools; mechanical, which will eventually be a trade course; literary and scientific, which gives thorough preparation for college.

There are two hundred girls in the Girls' School, which Miss Berry found-

ed some years after the first school opened—in recognition of the fact that to raise the standard of living in these people, work must be started with the mothers of future generations. Besides their academic high school course and the thorough training in domestic science, they practice all the ancient beautifying arts, many of which are their heritage in these mountain homes. They weave wonderful rugs and bedspreads, on looms modeled after the ancient ones, make jugs and vases, peacock feather fans, spin thread from the angora wool provided by the goats on the farm, dye and weave it. Miss Berry wears wonderful homespun frocks that the girls make for her.

There are three hundred acres under cultivation at the Boys' High School, by which the dairy cattle and other livestock are supplied with corn, hay, silage and grain. The farm also supplies the dining-halls with potatoes, corn meal, wheat flour, fruits and vegetables. Ten acres are in cotton, and ten bales of cotton were sold in 1924 from these ten acres.

The Shop plays a big part, too. All the classwork of the blacksmith department is used in doing the farm repairing, and indeed, with proper equipment, all the repairing needed could be done by the students. When the Industrial Shop is completed, hundreds of boys will there learn useful trades.

The great hope of the future, which will be realized when the \$1,000,000 endowment fund to be raised is completed, is to make Berry a pre-vocational and vocational school, so that students may be fitted to do expert work in skilled trades. This fund was started by Mr. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, who offered, if citizens of Georgia would raise the first \$100,000, to raise the remainder. Mr. Asa Candler, Jr., of Atlanta, immediately gave the first \$50,000, and citizens of Georgia promptly raised the rest. Miss Berry's years of dauntless courage, heartbreaking work and farseeing faith are at last to be rewarded with what she desires most—help for Berry. When the fund is complete, Berry will be safe for the great future she planned, and its founder will no longer have to make the "begging trips" by which so far she has kept the school going, and for which she is now too tired.

The Martha Berry of today conveys instantly, on one's first sight of her, a feeling of power. Her snow-white hair, aristocratic bearing, and the "eagle" look in her brilliant eyes, deepen this impression. Here is a tremendous personality—intense determination, splendid intelligence, courage—you see at once why Berry Schools have grown so miraculously.

Then you see her with the tiny children, the nine orphans whom she has
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Steffens-Colmes Studio
Adelia Prichard
President



HE National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs is an infant among women's associations. It was born in July, 1919, in a sense a child of the war. In the hands of the Young Women's Christian Association funds had been left over from the "Seven-in-One" war work drive. It was decided to devote them to the mobilization of the business and professional women of the country, and launch them in an independent organization. Women who supported themselves had been, comparatively, untouched by the club movement that already had developed group consciousness in their sisters of the so-called leisure class. The need was sensed for an organization particularly to serve them, through which they as a group might find self-expression.

In 1919 two hundred women in business and professions felt the urgency for such association sufficiently to spend their vacations in a St. Louis hotel in midsummer and their savings on railroad fare, that national federation might become a fact. A year or so before, a committee of one hundred women of the same faith held a conference in New York, where preliminary plans were drawn up. In the interval a publicity policy had been formulated and organizers, under the National Board of the Y. W. C. A., had covered the country in the interest of the idea.

With varying aims and ideals the larger group met in St. Louis—for the most part women who had made their way against odds. Some saw in the meeting possibilities for a Woman's Chamber of Commerce, engaging primarily in community undertakings. Others heard first the call to service to women themselves, that the younger generation might find a fairer chance at their start. All desired greatly one thing, better standards in business, or, as they came later to phrase it, "Better Business Women for a Better Business World."

Sixty separate clubs were in the move-

"Better Business Women in a Better Business World"

By Frances Drewry McMullen

Second in a series of short articles describing the
great national women's organizations



Emma D. Partridge
Executive Secretary

ment at the beginning. By taking in isolated clubs already established and sending out new shoots, the Federation in the five and a half years of its life has linked together some 575 units, seventy-five per cent of the membership of each being engaged in some business or profession. The initial group of two hundred has been multiplied almost by itself and has spread to all the states except Rhode Island and to the Hawaiian Islands, besides. Thirty-nine state Federations have been formed.

Sixteen women may gather here, sixteen hundred there. All are doing more or less the same thing—coming together for mutual help, for the inspiration they may derive from some speaker and for work they may do as a group. From coast to coast they have built homes where homeless women may find comfort and companionship. From city to city they have raised scholarship and loan funds to educate women for business. In small towns they have "adopted" girls from the country, dressed them in their own clothing, made over, and taken them into their homes, that they might be trained properly for a business career. They have gone into the homes of high-school girls to dissuade them from drifting too soon after jobs. They

have argued with commercial school directors against luring girls from the schoolroom for special courses, without proper foundation on which to build. They have visibly demonstrated women's achievements, as at the annual Women's Activities Exhibit put on by the New York League.

Whatever they are doing at home, they are sharing, too, in a nation-wide work for better women in business and the professions and better chances for the women who enter them. Of the ten standing committees through which the National Federation operates, the educational committee has perhaps stood most prominently in the limelight. It has undertaken a crusade. Led by Dr. Orie L. Hatcher, president of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance, and advised by national leaders in business, education and economic research, this committee succeeded in arousing a consciousness of the need for a high standard of general education as a foundation for business training. A program was advanced for the further education of women already in business, and for those yet to come a slogan was broadcast: "A High School Education for Every Business Girl."

Individual clubs are fitting their programs to carry out this ideal; and the education work goes forward under the direction of Dr. Iva L. Peters, professor of economics and vocational adviser, Goucher College, Baltimore. This work is paralleled in the physical field by the committee on health, newly created with the purpose of keeping the business woman fit and equipping her bodily for her job.

The national organization has projected the force of business women's opinions also on affairs of national concern. Cooperating with the Joint Women's Congressional Committee in Washington, its legislative committee has worked for the child labor amendment, has advocated the creation of a department of education with a secretary

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The Business and Professional Women have no national headquarters clubhouse, but many fine local homes. This is the doorway of the Minneapolis Club

What the American Woman Thinks

An Open Forum for the Frank Expression of Opinion

Our International Baby

By Cornelia James Cannon

WE women are freshly come into the political field. We are not satisfied merely to increase the totals without affecting the character of the decisions which our votes help to make. While we are willing to admit that good men and women think alike about most matters, there is an angle from which a woman looks upon a question which is different from that of a man, and for the full enrichment of our common life her resultant insight should be recognized as a part of our accumulated wisdom.

A man's and a woman's point of view about war are, in general, different, just as their social functions in the upbuilding and defence of community life are different. We women are by instinct peace lovers. War offers to us no stir of novelty nor stimulus to great adventure. It means to us giving up those we love. It means staying at home wrestling with the petty details of daily life, made more difficult by practical deprivations, and varied only by the hours of sickening dread lest the word come that ends the old life and holds out no promise of a new. The slogan that gave the women of this country strength to bear their burdens, uncomplaining, when their husbands and sons departed to the war in 1917 was the call to fight the "war to end war."

The greatest tragedy in the failure of this country to throw itself wholeheartedly after the war into a mighty effort to assure the substitution of discussion for force in the settlement of international disputes was the heartsick disappointment of those fathers and mothers who had borne the grief of their irreparable loss, but who were forced to endure the more poignant grief of the knowledge that the purposes for which their boys gave up their lives had been ignored or subordinated to political ends, and that the "war to end war" might have to be bitterly renewed in days to come.

No one has ever suggested that our joining the League of Nations would injure Europe. May we not hope that women, who through history have been the ones to minister to the suffering and the distressed, will wish to yield to a generous impulse and take the risk for

themselves in the hope that they may be helpful to others?

Women love peace and therefore must love righteousness which is the foundation of peace. Both these ends the League of Nations, whatever its faults and limitations, is designed to serve. It is a small beginning and many men have looked upon it with suspicion for that reason. Is it not certain that the women's attitude, once it becomes conscious and formulated, will be different? A woman instinctively has faith in small beginnings. She believes in babies and sees in their undefined features promise of beauty and wisdom to be. She can envisage the League as the baby of social organizations, needing endless care and training, discipline and growth, but bearing to the eye of faith assurance of a noble maturity. If someone did not believe in a baby, it would perish shortly. If the world did not believe in babies, the human race would disappear from the earth.

The League of Nations is equally in need of our faith, added to that of its anxious foster-parents, to assure its sound development, its immunity from devastating disease, its growth into the fulness of service in a necessitous world. The women of the nation, who have acquired patience in long practice with the imperfect and the incomplete, can bring a new understanding to the momentous task. And the vigor and



energy and optimism with which they come to a fresh grappling with age-old problems of government will make them able to cope with the seemingly impossible.

The practical workings out of any such belief in possibilities has to be largely a matter of gradual change in the attitude of the community as a whole. We can certainly help by, in the words of the old evangelists, "keeping the faith" in our own lives and in the quality of every influence we exert upon

those about us. After all it is in such slow shifts of conviction that the most momentous changes in society occur. A revolution can do nothing except accelerate a change of mind, or even its apparent victory is of little moment. The cultivation of an attitude of welcome helps to make even the unwanted baby a delight when it comes, and an interest in the subsequent making of little accessory garments, such as an opium conference or a health committee, endears the baby League to us all as we watch it wear and then outgrow them, in its need of clothing appropriate to maturer activities and responsibilities.

The psalmist declares that faith can remove mountains. Let us concertedly believe in our international baby and create a world of conviction in which he can function at his best, and in which we can all glow with pride at the infant's unpredictable achievements.

Will fellowship in the League be our first great gift as citizens to the building of a better society for us all?

Housekeeping— A Man's Job

By M. S. Dawson

I PRIDE myself that I am not an old-fashioned woman. My work in the bond department of a good bank in our city keeps me in touch with men and big business and I enjoy it. My little apartment is furnished to my exact taste, the service is good and I know many charming tea rooms and hotels. Besides, I am not critical about my food. If it is clean and wholesome and satisfying, it is forgotten in half an hour. Food is such a recurrent matter, like washing of faces, that since I have other interests meals have only their proportionate share of my life.

It is necessary thus elaborately to introduce myself that you may understand what follows.

Going out to lunch yesterday, I found waiting for me the upstanding son of a good friend, who fell into step beside me. He is such a fine young collegian that more than one girl cast a noticing eye upon us. Mother, he said, was well and Dad had gone to Chicago for a few days. He, himself, was enjoying his work. Should we lunch here? Clever place, he had heard. We would. As he deftly served me, we chatted of "men

and mice and mummies"—especially school affairs.

"What are you majoring in, Tom?" I asked. "Engineering?"

"No. Domestic Science. Won't you have this bit of the duck? It is better than the piece you have, I think."

I took the morsel offered. Evidently he had not heard my question aright or I had misunderstood his reply. Presently, my accurate soul strangely disturbed, I came back to my question.

"I think your mother has never mentioned your major course. What are you majoring in?" speaking quite clearly and listening very closely.

"I am majoring in Domestic Science, or Home Economics, if you prefer the more recent term, though I like the old designation—Domestic Science," he returned just as distinctly and slowly. He was not blushing and he was not joking!

I put down my fork and looked at him. "I guess I'm getting old," I said feebly.

Tom laughed. "Oh no, you're not. Finish your dessert and then I'll tell you why I am majoring in Domestic Science."

So when I had quite finished, Tom began.

"In the first place, I have no particular bent. There is no special thing that I would rather do than anything else. From a small boy I dabbled with everything that came along, but no one thing stuck. I could drop each for the next without a pang. Only modern-day vocational methods could be applied to determine my future activities. I began to analyze conditions. The vital needs of mankind are food, shelter and clothes, but the greatest of these is food—a never-ending supply.

"I ought, then, to take up some phase of that ceaseless demand. That was my first conclusion. Under that came production, transportation and marketing, wholesale preparation, like canning, dairies and packing, wholesale and retail stores, and finally serving in our homes, restaurants, hotels, etc. I went on more slowly here.

"I looked up each section and its subdivisions carefully, especially new features in each line, trying to discern future development. One by one it was demonstrated that they were already overloaded. I could see no future in them for me. I came to the last one—the serving of food to the individual. At first my research there was only casual, my subconscious thought being that it was woman's work to prepare food for the immediate consumption.

"Just at that time a stirring political article came to my notice. In substance it said the fact that because things always had been so, might be the very excellent reason for looking at them the second time to see if changes were overdue. While I was thinking that over,

but not applying it to myself, mother came down to spend the week with me, and she said:

"I am so sick and tired of housekeeping, son, that if it did not look like deserting the ship, we would go to a hotel to live. Of course your father would never consent, anyway," she added ruefully, "but I am so weary of 'what shall we eat and wherewithal shall we be clothed—' and she looked it."

Tom paused to look out at the passing crowds thoughtfully, then he went on, with a smile to me: "That woke me up, for I am fond of mother, you may have noticed. I could see that we couldn't give up our comfortable home, but we couldn't kill mother to keep it either. For a couple of weeks those

"I am satisfied that the homes of the future are going to be made from the outside." This opinion doesn't belong in this department, by rights, because it is a man's; but a woman sponsors him, and says he is a "true story." What do our readers think of his predictions about the future of the home? On this or on the preceding editorial, comments in agreement or disagreement are heartily welcome.

facts fermented in my mind, and the froth blew off a little.

"That summer I experimented cautiously. Mother took three months off with her home people, playing around as she liked, and I kept house. I let the maids have a month's vacation on pay and hired two ex-service boys who did easily what three maids had done. I did the work alone as mother often had to do, for domestic help is hard to get. On all my experimenting that summer I set one test: If father was comfortable and serene, that experiment was a success. If he wondered 'when your mother would come home,' that trial was a failure.

"One thing I found out—housekeeping is a man's job, to use the parlance of the day in a double meaning.

"Another thing I found out is that young women of today will not do it willingly. They may do it because they love men who feel that 'woman's place is in the home,' but they feel it unfair, somehow.

"I'm not explaining why they do. I don't know why, but I'm convinced that they hate it and that the tendency now is away from individual homes. I worked all that winter on a survey on this point. I counted young women on streets, in restaurants, in stores, in factories. I actually canvassed for a few days, to get at the per cent in domestic service. I haunted employment agencies. I studied cooperative schemes. I don't know what I didn't do, trying to get my ground on this, and I am satis-

fied that the homes of the future are going to be maintained from the outside. Compare the home of twenty-five years ago with your own. You buy heat, light, hot and cold water, laundry, bread, clothing"—Tom caught himself commencing to argue and grinned broadly.

"To cut it short, the big business of the near future is that of 'ready-made' homes and I'm going to be in on the ground floor.

"I am majoring in Domestic Science though I do not get it at the same angle the girls do. But I'm doing everything they do. I make beautiful angel food and divinity, though I'm not filling a hope chest, and I suspect that not many of them are, either.

"I'm not prophesying just what direction the trend will take, but my mind is open and I'm reading everything on the line. Just now I'm directing mother's home and four others in the same locality. Mother budgeted her expenses and added ten dollars a month to it. On that I run the place, maintain the standard, and the surplus is mine. I use ex-service men instead of maids and they work on a schedule, going from one home to another. Having five homes, I buy in quantity and I'll confide the information that I've done better financially than I dreamed of. These five women say they like the plan, but they are all women of unusual intelligence, as anxious for the plan to work as I am. If they want any change they consult me and I see that it is done.

"You can see that ignorant women would find fault directly with the men, or ask all sorts of service at all hours as they do now with women servants. The movement may clarify into big hotels, but I think not."

As we walked back to the bank, the hurrying girls we met acknowledged a dominant man in swift, appraising glances, but I cling to my old faiths and the ways of my fathers, and I am having an earthquake in my mind.

My place is not "in the home," but ought not other women to stay there?

TO the list of prominent women who belong to the WOMAN CITIZEN's staff of Contributing Editors, we are happy to announce three additions:

MRS. MABEL WALKER WILLEBRANDT, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who handles cases that come under the Volstead law. Very likely Mrs. Willebrandt will write on aspects of law enforcement.

MISS MARTHA VAN RENSSLAER, head of the Home Economics School of Cornell University, who has promised a contribution on the Family Budget.

DR. LOUISE STANLEY, chief of the Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, who will write on subjects in her special field.

Editorially Speaking

Keeping an Aged Promise

NO, it wouldn't be justifiable to suggest that Vice-President Dawes's outburst had some effect on the Senate after all. They *have* passed treaties before, they have in the past limited their debate for specific purpose, and the Isle of Pines Treaty was on the slate. Whatever the impulse, it is a satisfaction that the long-delayed ratification of the treaty committing the Isle of Pines to Cuba is at last accomplished.

The treaty was negotiated by President Roosevelt in 1903 and has been before the Senate almost continuously these twenty-two years. Recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee, it could easily have been passed by the present Senate but for the opposition of one or two men and the Senate rules permitting unlimited filibustering. Senator Cope-land, of New York, at the very last conducted a thirteen-hour filibuster in the effort to have consideration put off until next December.

The Cuban Senate stopped business for congratulations, and a day of special gratitude to the American people (for delayed fulfilment of a promise) will be set aside. The United States has enough occasion in its record for distrust and dislike on the part of the Central and South American countries. For this one item of relief, much thanks.



Are Mothers "Safe"?

THE difficulty of catching up with a lie is shown by frequent echoes of the spider web chart, some of them outrageous and some amusing. In spite of all the facts having been published, attacks are still being made on some of our well-known women leaders. The head of a big businessmen's organization called up the CITIZEN the other day and asked: "What is this International Council of Women which is meeting soon? What are these women after? Are they—er—all right? I mean—er—are they *safe*?"

It would be interesting to know what kind of a picture the gentleman had in mind. Did he think of the delegates who will be coming to the International Council meeting as inciting to revolution or perhaps carrying bombs? They represent fifteen millions of women, practically all of the large women's organizations of the world. For the millions of these women who know their leaders personally, to imagine Lady Aberdeen, president of the International Council, or Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council, or Mrs. John Sherman or Carrie Chapman Catt as "reds" would be difficult to the point of absurdity. It is safe to say that not one of the women's organizations in the International Council, and not one of the leaders of these organizations, is "red" in any sense of the word, and that not one has any leaning whatever toward Bolshevism or Sovietism. Moreover, while all of them are ardent in their desire to end all war, under present conditions they believe in adequate measures of defense.

Most of these gentlemen who are so concerned about the activities of women believe in motherhood. To the masculine mind there is something beautiful and touching in the solicitude and care which a mother gives her child. Most men revere the maternal spirit, when it is expended on the children of one's own flesh and blood. What they do not yet comprehend is that the maternal instinct is deeply implanted in all women whether mothers or not, and that it never ceases to find channels of expression, even when one's own children have grown up.

In early days the childless woman was thrown back on herself and often became embittered. The woman past middle life, as her children went out from her care, grew old before her time. The modern woman is mothering the world. Has any mother ever done more for her children than many women in social service like Julia Lathrop, Lillian Wald, Grace Abbott and many other unmarried women? Did any grandmother of olden times ever put the rich experience of her own motherhood into effective service for others as is being done today by just such women as Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter and other women leaders?

Fortunate indeed are the women of today with the endless opportunities of putting their maternal gifts into full service, but vastly more fortunate is the world that has released this power for the benefit of mankind.

But how are we going to convince men that women's organizations are not dictated to from Moscow!



Paper Hanging by the Golden Rule

HOME-KEEPING women have the prosperity of the business world in their hands in ways many of them do not dream of. An item from the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, printed recently, points out that because women are beginning to have the decorating of their homes done at other times in the year instead of concentrating on spring and fall the 18,000 members of the Wall Paper Guild, the paper-hangers of the country, are beginning to be employed the year around. Painting and paper-hanging have been seasonal trades, with all the work of the year crowded into six months and the men idle the rest of the time. We have paid higher prices than necessary for their work because of its seasonal character, and they have suffered the loss of wages and the demoralization of unemployment.

As housekeepers are getting away from the old-fashioned tremendous upheaval of spring and fall housecleaning and are keeping rooms clean with rugs instead of carpets and with vacuum cleaners instead of brooms, they can have decorating done, a room at a time, with far less discomfort than in the old way. At any rate, isn't it worth a little planning and effort to make possible year-round employment and wages for a large body of men, most of whom are heads of families?



Defense, Plus

BIG Army and Navy people seem sometimes to be at little pains to support the Administration. In their wildest moments they would not accuse Mr. Coolidge of being pacifist or radical; yet the inconsistency between their attitude and his is often marked to a point that one would think might distress them. Take the address of Rear Admiral William W. Phelps before the Women's Conference on National Defense as Peace Insurance last month in Washington. His thesis was that, business rivalries being a fruitful cause of war, only a superior navy can save us from war with Great Britain or some other power. Other representatives of the military branches appeared before this audience of women—from one to two hundred—and expounded similar doctrine. Does it not concern them that the head of their Government constantly refers to his hope for reduction of naval armament by international agreement? Addressing this same conference

the President said—certainly that he believed in defense but also that “there is today a more definite and more widely entertained conception than ever before of the possibility to prevent war under an effective rule of law.” It is a matter of emphasis, to be sure—but the big Army and Navy people seem to have only one string to their bow. Why are they so unmindful of the gap between them and the Executive? Why do they make such a fuss when women’s organizations that believe in defense (and take it for granted) talk about the solution of war by a means not yet to be taken for granted—and no fuss at all when the President does the same?



Another Way to the World Court?

A WORLD Court proposal will be voted on, the Senate agrees, December 17. Not before. In spite of the sentiment of the country, reflected in the resolution in favor of entrance passed by the House just before the last Congress ended, the special session of the Senate passed the question on. Meantime the Foreign Policy Association raises an interesting question. It seems that during the latter part of February there was a movement to secure adherence through a Joint Resolution of Congress, which requires only a majority. The Foreign Policy Association suggests that the possibility of such action through a means simpler than Senate procedure be considered carefully during the recess. There are, it points out, two questions involved, Would it be constitutional? Would it be politically expedient? Apparently it might be easier to get a majority in both House and Senate than to win a two-thirds vote in the Senate.



A School for Parents

HOW the world does move! Here is the University of Iowa announcing “Summer Courses in Child Life”—for young parents and members of child study groups. Parent-training as a part of a university curriculum! The course will be given by the Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, in cooperation with the Extension Division and other departments of the University. Of course, the Merrill-Palmer School of Motherhood is already known, but here fathers are to have a chance to learn their job, as well.

Looking further into the announcement, you find that children may be brought along and thereby supply the concrete illustrations for the work. Competent instructors will have charge of them, and all students will be allowed to participate in the physical, social and mental measurements of the children. (The University had better look out—some one will be saying this is “nationalization of children,” the first thing they know!)

We call it good news. Parents have all too often to learn about child training at the expense of the child. Here they can have the benefit of instruction by experts, plus the opportunity to study a number of children. We hope the idea will make good, and spread.



The High Place of Music

THE appeal of Bryn Mawr College for a fund of \$400,000 for the development of its music department is a significant recognition of the part which the knowledge and love of music play in a well-rounded life. Bryn Mawr was founded by the Society of Friends and music was originally not only omitted from the curriculum, it was taboo.

Young women who had studied music from childhood

upon entering the college lost music out of their lives, as far as college was concerned. Four years ago, through the efforts of the alumnae, a department of music was established. The present endowment does not provide money for this purpose and the fund is urgently needed if music is to have its rightful place in the life of the college. It will be used to expand the teaching of the theory of music and to build an auditorium in which music may be heard.

Love of music is not merely a gift. It may be inborn, but it may also be acquired by nearly every one of us. People love music when their ears are trained so that they really hear it. The business of a college is not to train performers of music, but to develop the perception, so that students hear and understand and enjoy, and to give them some knowledge of great music literature in the same way that they become familiar with English and French literature.

Only those who are fortunate enough to possess music as a part of their lives know the fullness of joy transcending every other pleasure, and the enrichment of life which music gives.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade, 18 West Fifty-second street, New York, is national chairman of the fund.



Mine Tragedies—Whose Fault?

MUST each mining state have a horrible disaster like that at Sullivan, Indiana, recently, where fifty miners were killed, before its legislature will order the installation of an accepted preventive? After the death of 172 miners in a coal dust explosion at Castle Rock, Utah, a year ago, the Utah Legislature put in a new safety code requiring the use of the rock dusting safety device, which science has shown does prevent such calamities. The rock dust system is not expensive. It is simply the spreading of ground-up shale over the underground surfaces of the mine, which will not ignite as does coal dust. Even if it were costly, it is not so costly as life. Recently there has been a shocking increase in fatalities in coal mines owing to needless coal dust explosions. The United States Bureau of Mines reports that last year 33,563 miners were injured, and during the past thirteen years 23,822 have been killed in mine accidents. The remedy is at hand. An enlightened public opinion can do much to ensure the action of legislatures. Why not make sure your representatives, if you live in a mining state, know about this rock-dusting method and know that you know?



It Begins at Home

TO put it vulgarly, President Coolidge “said a mouthful” the other day when he recommended that more women should hold office in the states and cities. He was answering the charge that he wasn’t in favor of women in Federal offices, which probably came from the failure to appoint Mrs. Willebrandt to a judgeship. He denied it, said he had no prejudice against women in office, but he would recommend that local communities and states should set an example, and demonstrate a demand.

The need was rather rubbed in by the realization at inauguration time that out of a population of about fifty-five million women only seven are entitled to appear on the floor of Congress—Congresswomen or Senators, past or present, and women governors. In a few months there will be nine—when the new Congresswomen are sworn in. Of course there are women in other offices as important as these, which do not carry the privilege of appearance on the floor of Congress. This is offered merely as one indication. Our motto is: Never women because they are women, but as many qualified women as possible in all posts, elective or appointive, city, state or national—so that government may be a joint man and woman affair. And the work to put them there, like charity, begins at home. The President can’t do it all.

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Making of a Program

FIVE conventions of the National League of Women Voters have come and gone, each followed by its meed of advice for future programs. "There should be more time for discussion of problems common to all Leagues, problems of organization and finance; more time for discussion of the proposed legislative program; not a jot may be abated from the entertainment—banquets, luncheons or mass meetings, not a single 'Big Gun' spared; by no means may an hour or a day be added to the length of the convention."

Behold a unanimity of advice that simplifies the Program Committee's task. Nothing may be taken away, nothing added. It remains to the committee merely to rearrange and readjust, to seek by ingenuity to give the convention as much as possible of what it wants.

Accordingly, this year certain experiments are being made. These begin with pre-convention conferences of departments and standing committees. The open conferences, which any delegate may attend, are usually held in the afternoon. The closed conferences where recommendations for the legislative program are voted upon—and open only to a single representative from each state—are held in the evening. This year the committees and departments have extended the afternoon and broken it into two periods, during each of which there will be four open and four closed conferences in progress. Thus every delegate may attend two conferences, and in two fields at least be better prepared than heretofore to take final action upon the program. It will also make possible a touch of festivity the first evening—a reception at Virginia's historic Executive Mansion.

The second experiment will be introduced as the evening program of the first day. The League plan of work falls into three main divisions, International Cooperation to Prevent War, Efficiency in Government, and Public Welfare in Government. The attempt this first evening will be to present the backgrounds of these three subjects in such a way that the legislative measures later to be acted upon will relate themselves more readily than heretofore to each other and to the goal toward which we propose to make our way. It will be an evening, in other words, passed upon a high place from which we may survey the maze that we are later to thread, and from which we may perhaps catch a helpful hint or two about general directions and ultimate destinations.

Another effort to the same end will be the regional con-

ference luncheons. More consciously than ever before, this year, regional directors will plan to make them serve the purpose of informal group discussions on subjects of general convention interest. For organization there will be the single session as last year, supplemented by staff and presidential dinners. Finance will go along with organization as it should, and a finance luncheon is expected to fill a long-felt want and fill it with *éclat*.

The three morning sessions of discussion and vote on the program of work are the solid foundation on which the whole convention rests. Yet this year's program will offer perhaps more than usual in the way of special features—a Sunday mass meeting on International Relations, a Monday mass meeting boldly attempting to draw the outlines of one of the great coming problems of government, and the Tuesday afternoon and banquet programs of speeches from women who represent the onward sweep of political achievement here and abroad—with Mrs. Catt to review for us the story of past effort, and with youthful voters sitting as special delegates to plan with us for the future.—M. M. W.

A Young Woman's Viewpoint

The following excerpts are from the address of a young college woman, Nellie Lee Holt, at the Nebraska League convention. Miss Holt received her Master of Arts degree from the University of Nebraska in 1922, and for two years has been head of the English and Latin departments of the Falls City (Nebraska) High School.

DURING the past few years many persons have talked about young women. Few of them ever permitted us to talk about ourselves; perhaps they thought we had nothing to say. Of course, we have something to say, and what we say, like what we do, will be frank and unprejudiced.

Yes, many young women are indifferent to affairs of state, just as many older women and older men. By clever propaganda many young women might be quickly enrolled in the League. They might vote on election day. After that, they might again sink into indifference. To prevent such anticlimax, the efforts of this campaign should create their permanent interest in the League. Temporary excitement is not enough. The League wants more than eleventh-hour voters. It wants more than numbers. It wants young women who realize its power to weld together the varied interests of women and to give these varied interests constructive strength.

Young women are specialists in four classes—the young mother, the teacher, the business woman, the eternal parasite. In their intense concentration upon their specialties they do not see their general interrelation. Each class has its special need for information, study and legislation. There is only one organization, the National League of Women Voters, which can satisfy their special needs, and, at the same time, show them the dependence of one specialty upon another. The appeal to young women must be made from the special to the general. It must be made first to their intellect, and not first to their emotions. They cannot be attracted by the usual advertising methods of campaigns, which cleverly appeal to emotions and crowd instincts. Campaigning for membership and funds is so overdone that we must strike a new means of appeal. The special needs for these groups are found in the League platform of 1924-25.

In the League they will find true information and protection from propaganda. A beautiful theory, you say! But will it work? I believe it will. The younger women have

been unconsciously prepared for it. In the first place they have learned to accept the authority of scientific knowledge. They have learned the greatest lesson of modern social reform. They know that no disease is cured by treating its symptoms. They respect the expert, be he Mr. Harold Lloyd or Mr. Luther Burbank. They hate ignorance, bluff and traditional prejudice. They are accustomed to take their disabled Fords to the proper mechanic for repair. They expect that the statesman shall be also qualified in his specialty.

No one is more devoted to the authority of scientific knowledge than the young mother. If the scientific mother is near, what grandmother dares to rock the modern baby? The hygiene applied by young parents is the most reassuring phase of the new generation. Use this one fact as the vulnerable point, and every young mother will come into the League. For the League enables her to protect and to foster the full development of her children. It supplies her with the facts about child welfare, education and costs of living which she wants to know.

The League should make its first recruits among the girls in the Normal Training Colleges, for these future teachers of citizenship need practical information as well as theory. Normal training will prepare them to teach the theory of government. Without the ideal nothing great is ever accomplished. If the League draws within its ranks the young teachers of this country, it will mobilize the only constructive army that ever fought for the peace of the world.

The young business women include not only the uneducated, but also high school and college graduates. Each day they learn more of the costs of living. But they are not conscious of their voting strength for economic justice. They have learned the power of union in the interest of the minority. Can't the League teach them the power of union in the interests of the majority?

The young women of the fourth class dangerously sleep on the devil's pillow of idleness. They include young matrons as well as these young ladies still on father's hands. Even more than the others, they need the League. They need the service which the League can teach them to give. Youth has too much energy to be long contented with uselessness.

In Nebraska many of us are the granddaughters of pioneer women who lived courageously in hope for the future of our state. Many of us are the daughters of pioneers in another field—pioneers who faced the taunts of public opinion to claim the greatest privilege of modern government, the ballot of the United States. The privilege has become a duty. It remains for our generation to establish it for better or for worse. As students, we come to you who have served your apprenticeship in American Government. The future is ours. But the present is yours.

Curbing Child Labor by State Action

IF the proponents would only devote the energy they are putting into the Child Labor Amendment into the improving of state laws, the problem of child labor would soon be solved! So we are told—and there have been times in the ratification campaign of this winter when those unfamiliar with the long, hard history of child labor legislation have been tempted to believe that there must be some shorter, some easier road to a goal so wholly desirable.

The March bulletin of the North Carolina League of Women Voters tells what happened this winter to one attempt to improve conditions by state action:

"Perhaps the defeat that hurts the women most was the voting down of the shorter day for children workers. The Senate Public Welfare Committee heard the discussion on February 24. Senator Harris, the chairman, had introduced the bill and cast his vote for it. It was the only vote for the bill. There were no arguments against the specific measure. Senator Heath talked for an hour against the National

Child Labor Amendment, Bolshevism, 'the Reds' and the 'pernicious' child labor bills now on the statutes of North Carolina. So without answering the statements of the young women who came to tell that their long hours of work as children had injured them, the children of our state were condemned to another two years of the eleven-hour day in industry. There is still hope that the twelve-hour day of children in stores may be shortened to eleven, as there is a bill asking for that in the House now, introduced by Mr. Patton, of Durham."

The Sixty-eighth Congress

DURING the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress there were placed before it eight measures embodying principles which had been endorsed at the 1923 convention of the National League of Women Voters. They were: an amendment to the Constitution to enable the Congress to legislate concerning the labor of children; the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, according to the terms of the Harding-Hughes proposal; the Sterling-Reed bill to create a department of education; the Capper-Bacon bill providing aid to states for physical education; the Jones amendment to the Constitution providing for suffrage in the District of Columbia; the Fess amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act, increasing appropriation for home economics; and the bill to provide a special prison for Federal women prisoners. In addition, the League endorsed the Lehlbach bill to abolish a Personnel Classification Board and transfer its powers to the Civil Service Commission. This measure was included as a part of the follow-up work on measures having previously been supported and enacted into law, and was an effort to insure efficiency in the administration of the original Sterling-Lehlbach Act passed in 1923.

Two of these measures, the Child Labor Amendment and the World Court, were selected by the National Board as major measures, and to them the League directed the greater part of its legislative activity in this Congress. The first session saw the Child Labor Amendment passed by both Houses of the Congress and submitted to the states for ratification. During the first session the bill to create a Federal prison for women was also passed. None of the other measures endorsed by the League was finally enacted. The Senate of the United States did not vote to participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice, although supporters of the plan succeeded during this Congress in presenting the case for adherence at a series of impressive hearings in June, 1924. Although leaders of the Senate felt that the crowded calendar at this short session would not permit action on this important question, it was of interest to friends of the measure to note the resolution which passed the House of Representatives in the closing days, and which expressed the approval of that House of the Congress for the World Court and its willingness to "participate in the enactment of such legislation" after the United States shall have entered.

The bill providing for compulsory school attendance in the District of Columbia passed both houses in this second session of the Congress and was a great satisfaction to all the women's organizations supporting the principle in state legislation. The bill to create a Department of Public Welfare in the District of Columbia, the principle which had been endorsed at the 1924 Convention of the League, passed the House but failed of passage in the Senate, and we must wait another year for this forward step in consolidating the welfare agencies of the District of Columbia.

It was a matter of regret to the League that the other measures, none of them "majors," but all of them of real interest to those whose special work lies in the responsibilities of committees other than Child Welfare and International Cooperation to Prevent War, died in committees or on the

calendar with the adjournment of the Sixty-eighth Congress *sine die*. However, appropriation bills, which were all approved before March 4, carried support of the bureaus of special interest to women, insuring their continued activity and development.

The Lehlbach bill to abolish the Personnel Classification Board, which passed the House in the first session of the Congress, was not voted upon in the Senate.

The Sterling-Reed bill, the Capper-Bacon bill, the Jones amendment to the Constitution and the Fess amendment to the Smith-Hughes Act all died in committee. Some of them will undoubtedly be reintroduced when the regular session of the Sixty-ninth Congress convenes, and before that time the League will have reaffirmed or reconsidered its support of the principles underlying all these measures in annual convention, and may have by action of that convention undertaken new responsibilities in relation to subjects of its special legislative interests.—M. O.

The Winning Spirit

Mrs. M. V. O'Shea, president of the Dane County (Wisconsin) League tells in this article, reprinted from the Wisconsin Forward, how the League won the silver loving cup in the recent state get-out-the-vote campaign. The highest increase of votes—52 per cent—was recorded in Madison.

THE Dane County League of Women Voters, with headquarters in Madison, feels its success in winning the silver loving cup so generously offered and presented by Mrs. Mildred Thanouser, of Milwaukee, in the recent state-wide get-out-the-vote campaign, was due to the form and spirit of its organization. The form originated by its charter members and carried through by its present board and membership consists of a governing board made up of an Executive Committee which consists of the usual officers of any organization with chairmen of standing committees and a representative from each ward in the city, called "the ward chairman." Our vice-presidents represent various parts of the county. Ultimately we hope to have a chairman and a strong committee in each township of the county.

We have always maintained a close relationship with other local organizations, such as the Women's Club, the Civic Club, Catholic Women's Club, Council of Jewish Women, Business and Professional Women's Club, Parent-Teacher Association, cooperating with them in educational and election activities. Before elections we have, at various times, had information booths throughout the city and county, locating them in grocery stores, ten-cent stores, butcher shops, and in other places where people naturally go. Here we have given information concerning candidates for all parties and information upon issues in the election. We have also held candidates' luncheons where each candidate has had an opportunity to present his point of view. We have supplied speakers for Parent-Teacher Association meetings and for other organizations. We have had pre-election courses of lectures where the issues of parties and the points of view of candidates have been presented. Also, previous to elections, our Elections Committee, with the ward chairman, have covered the voting population by having the voters of each block in the city approached and urged to use their voting privilege. This has been done by telephoning or by personal interviews. And then, on election day, we have had checkers at each election booth, who have kept track of those voting. This has made it possible to call again on any voter who seems slow or uncertain about going to the polls, and gives an opportunity to offer assistance where needed to bring the voter out, and at each election booth we have provided notaries and freeholders to assist in registering those who had not previously registered. This, together with the publicity carried on by our publicity chairman through the daily press, has certainly had its influence in the results of the past election. We feel

that it has been a matter of growth, and the work that has been done in the three preceding years had made possible the results which we have attained this year.

Leagues and League Work

TWO more regional letters are now being circulated! Early last spring Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region, issued her first letter containing news of all state Leagues within the region. Miss Adèle Clark, director of the third region, circulated her first letter last July, and now members of the second and fifth regions are reading with intense interest a monthly letter from their respective directors, Miss Gertrude Ely and Miss Marguerite M. Wells. The new issues of both the second and fifth region letters reflect the wide-awake spirit evident throughout both regions. The second region letter, which is the youngest of all, has been styled by Miss Ely "an interchange of state League news with a dash or two of national notes."

THE Girard (Ohio) League of Women Voters has associated men members and "points with pride" to the fact that among these members are the following public officials: the county prosecutor, a county commissioner, a member of the county jury commission, the postmaster, the safety service director, the health commissioner and the city solicitor of the municipality, the superintendent of public schools. The city auditor is also a member of the League but happens to be a woman. The associate men members of this League do more than merely pay their dues. They frequently take part in the programs and many of them attend the social meetings of the League.

COMBINING organization and finance has been very well done in the idea originated by Miss Blanche Swayne, executive secretary of the Delaware League, and recently put into practice, for a series of card parties for the raising of League funds. Miss Swayne conceived the idea of using the "Why Join the League of Women Voters" leaflet as a tally form, and with the aid of paint and brush, paste and white bond paper, the usual tally form became a decorative addition to the front page of the leaflet. As Miss Swayne put it, "while players are 'dummy' at bridge, they can read about the League."

MARKED interest has been shown in Washington, D. C., in a series of lectures arranged by Mrs. Albert H. Putney, chairman of the Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, for the District of Columbia League. The ten lectures, which began in December and have just been concluded, were given by Charles Pergler, former Czechoslovak Minister to Japan; Congressman Henry R. Rathbone, of Illinois; Dr. Charles Tansill, Professor of Diplomatic History at the American University; Pedro Guevara, Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington; Captain Gordon-Smith, of the Legation of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; Edwin S. Fuller, formerly chief of Department of Passport Control, State Department.

THERE is something very reassuring about the business-like organization of the Bergen County (New Jersey) Civic Forum, which under the chairmanship of Mrs. Margaret P. Hamilton is proving a real factor in the life of the community. The Forum is a member of the New Jersey League and is conducting all-day monthly meetings for the "improvement of citizenship through study, discussion and activity."

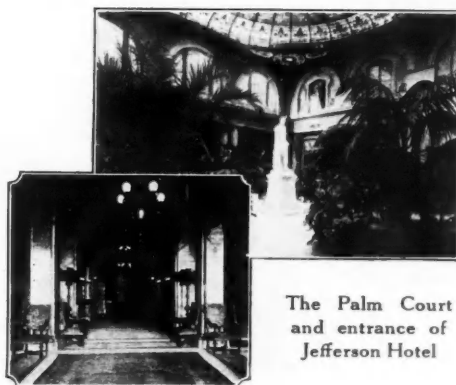
All pamphlets published by the National League of Women Voters and mentioned on this four-page insert may be obtained from the League at 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

On To Richmond

The Sixth Annual Convention of the National League will take place in Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22.



The Old Stone House, Edgar Allan Poe Shrine—a delightful old place with Poe relics and an enchanted garden.



The Palm Court and entrance of Jefferson Hotel

Richmond—The City

RICHMOND, itself the site of that early American convention in 1775, is a modern city, within twenty-four hours of seventy-five per cent of the country's population. Surrounded by age-old traditions and associated with every epoch of American history, it is also a thriving modern community, having every desirable convention facility, tendered with a hospitality known throughout the nation. These attractions make Richmond conventions memorable and cause many organizations to return for second and third meetings.

On every hand throughout Richmond there are evidences of historical association. There are statues and statues, museums, historic homes by the dozen, and sites of interest at every turn. It is interesting to know that the attractive home of Mrs. B. B. Munford, a member of the board of the Virginia League, is located on the site of the home of George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Transportation

FACILITATING the transportation of delegates and visitors to the National League convention falls this year to the lot of Mrs. Clair E. More, of Chicago, chairman of transportation. As treasurer of the Illinois League, Mrs. More brings to the transportation chairmanship a keen realization of the travel requirements of League delegations and their appreciation of special rates and stop-over privileges. In arranging transportation details, Mrs. More has taken into consideration the proximity of Richmond to Washington and the opportunity to visit the nation's Capital.

Come to convention and cheer the state winning the silver loving cup award for the most successful vote campaign!

Notes of Interest

A CONVENTION of the League of Women Voters without Mrs. Maud Wood Park, its president for four years, would hardly be a convention to old League members. It will be a new experience, however, to find Mrs. Park seated with her state delegation instead of presiding graciously over convention sessions. She will be seen wearing the delegate's badge, having been chosen as a delegate of the Portland (Maine) League.

I NTEREST in Richmond promises to center around young women—delegates to what will be known as the New Voters' Section. This new group, college girls and representatives of other groups of young women, will have special badges and a special section on the convention floor. Saturday, April 18, will be "their day." There will be no guesswork in the recommendations which the convention may expect from the afternoon conference of this group on the subject of how to interest young voters in voting. Saturday evening, already designated for the presentation of the silver loving cup to a state League which has won it well, will be New Voters' evening. To the sparkle of Miss Ely as presiding officer, to the charm of youthful delegates on the platform and of youthful speakers on the program, is added the promise of words from Mrs. Park and an address from that youthful pioneer of the Ohio judiciary, Judge Florence Allen. Doesn't it sound refreshing—something really new in a League convention? Westhampton College, where Mrs. Park addressed the students not long ago, has offered to entertain the young college women during their stay in Richmond.

"A BRIDGE party to bridge the 3,000 miles between Portland and Richmond!" That is the enthusiastic way in which Mrs. Charles Carver, Jr., first vice-president of the Oregon League, describes a bridge party arranged recently by the League to raise funds to send a delegate to Richmond.

T HE Cleveland (Ohio) League has adopted a "Straight Through to Richmond!" slogan. It is bending every effort to secure a large delegation, and in its monthly bulletin a "Straight Through to Richmond!" paragraph sets forth railroad rates and a simplified time-table for the convenience of delegates, alternates and visitors.

A "HIGH-WATER-MARK" for finance! This is Miss Katharine Ludington's hope for the Richmond convention as she maps out the plans for the gala finance luncheon on Monday, April 20. Arrangements sound very inviting and it behooves everyone to look forward with anticipation to this gay occasion.

A CONVENTION in Richmond—and our first in the South—would not be quite complete without a visit to neighboring historical points of interest. Plan to be one of the large party in the pilgrimage to Jamestown, which is being arranged by the hostess League on Wednesday, April 22.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

"Looking Backward"

On April 23, 1925, the National American Woman Suffrage Association will close its suffrage history. At the convention of this Association in 1920 a new organization was set up to take over the work of educating women in their new rôle as voters—ratification was just over the horizon—and to work for the removal of the remaining discriminations against women. This was the League of Women Voters. It was arranged that locals of the Suffrage Association should become locals of the League of Women Voters, but at the same time they were to remain as reserves for the Suffrage Association if further suffrage activities should be needed. The old suffrage board was re-elected, and that board and all the state presidents of that date became the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was voted that this board should conclude the remaining business of the organization and should remain in office until its dissolution.

In the interval between that time and this, the *History of Woman Suffrage* has been finished and very extensively distributed through libraries; original material has been filed and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution, where it would be available for later historians and for general reference. The work is now finished, and the national organization is ready to dissolve.

The final business will be transacted on the morning of April 23, at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. At the conclusion of the business program, a public luncheon will be given at one o'clock (tickets \$2.75), and the general theme of the speakers' program will be "Looking Backward." Reminiscences only will be allowed. There will be open discussion, limited to two minutes, by members of the council, and on the more formal program Mrs. Harper will devote twenty minutes to "What the N. A. W. S. A. has done." Commissioner Helen H. Gardener will pay a tribute to "our heroic dead"—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Harriet Taylor Upton, Alice Stone Blackwell, Mary Garrett Hay, Carrie Chapman Catt, the four oldest active officers in the Executive Council, will each give her reminiscences. It is a meeting which every woman who worked for suffrage would delight to attend. Of course it will be reported in *The CITIZEN*.

CALENDAR

National Interracial Conference, Cincinnati, Ohio—March 25-27. This conference is called by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches and the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

Annual Convention of the American Association of University Women, Indianapolis, Indiana—April 8-11.

Sixth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Richmond, Virginia—April 16-22.

Annual Conference of Camp Fire Girls, Chicago, Illinois—April 18-23.

Woman's World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois—April 18-25.

International Town, City, and Regional Planning Conference, New York City—April 20-25.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Austin, Texas—April 27-May 2.

National Baby Congress and Health Exposition, Chicago, Illinois—May 2-9.

Sixth Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women, Washington, D. C.—May 4-24.

Better Homes Week, under the auspices of the Better Homes in America Movement—May 10-17.

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, announced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

Dr. Barrett

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, who was so prominent a figure in Virginia, died at her home, February 24. When the news reached Richmond the flag on the state capitol was lowered to half mast in tribute to her work for, and loyalty to, Virginia. Dr. Barrett had held many positions of prominence: National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, President of the National Council of Women, National Chairman of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations (now known as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers), State President of the Daughters of the American Revolution and delegate to the Zurich Peace Conference in 1919. At the last Democratic National Convention it was Dr. Barrett who made one of the best nominating speeches, naming Carter Glass for the presidency, and throughout the convention she was a prominent figure in his support. Perhaps her greatest piece of work was with the Florence Crittenton Mission, Washington, of which she was general superintendent, and president.

Eugenics in Wisconsin

Wisconsin has had a law since 1913 called the "Eugenic Marriage Law," which provides that every man must have a physician's certificate in order to receive a marriage license. Then along came Miss Mildred Barber, member of the House of Representatives, who introduced a bill requiring women contemplating marriage to undergo the same treatment. But the bill was rejected in the legislature.

Miss Addams in Mexico

Jane Addams is traveling again. She received a royal welcome as a guest of the city government in Mexico City early this month. At the time we saw the item, she was planning to call upon President Calles and expound her views on woman suffrage.

Pan American Round Table

It will be remembered that at the Pan American Conference, which was held at Baltimore in 1922 in connection with the annual convention of the League of Women Voters, a temporary organization was set up called the Pan American Association for the Advancement of Women. This organization represented women of many countries of the American continents. It has now called a meeting to be held at Washington April 29, 30 and May 1, 2, 1925. The dates and the place were chosen to make it possible for the delegates to attend not only their own conference, but the convention of the International Council of Women, also in Washington, from May 4 to 24.

The Pan American Conference will be altogether a round-table affair, at which the delegates will exchange reports and views concerning the status of women under four headings—education, civil rights, industry and the professions. A unique feature of the conference is that the delegates will lunch and dine each day as guests of a different group of women, and at the conclusion of the lunch each group will give to the visitors an account of its own work and purpose. These hostess organizations are: The American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, the National Young Women's Christian Association, the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau, entertaining together, and the Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture.

Delegates are expected from Brazil,

Chile, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and probably from Uruguay and the Argentine.

Charters, Too

Minneapolis, Minnesota, has a new member of the charter commission—Mrs. Walter J. Marcle. Mrs. Marcle, who fills a vacancy left by death, is considered the best-informed woman in the city on charters, which she has studied extensively.

A Birth Control Conference

During the week March 26-31 the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference will be held in New York under the auspices of the American Birth Control League. Four earlier conferences have been held in Europe by a constantly increasing group of those who believed in voluntary limitation of families.

The program is being arranged by a group of specialists in the social and medical sciences, consisting of Professors East, of Harvard; Cole, of Wisconsin; Ogburn, of Columbia, and Pearl, of Johns Hopkins; President Little, of Maine University, and Dr. Adolph Meyer, of Johns Hopkins. Dr. Charles V. Drysdale, founder of the New Generation League of England, is president of the conference.

Among the subjects for the week's sessions will be: Fecundity and Civilization, the Differential Birth Rate, Health, Poverty and Labor, War and Population, Eugenics and Sterilization, the Psychic Release of Sex, and the Morality of Birth. There will be a large public meeting on Birth Control and Public Health. The last day will be given to investigation of clinical research in Birth Control in New York City and to the outlining of an international plan of work.

Social features of the program will be a reception to delegates by Margaret Sanger, president of the American Birth Control League, and J. Noah H. Slee, a concert, and the Pioneers Dinner on the evening of March 26. With the exception of the concert and the public meeting, which will be at Scottish Rite Hall, all sessions of the conference will be held at the Hotel McAlpin.

Among those who will contribute papers to the conference are: Havelock Ellis, Baroness K. Ishimoto (Japan), Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs (Holland), Thit Jensen (Denmark), John Maynard Keynes (England), Rosika Schwimmer (Austria), Harold Cox, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Dr. William Allen Pusey, Dr. William N. Berkeley, Dr. A. A. Brill, Elena Torres (Mexico), Miriam Van Waters, and many others, of many countries.

Full details can be obtained from the American Birth Control League, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York.



J. H. Kammerdiener

Living in Harmony

"I have found by study and experiment that a life can be physically and mentally ruined by surroundings that are out of key with the laws of art and beauty," said Mrs. Ruth L. Gerth, interior decorator of Minneapolis, "so I design interiors, working not from the architecture of the house into the family, but from the family out to the exterior. Each family is very individual, and so needs individual surroundings."

A novel idea, and one which has won for Mrs. Gerth considerable criticism from decorators who believe in loading their clients with goods.

Only twenty-eight years old, Mrs. Gerth has had designs accepted for the Applied Arts Exhibition in Chicago, and by the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture. She won the first and second prizes in the Cloister Clock Competition, and first prize in a brick contest conducted by the *Pencil Point Magazine*.

The clock competition was open to designers throughout Canada, the United States and England; and among the judges were Charles Dana Gibson and Richard F. Bach, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The brick contest was for the American Face Brick Association, the prize five hundred dollars, and the judges prominent architects of Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis. Because some of our readers may not know what a brick contest might be—we admit we didn't—Mrs. Gerth has explained. This particular problem was the designing of face brick features for the grounds or gardens of a residence. A landscape plot plan had to be drawn to scale involving four brickwork features, and four details of the following submitted: a gateway, with or without wall; a wall, with or without gate; a walk with step or terrace; a garden seat; a pergola; a fountain and pool; a sun dial.

Mrs. Gerth is also responsible for the lighting of the new two-million-dollar University of Minnesota library. As with her decorating, she considers the medium subordinate. It is not the beauty of form that is all important, but the lighting. Mrs. Gerth thinks too many designers create an artistic fixture, and then stick the lights on any place, thereby ruining the eyes. "My job with the library was to see that they got good lighting, not alone good fixtures. That's what they paid me for."

Harmony with the individual and then simplicity are principles of the advice Mrs. Gerth gives in her office, which is really only a consulting chamber for "Mrs. and Mr. Gerth, Consulting Decorators." Oh, yes, Mr. Gerth is in perfect accord with his wife's chosen profession, and has some exquisite designs to his own credit.

W. L. R.

History Teaching

Last month a remarkable Conference on the Teaching of History was held in Chicago under the auspices of the Chicago League of Women Voters Forum, the Association for Peace Education, and the Department of Education and Philosophy of the Chicago Women's Club.

The speakers were all people of unquestioned scholarship, and the theme of their discussion was one that interested the general public as well as the educator. It was indeed the first time in this country that the layman and the educator have met in conference for the discussion of this subject—one of the most important before the world at the present time.

That the conference was of more than local importance was shown by the fact that many of those present came from other cities and towns in the state. School principals came with their teachers, there were heads of normal schools and colleges, and teachers of history came in numbers.

It will be possible here to give only a few of the most important ideas presented by the speakers. Professor Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, spoke on "Education and Nationalism." He pointed out that until very modern times the consciousness of nationality was subordinate to other factors in group-loyalty—to the prowess and prestige of a military conqueror, to the exigencies of economic circumstance, or to the mysterious appeal of a supernatural religion. Not until very modern times had whole peoples been systematically indoctrinated with the tenet that every human being owed his first and last duty to his nationality.

This final exaltation of the consciousness of nationality into the end and aim of society; into a veritable world-wide religion of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was what he meant by nationalism.

Mr. Hayes emphasized the distinction between nationalism, as he discussed it, and true patriotism, by which he understood the unselfish love of one's community and country, which presupposes a sympathetic regard for patriotism everywhere, even in foreign countries; and in emphasizing this distinction he maintained that children who are systematically indoctrinated with national-

ism are not prepared for a career of true patriotism. Patriotism is in the soul of man, and to reduce it to catechism and creed is to prefer form to substance.

Professor Donald R. Taft spoke on "Historical Textbooks and International Differences." He compared the histories of several countries and showed that in the treatment of the same event opposite facts are taught in different countries, and his conclusion was that children can not be taught opposite ideas and arrive at similar attitudes.

Dr. Bessie L. Pierce, of Iowa State University, spoke on "Attempts to Control the Teaching of History in the Schools." Miss Pierce said, "History, for the sake of propaganda, has been employed in the name of 'patriotism' by many nations. . . . In the United States, as well as elsewhere, propagandist influences have played their part in shaping the content of history textbooks. . . . During the World War European history textbooks bore the brunt of the attack, and were scrutinized by eager patriots in order to eliminate any passages which praised the enemy or in any way disparaged the institutions or prowess of the Allies.

"Since 1918 the place of prominence, which the critics accorded the histories of Europe, has been eclipsed by American histories. The desire to depict events favorable to the Allies has been superseded by the apprehension that such a narration would prove the undoing of American patriotism. . . . In consequence there has occurred a widespread investigation of the teaching and writing of history.

"Sponsored by various groups, the movement has gained considerable momentum, until history teaching and history textbooks are in danger of being an expression of certain religious, racial and other partisan opinions."

Professor Charles K. Webster, of the University College of Wales, pointed out that there have been many discussions of this subject in England and in all the European countries recently. He thought the public as a whole had a great part to play in this question. It had to see to it that the influence of public opinion was behind a great principle, that in all universities and in all schools and in all teachers' colleges, the men who teach there were chosen for their scientific attainments, and were free to teach as their conscience and their knowledge dictated. Just as the doctors rely a great deal on sound hygiene penetrating every portion of the population, so historians rely on public opinion helping them forward in such work as they have got to do; and the more the general principles of history are discussed among the great masses of the population in all countries, the sooner would we be nearer a sound basis of civilization.—L. M. S.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

"WE are all God's children," the Rev. Andrew Flood said. "But is God Himself not white?" asked Cachas. And, as the Rev. Andrew Flood hesitated for a reply, she made a suggestion: "Perhaps we brown people are His stepchildren," she said.

That quotation is on the title page of *"God's Stepchildren,"* by Sarah Millin, and is its own best explanation. The Rev. Andrew Flood was a poor, weak, half-mad missionary who went to South Africa to save the souls of the Hottentots for the Kingdom of Heaven. He found them a merry, savage people, who laughed at his ideas and mocked at his pretensions. Miles away from any white man, he strove with them to the best of his poor judgment. He conceded one point after another of superior white conduct in the effort to prove to

them that all men were alike in the sight of God, until at last he entered completely into their life by taking one of their women to wife. But the people "despised him utterly, and his religion."

The book follows his descendants for four generations in which the Hottentot blood is constantly diluted by the white, until the great-great-grandson is to all appearances as white as his English half-sister. Yet the fear of discovery dogs him always, and his return to the people of his dark blood is not so much a gallant act as a release from that fear.

Written very simply, with a directness that comes only from the hand of a master, the story has something of the slow inevitability of Fate itself. It is difficult to think of it as a book of a year. It seems like a lost masterpiece, which has only just come to light.

After three years of silence, Sinclair Lewis has published another book, which he calls *"Arrowsmith."* There have been all sorts of rumors about it, the most persistent being that he would do the same thing for a great city that he had done for a small one in "Babbitt" and for a small town in "Main Street." But *"Arrowsmith"* is the novel of a profession rather than a place. It is the story of a doctor, and it begins with him as a crude, raw country boy who "by sheer brass and obstinacy had, at fourteen, become the unofficial, also decidedly unpaid, assistant to the Doc." He had a passion for medicine, which led him more and more into the realm of scientific research, to the hurt of his pocketbook and the confusion of his ambitious friends. He was slangy, uneducated outside of his profession, uncultured, practically un-moral, but he had the patience of a god and the single-minded concentration of a prize hunting dog. He loathed cant, tact, and politics, and had no talent for any of them.

These characteristics brought him into constant and violent conflict with almost all the medical world. It was Martin Arrowsmith against a self-advertising health officer, against the slack smugness of a fashionable doctor, against the smooth wordiness of a pseudo-scientist. The book becomes an indictment of the profession in general, with Martin as crusader against lies.

It is quite possible that medical people will be much exercised over the professional angle of the story. Mr. Lewis is without mercy in flaying the stupidities and evasions which he finds, and there is nothing in the book which would tend to increase the practice of most doctors. But to the lay reader that is not the important thing. *"Arrowsmith"* is an extraordinarily good hu-



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Mary Johnston

Mary Johnston's name brings with it memories of the special thrill of historical novels. The list is long and Miss Johnston ranks high among American novelists of that school. "To Have and to Hold," her second book, was one of the most talked-of books of its time and gave her secure place. "The Long Roll," "Silver Cross," "The Slave Ship" and others have followed. Miss Johnston is a Virginian, native of a sleepy little town in the Blue Ridge Mountains; trained by governesses, and never strong enough for school; widely traveled. Her writing began in New York—a discouraging business at first; but success came when she was twenty-eight. Miss Johnston likes to write out-of-doors, or at least in the sunshine, and her taste is easy to humor at her lovely home near Hot Springs, Virginia.

man story, and as such it marks a distinct advance over his earlier books. "Main Street" and "Babbitt" were both thin cross-sections of a type of life, sliced out and laid on a slide for laboratory study. "Arrowsmith" has a life of its own, and goes on living it. Martin, Leora, Dr. Gottlieb, Sondelius, are all vividly real, and exceedingly interesting. Perhaps more than that, they are appealing, and none of Mr. Lewis's earlier characters had that quality. One suspects that in their creator there burns something of the same fire which inspires Martin, and that it is that touch of autobiography of the spirit which has lifted this book away from the deadly dullness which marred the others. It has its own faults, it is much too wordy, it harps on a single thread too long. But Anatole France demanded two qualities of great fiction, irony and pity. Mr. Lewis has always known irony. Now he has learned pity.

"Soundings" is the first novel of A. Hamilton Gibbs, brother in that famous trio which includes Sir Philip Gibbs and Cosmo Hamilton. It is a modern English love story, written with sympathy for young people, and with more conservatism than we have learned to expect. When Nancy asks her father, "Why shouldn't a woman of twenty-seven, healthy, of assured income, have a child which she ardently desires without committing what she thinks is an immoral marriage with a man she doesn't love?" he replies, "At the cry of illegitimacy we turn and rend the woman who has dared to disobey the pack rules by being found out. And as if that were not enough, we proceed to brand the child for life." Which is answer enough for Nancy. She solves her problem by the most honest proposal it has been our fortune to read. Perhaps honesty of intention is the book's outstanding quality. It is an interesting first novel.

Berry

(Continued from page 12)

adopted and who live in Faith Cottage, the charming little house on the campus, and you realize that there is another side to this complex personality.

Berry is a matriarchy, with Martha Berry as its head. All of her power comes not through severity, however, but through love, and the students and teachers regard her not only with admiration and reverence for her achievements, but with a personal love for what she is.

Dr. David C. Barrow, Chancellor of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, says of Berry: "There seems to be a spirit of pride in keeping the

God's Stepchildren, Boni Liveright. 1924. \$2.00.

Arrowsmith, Harcourt Brace. 1925. \$2.00.

Soundings, Little, Brown. 1925. \$2.00.

"Why We Need The Woman Citizen"

The Third Prize Winner

By ELLA A. EVANS

The letter printed here won the third largest number of votes in the contest, "Why We Need The Woman Citizen". The first and second letters were published in the issues of February 21 and March 7.

IN infancy mankind demands special food and care which insures natural development. Woman, in this, her political infancy, needs what the WOMAN CITIZEN is giving her, encouragement in her first steps as a voter, and education in practical civics.

For this magazine unrolls for her the scroll of politics, a much-heard-of but little understood element in her life before 1919.

While the WOMAN CITIZEN shows no condescending paternalism, as evidenced in some magazines on this subject, it does not conceal nor gloss over feminine weaknesses. It issues a challenge for woman's growth.

In her study of political candidates,

the reader finds her magazine nonpartisan. She enjoys unbiased discussion on the subject and is left to form her own opinion. On ethical questions, however, she is glad to accept the clear judgment which the editors of the paper offer her.

The news is not all political. Informational articles on woman's achievements in a wide field are inspirational to the reader. She might get what she finds in the WOMAN CITIZEN from general magazines, but where could she find her needs in so small a compass for the sum of two dollars?

The daily press is often open to suspicion of prejudice in its political news. Moreover, this news is obscured in a mass of headlines and the housewife has little time to dig for it.

No, this magazine does not make the woman citizen clannish. It merely schools her in the technique of politics and trains her to take her place by man, the voter who has had years of training in the field on which she is just entering.

The Judge

(Continued from page 9)

was not to go unchallenged, as we shall see.

Let us return to causes. The duel between Lindsey and Locke is not of long duration. It began three years ago when the judge made some remarks in a magazine article uncomplimentary to the Klan in general and to Locke in particular, which Locke has neither forgotten nor forgiven.

Therefore it is a fight to the death. Either the Klan will destroy Lindsey and his works, or the judge will destroy the Klan and its works. And all through the election fever of last summer and fall Lindsey sang his song from the campaign rostrum, "Klanism Delenda Est." And Locke, less openly but at present writing more effectively, has retorted "Lindsey Delenda Est."

The question comes, which will be the first destroyed, judge or dragon?

In May of 1924 Dr. Locke imported from the village of Georgetown, and placed in safe-keeping in a subordinate position under the Denver city attorney, a county judge named Royal Graham, grooming him the while to oppose Lindsey in the coming November election. It was Graham's record, and it would not be charitable here to repeat the things Denver newspapers said of him although they are matters of Supreme Court record, which defeated Locke's protégé.

So far so good, or bad according to

law. . . I wonder if somehow, some way, this group of young people have caught the thought of an ideal community—one in which the welfare of all depends on the conduct of every member. If Miss Berry knows her secret, and should patent or copyright it, the school would never lack for funds. . . I fear I must abandon analysis and say that there is a personality there which I can not define."

Indeed, in the end, we must come back to that. It is not the buildings, not the curriculum, not the beauty of the roads and fields and trees, not even the heroic self-sacrifice and devotion of Miss Berry and of her helpers, that you remember as you go away from Berry. It is a living spirit in the place, a spirit of loving, devoted, intelligent cooperation, of gratitude for an opportunity to work, of determination to "make good for Berry."

I have seen many of the great universities of America, wonderful high schools, private schools, training schools for teachers—but I have never seen anything like Berry. Here they have found freedom through work; here they do truly "help one another"; here they are happy with just the chance to work and study and help their "kin folk" up in the mountains.

You can prove Berry by her results. The list of her graduates is a long and shining one—many great teachers, ministers, lawyers. Judged by them, as well as by the students now at school, Berry is a great success.

the viewpoint. The election would seem to have settled the argument, but it didn't. Lindsey not having been destroyed, there remained two further methods by which the desired end might be accomplished.

The first was to file a contest by Graham alleging election frauds. The second was to abolish the court itself and thus retire the judge to private life. Locke determined to try both methods. So the contest is now in the courts and the bill of abolition is in the legislature. Fortunately, from the Lindsey standpoint, there is a group of determined anti-administration Republicans in the state senate who say: "It shall not pass." Nor will it.

Meanwhile Denver awoke one morning to a new sensation. Locke was publicly accused by Keith Boehm, a nineteen-year-old high-school boy, of forcing him to marry, by threats of bodily injury, a seventeen-year-old girl with whom he had been friendly. The ceremony, he said, was performed at midnight, in a weird atmosphere of terrorism at the basement office of the Klan Dragon. He told his story to the district attorney. The district attorney busied himself with obtaining affidavits substantiating the story, and as a result Locke, two of his closest friends, and Locke's chauffeur were arrested and charged with kidnaping and conspiracy to kidnap.

Both Boehm and the girl were minors. So the case, in the natural course of events, came before none other than Ben Lindsey, whose court has sole jurisdiction over the rights, morals, and protection of children. Charged with bias and prejudice, Lindsey granted a

change of venue, and asked Judge Charles C. Butler, reputed the "fairest" judge in Colorado, to hear the case.

It will be some weeks before this issue is determined. But as may be imagined, the incident has in no way served to soften the spirit of unfriendliness existing between the judge and the dragon.

So the battle continues. At this writing one thing is certain. Whether Lindsey goes or not, the institution he founded, and upon which courts throughout the civilized world have been patterned, will remain intact. It will remain intact only because there are in the Colorado Senate six men, putting principle above party, who although nominally Republicans will fight to the last ditch against the so-called Locke-administration legislative program, which includes the abolition of the juvenile court. These six comprise the balance of power between administration Republicans and anti-administration Democrats, and when they stand together as they do on this issue, a majority of five is recorded against the measure.

This is Judge Lindsey's last stand. It is his last battle, elective, court, or legislative. He will never again seek to be juvenile judge of Denver, whether he wins or loses. For twenty-five years of struggle up-stream against the currents of public opinion is neither conducive to health nor to pocketbook. We figured up, roughly, the other day, what it has cost the judge to retain this office in the quarter century past—the money spent in campaigning, electioneering, publicity, education, and court suits. The total was staggering. It reached half a million dollars. And that doesn't take into account the heartaches, the disappointments and setbacks, the mental strain, and the disillusionment concomitant with the fight.

Mrs. Morris

(Continued from page 10)

swer. This is significant when one considers how many women have talked themselves into public notice and talked themselves out again. Although she is gracious to reporters, as she is to everyone, you may be sure that it is the reporter who seeks her out. Only a person who has worked on a newspaper can understand all that is implied in that little sentence. And "hand shaking" is the only thing she never has time to do. Her word to the voters is the effectiveness of her department.

In her private life Mrs. Morris is most happy. If she had started out deliberately to live a refutation of "This Freedom," she could not have accomplished it better. Her sons obstinately refused to go to the bad because their mother was a business executive, drawing a big salary, but grew up into more

than average good citizens. And they persist in admiring their mother to a scandalous extent and rejoicing whenever she gains some new distinction.

The younger son, Laurence, is her great pal. They are together whenever it is possible, and Laurence has his keenest pleasure when she is campaigning and he can help her. She says he is a splendid politician. During campaigns she is always escorted to political meetings by one or both of her big boys.

Out of her experience Mrs. Morris advises: "Men and women working together—that is my ideal of politics."

Better Business Women

(Continued from page 13)

in the President's Cabinet, sponsored the establishment of a Federal employment service for scientific investigation of the employment problem, supported suggestions for placing training in home economics on the same basis as that for trade and agriculture, and has pledged itself in behalf of the proposal for American entry into the World Court.

Through its personnel committee a survey has been made of vocations represented in the National Federation. This committee has undertaken, also, to study the question of turnover in the employment of women.

What the organization is doing and what its individuals are accomplishing finds expression in its monthly paper, "The Independent Woman." From a small bulletin, by the name of "Can Happen," issued spasmodically through the courtesy of Lillian Carroll and the Women's Advertising Club of St. Louis, it grew, in the hands of Ida Clyde Clarke and later Elisabeth Sears, into a substantial magazine. It is now edited by Ruth Rich, of Florida.

The varied activities of the national committees are centralized under the presidency of ADELIA PRICHARD, of Portland, Oregon. Miss Prichard faced the business world in her 'teens with a widowed mother and seven younger brothers and sisters to support. By dint of hard work, efficiency and self-education she has risen to the vice-presidency of a half-million-dollar paper mill, in charge of its office force. MRS. OLIVE JOY WRIGHT, an insurance woman of Cleveland, and MARY L. JOHNSTON, of Trenton, New Jersey, are vice-presidents. Other officers are: corresponding secretary, LILA ASHBY, credit manager of a large company in Little Rock, Arkansas; recording secretary, CHLOE SCHOLES MILLER, County Court Reporter, Tulsa, Oklahoma; treasurer, MAME A. STEVEN, manager of her own shop in Minneapolis. EMMA D. PARTRIDGE secured an indefinite leave of absence from her numerous duties as sec-



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You can always be sure of finding the Cantilever last best suited to your foot. The conservative style of many Cantilever models enables stores to carry the same lasts year after year. Dealers in over 500 cities, all ready to fit you comfortably season after season.

retary of the Kansas State Bankers Association to become executive secretary of the Federation, with offices in New York.

"It is our ideal," said Miss Partridge, "to train business and professional women in the idea that they can succeed only through merit. They can make a place for themselves because they offer efficiency, honesty, integrity, not because they are women. Women who have arrived have learned this. But there are hundreds, thousands of others, five or ten years in the business world, who have not yet mastered the lesson. They must be taught to produce if they wish to get ahead. As a national body we will do much more. Some say we have no time to study public affairs. We are busy, it is true, but with our fingers on the pulse of the nation's business, we are in a position to lead."

Already the Federation is looking beyond national boundaries for expansion. Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Western Canada, in the course of forming a federation of their own, have sent representatives to meet with the United States body. And queries and an occasional visitor have come from South America, China, France, England and Switzerland, where clubs of long standing wish also to join hands. An International Day at the annual convention has been appointed; and an International Federation is foreseen.

Fingers and Soap

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

THE morning bath of a young girl described in a story of modern Greece years ago made a lasting and most envyprovoking impression on me.

She stepped down into a cool marble bath with wide-flung casements opening on a secret garden. At the edge of the limpid water she paused to empty a small folded powder into the basin, which floated a moment in infinitesimal white flakes upon the warmed surface before scenting the room with rose geranium. A full half hour of enjoyment the girl spent in the perfumed depths of the pool before emerging to dress herself, refreshed and renewed for the day. Needless to say this girl was an aristocratic heroine. Until recently only the rich and famous could enjoy the luxury of frequent baths, which now every American woman can appreciate.

In all history the ceremony of the bath has been detailed with meticulous care, as worthy of importance. The Russian bath, the Turkish bath, and nowadays the Finnish bath are as famous as the nations themselves. The Finnish Marathon runner, who has broken all world records for speed, attributes as much of

his success to his method of bathing as to any other method of training. He luxuriates in his bath. But in hurrying America, even the baby's bath barely outlasts the first year as a love rite and then degenerates into a conscientious use of soap and towel. In our lives, too many of our actions, themselves natural ceremonies of delight, have become burdensome chores. Not until the rituals of bodily perfection become a pleasure will the individual reap their full benefit.

Whatever kind of bath the individual selects should be a recurrent source of matutinal or evening joy. The nightly hot bath or the cold morning plunge is meant either to soothe the body for sleep or to set it tingling for the day's work; the heat and cold acting directly on the circulation of the body and altering it from the fatigue of the day to a gentle lassitude preparatory to sleep, or from drowsiness to alertness. Both these changes are natural sources of bodily pleasure and are as much meant to give delight and satisfaction to the body as is sunshine.

Besides this easement of the body, the hot bath is also a cleansing agent. To

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get the best value from a hot bath the entire body should be vigorously scrubbed with a good-sized flesh brush and a mild, good-lathering soap. The scrubbing will remove all dust and dirt and dried perspiration from the pores and will also stimulate the skin circulation. If the hot bath is taken at night, the bather should go immediately to bed. If the hot bath is taken in the morning, it should always be followed by a cold sponge or a cold shower or a cold plunge. For vigorous persons, the morning cold plunge provides the greatest zest and is especially valuable after ten minutes' exercise. This accustoming of the skin to cold is a great tonic and lessens the susceptibility of the skin to drafts and changes of temperature. It halves, at least, the frequency of winter colds.

The daily hot bath might not be necessary in the country, where less dirt and dust defile the skin and clog the pores, but in big cities it is an absolute necessity. When the vigorous scrubbing removes, besides the dirt, too much bodily oil, as it does with some tender skins, this oil must be replaced by rubbing into the skin olive oil or cocoa butter or cold cream. The natural oil of the skin is meant to protect and nourish it. Without sufficient oil, it will become chapped and rough, so presenting a cracked surface that germs can enter. It is as necessary for health to keep the entire skin of the body soft and smooth as to keep it clean.

In my experience, hands and face are both sufferers from too much washing with soap and hot water, but the hands suffer most. Hands must be scrupulously anointed to keep the skin armor intact. Felons and blood poisoning often begin with an infection of a crack

or tear in the skin of the hands, as of a torn hangnail. The most important part of the hands are the finger tips, both skin and nail. In the care of the nails, more harm than good is done by manicuring.

The nail itself should be a clear, vivid pink, without horizontal white flecks or perpendicular ridges. The cuticle should be a smooth, curving, transparent ribbon surrounding the skin edge. If the manicuring is at all violent both nail and cuticle are injured. The marking of the nails with perpendicular ridges is a sign of malnutrition of the entire body and accompanies a wasting disease or age. It is caused by a lessened nutrition of the matrix of the nail and, in cases following illness, will vanish with an improved bodily tone. The transverse white flecks in nails are caused by a continual jarring and bruising of the matrix of the nail, from frequent knocking of the tip against hard surfaces. Pianists and typists whose nails are allowed to grow long enough to strike the keys often have such white flecks. They can easily be checked by cutting the nails shorter, so that only the soft cushion of the finger tip strikes the keys. Unsightly callouses that form at the corners of the nails are due to the repeated irritation of the tender skin at the nail corner by a hard file. If these callouses are cut off they will return. If the irritation is stopped, the callouses will vanish of themselves.

The habit of using a cuticle remover is one of the most injurious methods of manicuring. All cuticle removers are destructive liquids and devitalize both the quality of the nail and the surrounding skin. After hands have been thoroughly soaked, the cuticle is soft and pliant and can be gently pushed back

into a scimitar shape by an orange stick or a piece of toweling. Nothing metallic should ever be used on it, either scissors or file. If in spite of this care, the cuticle has a tendency to split and crack, vaseline or cold cream should be rubbed on the nails at bedtime and allowed to stay on all night.

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

Senate delivered as his inaugural address, he had retired to his hotel at a time when the Republican side of the Senate suddenly needed his vote to break the tie for the confirmation of the President's nomination of Charles B. Warren as Attorney General. Hard luck for General Dawes, and altogether unfortunate for him. The nomination of Mr. Warren has been boiling in the Senate (which was convened in special session for the purpose of clearing up a few nominations), having been reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, but opposed on the floor not only by the Democratic side, as might be expected, but by several independent Republicans, Senator Borah, for instance, on the ground that his connection as former attorney and officer of one of the companies in a sugar combine at present being prosecuted by the Department of Justice itself under the Sherman Antitrust Act, unfitted him for service as Attorney General. The other day Senator Cummins, of Iowa, endeavored to marshal the forces in his behalf and obtain a quick confirmation. He spoke at length. It was apparent that a vote was imminent. Vice-president Dawes was sent for. In the meantime the matter came to vote with the result of a tie, with Senator Overman, Democrat, voting with Republicans for confirmation.

Once in a double decade the Senate reaches an impasse like this when the presiding officer is permitted to cast the deciding vote. Frantic efforts, therefore, were made to get Vice-president Dawes, without success. Senator Overman, usually more ponderous than nimble, resurveyed the situation and suddenly announced that as it was evident to him that his party was so squarely opposed to confirmation, he would change his vote to the negative, which defeated the nomination with one vote before the Vice-president could be rushed to the capital.

Only once in a rare moon would such an opportunity come to the Vice-president to save the prestige and standing of the President, who, in the final analysis, is the one responsible for the nomination of a man apparently *persona non grata* for such high official position. It was understood when General Dawes berated the Senate and disarranged, to say the least, the age-old traditions of the swearing-in

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ceremony of new Senators by getting bored and herding them all at the rostrum with a sweep of his hand to do a quick job, that President Coolidge, the soul of tradition and deliberate reverence for time-honored customs and harmless formalities, was out of patience approaching disgust.

As a member of the diplomatic corps said today, this speech of the Vice-president reads well, with sound argument and constructive suggestions. The country knows full well how timely it was, having been treated to a do-nothing session and an end punctuated with filibusters and inaction. The Senate itself has come in for renewed scoring because of the Dawes speech. All the lack of virtue apparent and distressing to thoughtful men during the winter, and about to be laid to sleep for a summer vacation, was aroused afresh like a dormant dragon, all the worse for disturbing. But granted the worthy cause, the fact of its worthiness was all the more pitifully destroyed by injecting it at a time when the subject matter was obscured by a ridiculousness of delivery. One observer, listening to the oratory for the serious business of interpretation and dispatch to the press of Boston, could catch not one whole word, much less a sentence, due to the blur of articulation caused by a voice bellowing at top speed with accompanying thumps and pounding gestures.

But time may show that the Republican Party has elected its first real genius, and must expect an artistic temperament. Senate routine may bore him—who knows—and his genius be aroused to a staccato which will alarm the Senate into instant and prompt action on matters that strike a sympathetic chord. His budget bureau organization was widely praised, and the Vice-president is a musician and composer far and away above the average. His works are eminent in this line. Before he had become a national figure he had merited the approval and acclaim of some of the world's greatest musicians. President Coolidge was elected to play Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner. Those tunes, as tunes, do not interest Dawes. But politics is not accustomed to temperament. Temperaments usually have been assigned to the romance posts in the diplomatic service, where in time there would be tablets to the memory of the American who wrote his great idyls

Sense or Censorship

By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON

Author of "The Story of Mankind," "The Story of the 'Bible,' etc., An article about one phase of the censorship question, in which Mr. Van Loon tells his solution—in the next number.

in the shadow of the Alhambra or Capri-ward under the famous blue.

After a Vice-president has been inaugurated, in all probability, he has lost his one chance to say a real word of his own. He is, thereafter, engaged in adjourning and convening, occasionally rendering decisions in a parliamentary tangle, with which decisions he often has to fortify himself beforehand from those who for a lifetime have studied the matter. So the speech in question was matriculation, valedictory and swan song rolled into one. If he had to have his say, the time was just then—then he was the bride and the festival party had to listen.

In Paper Backs

State Laws Affecting Working Women—Bulletin of the Women's Bureau No. 40. Valuable reference on the laws regulating the length of the working day or week in all the states; on night-work laws, minimum wage laws. You can find out, if you don't know, just where your state stands in the scale of protective legislation. Only four states have no law regulating the hours of work for women.

Some Social and Economic Effects of Work Accidents to Women—A study of

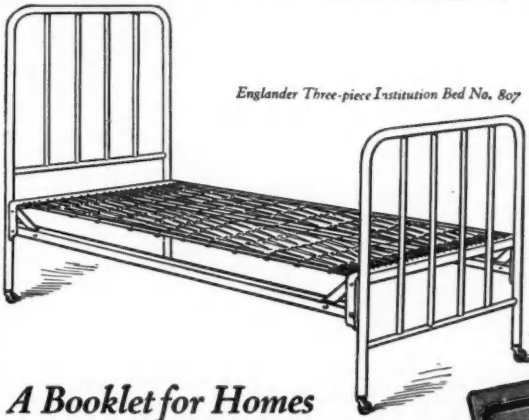
500 cases prepared by the Bureau of Women in Industry (Nelle Swartz, Director) of New York State's Department of Labor. One value for the general reader is that it makes vivid the cost of such injuries, not only in pain, but in a sense of handicap, loss of confidence, in inability to make social and economic readjustment in later life. A step toward a scientific testing of the effect of one state's law.

Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau—An absorbing record of the many-sided work for child welfare that has been carried on by the Bureau during 1924. Miss Grace Abbott, chief, specially directs attention to the prevention of sex delinquency among children. Requests have come to the Bureau from many communities for help in finding preventive methods. The Bureau has no appropriation available.

Who Defeated Doogan?—By Fannie R. Buchanan and Clara Wilson. A Citizenship play, a study of election laws and a farce of election errors. No royalties for a non-admission performance. Published by Rand McNally, Chicago and New York.

The Winning Plans of the European Peace Awards made by Edward A. Filene. (Ed. P. Pierce, Jr., 5 Park Sq., Boston. 10 cents and postage.)

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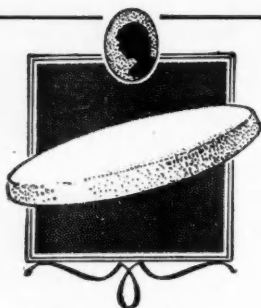
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WELL, Dante and his seven rings of Inferno had nothing on us.

♦ ♦ ♦ Only ours is twice seven floors of steel structure being erected the width of a thin brick wall from our head. ♦ ♦ ♦ It will be nothing strange if our editorial remarks turn out to be written in steel-rivet rhythm. ♦ ♦ ♦ And if sentences crack off abruptly, they represent the crashes into grateful silence that come when the whistle blows. ♦ ♦ ♦ It's a friendly business, though, and fascinating. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's something very engaging about having a workman on the thirteenth level of air and steel girders light on your window sill, and pass in his water pail to be filled. ♦ ♦ ♦ Nothing human, though, about the huge crane that nuzzles its head against your sill with its roots a block away. ♦ ♦ ♦ That makes you think the dinosaurs are back, and chasing you. ♦ ♦ ♦ As for the jaunty way the men walk around, unattached, on a few inches more than nothing, above nothing at all, and toss hot ingots about, we are torn between a sense that the show is simply too gaudily melodramatic and a horrible inferiority complex. ♦ ♦ ♦ One thing: we're convinced such brave creatures are entitled to any wages they can get, and if any one thinks we're hired from Moscow to say so, let 'em! ♦ ♦ ♦ Even the income tax seemed a mild matter compared with the riveters. But we don't suppose ten sets of riveters would be noticeable in the Senate, what with all the epithets and poetry and all. ♦ ♦ ♦ As if all this (and Mr. Dawes) weren't excitement enough, we have heard London on the radio. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just sitting there eating dinner and listening to music in England. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have no use for the smarty who says: But was it good music? ♦ ♦ ♦ Not the point, yet. ♦ ♦ ♦ Mrs. Stokes gives the impression it is spring in Washington. ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, we've sniffed a bit of spring air here, but the only visible signs are a few spears of crocus or hyacinth in Mr. Morgan's side yard a block away, where we stand and gaze through iron palings. ♦ ♦ ♦ Our Navy tells about a letter received in the Navy Department from a farmer who wanted help in getting back his son, who had enlisted. "Won't you help me get him out of the Navy?" he begged. "He is a good boy and I was raising him for my own use." ♦ ♦ ♦ Hayden Carruth, from the back of the Woman's Home Companion, reproaches someone up front for saying it was Sankey who objected to letting the devil have all the good tunes. Mr. Carruth says it was Rowland Hill. ♦ ♦ ♦ But Dorothy Canfield, in our last issue, says it was Martin Luther. We stand by Dorothy Canfield. ♦ ♦ ♦ But we really aren't a great deal of support. ♦ ♦ ♦ According to the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, a man in a mental hospital sat dangling a stick with a piece of string attached over a flower-bed. A visitor approached and asked pleasantly, "How many have you caught?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "You're the ninth."

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Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen

More Contributing Editors

(Continued)

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is the leading Woman's Forum in the United States. Public opinion today is in the hands of women in a measure never dreamed of a few years ago. Great organizations of women are meeting and discussing public questions and are taking an active part in both local and national affairs. Their leaders are known all over the country—through the pages of the WOMAN CITIZEN they speak to American women. Women lecturers and writers, college presidents, deans and professors, women experts about public problems who speak with authority on a wide range of subjects, from the disposal of garbage to international law, are all among the Contributing Editors of the WOMAN CITIZEN. Here is the second group of them.



Maud Wood Park was president of the National League of Women Voters from its beginning as an independent organization until April, 1924. During her four years in office she established the League as one of the most vital forces in American life. Mrs. Park was also chairman of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee in Washington, composed of the representatives of many national women's organizations. It was this committee which secured the passage of the Maternity and Infancy Law (Sheppard-Towner Bill) and the Cable Bill for the Direct Citizenship of Women.



Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement in the Stockyards District, is one of the best-known welfare workers in the country. Some years ago her investigation of garbage conditions in Chicago made a great stir. Later she was appointed Commissioner of Public Welfare for the city.



Lucia Ames Mead, author and lecturer, is best known as an authority on International Arbitration. She is a leader among women in the movement for permanent peace, and is chairman of the Committee for Permanent Peace for the National Council of Women. It is on this subject that she most often writes in the WOMAN CITIZEN.



Sarah Wambaugh is also a writer and lecturer on International Relations. She has been a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and is an authority on Plebiscites. Her book on this difficult question is the result of exhaustive studies on the boundaries of the new European states which she has made since the war.

Alice Ames Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from 1920 to 1924, is beloved by club women from one end of the country to the other. She was one of the four women appointed by President Harding to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. Mrs. Winter is now on the staff of the Ladies' Home Journal, which has an exclusive contract for her editorial work, so she is not at present a contributing editor of the WOMAN CITIZEN. During her term as president of the General Federation she was a real factor in helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN.



Grace Raymond Hebard is professor of Political Economy and Sociology at the University of Wyoming. Her book on the Government of Wyoming is an authority and after each session of the state legislature she publishes a record of the important laws passed. Dr. Hebard is a pioneer in the teaching of citizenship.



Marguerite Wilkinson is a poet, with several volumes of lyrics to her credit, notably "The Great Dream," and a critic of poetry as well. Her new book, "The Way of the Makers," is a study of how poems are made. She is also the author of an outdoor book in prose, "The Dingbat of Arcady." Her "New Voices" is a standard collection of modern poetry.



Ruth Morgan, chairman of International Cooperation to Prevent War of the League of Women Voters, is a member of an old New York family and one of the founders of the Colony Club. During the war Miss Morgan served in France with the Red Cross with uncommon distinction. Her chief interest today is work for international peace.





She refused to become a "Cripple!"

Little chapters from the story of how the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the ideas of a Nation. Number 8.

ALL that the women of my family ever talk about is how terribly their feet hurt," Mary B—, of New York, said one day shortly after her graduation from college.

"Aunt Jane can't dance because she can hardly stand up. Aunt Ethel can't entertain because it kills her to be on her feet more than an hour. And even you, Mother, won't go down town to luncheon with me because of your pesky old feet."

Her mother smiled a bit wistfully. "I guess weak feet run in our family, dear. All the B— women have been troubled in the same way."

"All the B— women!" There was defiance in Mary's voice. "Well," I can name one woman in this family who isn't going to have awful old feet. I refuse to be a 'cripple!'"

"Of course," replied her mother, "you can wear the ordinary health shoes, if you wish. They're so ugly, though. I'd rather have aches than to try to appear in them."

"No, I don't mean to do that. I don't believe it is necessary to suffer with your

feet just because you insist on being well groomed. I believe there are correct shoes that are both stylish and healthful and that will keep my feet comfortable. And I intend to find them right now before I have a single ache. I'll try every shoe in the world until I do find them."

It was six years ago that Mary B— looked for and found the one shoe that felt best on her well feet and also satisfied her ideas about appearance.

She is twenty-eight now, well into the "foot suffering" age in her family. She is a young mother, too. But she is happy and healthy and enjoying perfect feet. She plays tennis and golf, dances, and often walks for miles through the country with her husband and young son.

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Instead of being held back by the old-time foot problem she is being constantly urged by her vigorous feet to do more, to take part in things. She has proved, too, that it is so much more satisfactory in young womanhood, or, at least, before foot troubles begin, to adopt the right shoe, the shoe that keeps feet well.

It might also be interesting to note that Mary's mother, grandmother and aunts are all wearing the Arch Preserver Shoe now.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

APRIL 4, 1925

Number 21

Current Events

Peace in Washington

ALL quiet along the Potomac—with the closing of the thirteen-day special session of the Senate, and the settlement of the vexed question of the Attorney Generalship. Much discussion followed the President's failure to enforce his threat that he would give Charles B. Warren a recess appointment if the Senate for the second time refused him. As a matter of fact, he did offer the appointment, and Mr. Warren refused it—but the correspondence was apparently a mere formality. Mr. Coolidge then nominated John G. Sargent, of Vermont, of whom very little was known to the Senate. (See Mrs. Stokes's sketches of the Cabinet, page 7.)

Other nominations, along with Sargent's, were confirmed, but that of Thomas F. Woodlock to the Interstate Commerce Commission was left pigeonholed in the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It had been submitted to the old Senate, without action—in both cases the chief reason being that the South was clamoring for a Southern representative. So, after this Senate went home, Mr. Coolidge gave Mr. Woodlock a recess appointment. The situation was, of course, very different from that of Mr. Warren. No charges of unfitness were made against Woodlock; Warren was opposed on charges of unsuitability to administer the Sherman Anti-Trust law on account of his close connection with the Sugar Trust's supposed conspiracy. Mr. Woodlock's name was not rejected, Mr. Warren's was—and with the Senate in session afterward, so that the question of the President's constitutional right to appoint Mr. Warren was involved—and ready to spring.

Various prophets prophesy—variously—that the strong rebuke to the President and his reversal of attitude will harm his standing; that his defiance of the Senate will count to his credit; that his wish to appoint a man involved in this manner with big interests will confirm his own alliances, in the minds of many people; and—that the whole thing will soon blow over.

Among the diplomatic appointments was that of the former Minister to China, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who was made Ambassador to Germany, filling the place left by the transfer of Alanson B. Houghton to Great Britain.

New Peace Proposals

NOW that the Protocol of Geneva has been laid aside, at least until the September meeting of the Assembly, attention is centered on the German proposals for European peace. Last week in the British House of Commons the Foreign Secretary, Austen Chamberlain, in making them public, added his whole-hearted endorsement and predicted "the dawn of a new day." Briefly, they amount to a reaffirmation of the Treaty of Versailles so far as the French frontier is concerned—any movement across the Rhine to be considered an act of war and to justify the united action of France and Great Britain. As for the eastern boundaries, Germany is prepared to abandon any idea of recourse to war to change them, but she holds the hope that some day they may be modified by friendly negotiations or by the good offices of the League of Nations. It is emphasized that the proposals are fluid, furnishing only the material for discussion.

Mr. Lloyd George took occasion to deliver a devastating attack on the eastern treaty boundaries; particularly denounced Poland for repeated seizure of other nations' lands, and demanded revision of the eastern frontiers. From both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. MacDonald came protests inspired by the fear that this outburst might seriously affect France's allies in Eastern Europe.

France is not exactly enthusiastic about the proposals, but so far offers no opposition. M. Herriot, informing the French Senate about the negotiations, reaffirmed French insistence that the Treaty of Versailles would not be one whit altered, and said the membership of Germany in the League of Nations would be absolutely essential to the signing of any security pact. The appeal to France in the proposal is of course the

renewed assurance of British protection in case of German attack, but they would have preferred it without Germany included in the compact. Until a day ago the negotiations were wholly between Great Britain and Germany, with France taking no part, but Germany has just now addressed these proposals directly to France.

The German Election

ON Sunday, March 29, the German people for the first time in their thousand years of history voted for a President. The late President Ebert was chosen by the National Assembly, in 1919, as Provisional President, and his status was made regular by act of the Reichstag in October, 1921. It was thought unwise to add the uncertainties of an election to Germany's troubles at any time during those years, though when the Republic was established provision was made for popular election of future presidents.

Seven candidates, ranging from Communist to the extreme right, contended for the election. An absolute majority was required. As had been expected, there was none. Dr. Karl Jarres, Nationalist (conservative), won the largest number of votes. It is now necessary to hold new elections, April 26, at which a relative majority will be decisive. It is assumed that the three parties which support the Republic—Socialists, Centrists and Democrats—will unite on one candidate, in the hope of defeating a possible combination of conservative groups.

Senator Wheeler Indicted

AN indictment at Washington of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, for alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government in the matter of oil lands, came as a surprise. The grand jury which had been collecting evidence had taken a four weeks' vacation, and it was supposed the matter had dropped. Senator Wheeler was indicted in Montana last year on charges of practicing before the Interior Department in support of a private client,

a representative of the Department of Justice having gone out there to "get" him, in an effort to prejudice the work of the Wheeler Senate Committee that was making things hot for Harry M. Daugherty. In January announcement of a coming indictment in Washington created a stir, and for a while halted the confirmation of Attorney General Stone's nomination to the Supreme Court. Mr. Stone appeared personally in the Senate and explained that the Washington indictment was based on new evidence. It was, and is, the claim of Senator Wheeler and his friends that he is being subjected to a ruthless political persecution. The Montana trial is scheduled for April 16.

A Question of Taxes

SENATOR WHEELER, in making a statement about his own case, refers to Senator Couzens as likewise a victim of reprisals, and the Michigan senator shares his opinion. Couzens, it will be remembered, carried on a committee investigation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and it was he who recently charged that the Treasury had lost millions through incorrect allowance of deduction claims to big corporations. A day or two later the Treasury demanded that Senator Couzens (one of the richest men in the country) pay ten millions in additional taxes, on the claim that the figure fixed by the Tax Bureau when Couzens sold his Ford holdings in 1919 was erroneous. Secretary Mellon, explaining the technicalities, defended the Bureau, and there was a high temperature argument. The matter is not yet settled.

Students of Muscle Shoals

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has chosen the members of a commission to study the Muscle Shoals problem impartially, which a resolution of the House recommended shortly before the close of the session. They are:

Former Representative John C. McKenzie, of Illinois, father of the bill for the sale of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford, and its leading defender.

Harry A. Curtis, professor of chemical engineering at Yale and an expert in nitrogen research.

William McClellan, an electrical engineer, formerly dean of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Russell F. Bower, an expert on agriculture and fertilizer for the American Farm Bureau Federation, which favored acceptance of the Ford bid.

Senator Nathaniel B. Dial, of South Carolina, Democrat, who supported President Coolidge in one or two important matters in the last session. He voted for the Underwood bill, which the Ford supporters advocated after the Ford offer was withdrawn.

Church vs. State in France

RELATIONS are greatly strained between the Herriot Government and the Roman Catholic Church in France. In recent years the effects of the disestablishment of the Church, which occurred about a generation ago, had somewhat blurred, and the expelled orders had begun to drift back. But with the coming into power of the Herriot Government—Socialist and anti-clerical—the secularist policies were naturally reasserted. Three steps taken by M. Herriot have stirred up much feeling: He made no provision in his budget for a French envoy at the Vatican. He promised enforcement of the existing laws for the suppression of religious orders. He agreed to put Alsace and Lorraine under the same laws as the rest of the country, and that meant depriving them of the religious teaching in the schools which existed under German rule but is forbidden "throughout France."

The cardinals have protested vehemently against these regulations, and Herriot has accused them of fomenting rebellion in Alsace-Lorraine. Sunday meetings of protest against the Government have been held, and feeling has been at the bursting point inside the Chamber and



© Steiner

Julia Daniels, whose delightful nursery decoration makes our cover for this issue, made up her mind when very young to become an artist. In fact, she was just twelve when she came to this momentous decision. Although an American by birth, Miss Daniels was then living in New Zealand. As soon as possible she went to London to study, and later to Boston and New York.

Children, flowers and animals are her favorite subjects because they lend themselves to the depiction of motion and dance. And she likes best to work in tempera as it is a luminous medium. Nursery decoration, illustrations, screens, panels, friezes, and all interior decorating accessories fall to her brush.

Other than painting and music, from which it seems to her she has learned more about design than from visual design itself, she claims no particular hobbies, except, perhaps, cats.

out. In the former it burst last week, and uproar and fist fights followed. But eventually the Government won a vote of confidence on its policy of maintenance of separation of church and state, though 21 of the 24 deputies from Alsace-Lorraine voted against the Government.

Tacna-Arica

WHAT is this Tacna-Arica trouble that President Coolidge has just arbitrated, and that seems still so troublesome? Right after a certain war between Peru and Chile, a treaty provided that the ownership of Tacna and Arica—two disputed provinces, once Peru's—should be settled by a plebiscite ten years later. Meantime they were to stay with Chile. It is now forty years later. There has been no plebiscite. So for some time Peru has been demanding that, since Chile didn't conform, the provinces should revert to her. President Coolidge, chosen arbitrator, decided instead that, though thirty years later, the plebiscite should be taken. The Peruvians are not particularly happy about it, knowing that meantime Chile has "Chileanized" her former territory, and there have been "demonstrations", and even rumors that Peru would ask for troops to protect her interests during the voting. General Pershing is to represent the arbitrator—President Coolidge—when the plebiscite is taken, and will have power to order a new election if fraud is suspected. The successful settlement of this old dispute will heal a serious sore spot in South America.

Very Briefly

ELEVEN million more people are to have the vote in Japan—but not one of them is a woman. After prolonged agitation, the Diet has passed the Universal Manhood Suffrage bill, granting the vote to all male subjects who have reached thirty years of age, excepting persons who are dependent for support upon charity, whether private or public.

Edward W. Bok has made a certainty of the projected Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University by offering to bear the expense of the school for its first year.

The League of Nations is fostering a large loan for the Free City of Danzig.

The Delaware Legislature has voted, almost unanimously, to retain the whipping-post.

And in Tennessee they have actually passed a law forbidding the teaching of evolution in any school of any grade supported even in part by the state.

An attempt in Utah to pass a bill recognizing ten per cent alcoholic content instead of half of one per cent, was defeated.—March 31, 1925.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

March 26, 1925



HOW each administration at the capital tries to dissociate itself from the frailties of human nature—and how the Old Lady comes right into her own again! The Wilson Administration was a reign of professors. Because of Woodrow Wilson's affection for the dogmatic and erudite side of life, he trusted most those who first trusted books. But he was against men who had merely legal minds and gave legal interpretations. He fell out with his Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, because Lansing was too much a lawyer with a lawyer's proclivities. Papers that came to the desk of the War President presenting cases strictly in accordance with the judicial form were swept aside in impatience. The professor was the man to whom he gave his confidence and esteem. Then came Warren Harding, and all the old folks who had ever lived in and about Marion, Ohio, had ever pulled a tooth for the Harding family, had ever carried papers for the *Marion Star*, had ever cooked waffles in the Harding kitchen, had ever played politics with the Ohio organization, came into public office and public trust. Some went as ambassadors, ministers and consuls to foreign countries. Some stayed at home as Generals in the Public Health Service, heads of Federal prisons, military aides at the White House, and so on. It was the age of the glorification of neighborliness and Auld Lang Syne.

When Calvin Coolidge became President, there were men who thought him so cold and self-contained, so lacking in the humanities, that he could strike no note but that of cold, impersonal, efficient, partisan administration. To them he was a man interested only in abstract success, abstract welfare of the nation, dignification of the Presidency, conscientious duty, abolition of frivolity,

devotion to duty and attendance at church on Sunday as the hallowed routine of the seventh day of the week. Calvin Coolidge was elected on the basis of the lack of a disturbing personality, a man who would bring safety and surety out of chaos, one whose own interests were so insignificant that he would act as an antidote for the ills of human nature, to which the country through previous political upsets had been subject.

And this was true—until President Coolidge had been tried and harassed by that body, some of whom President Wilson called his "willful men," and then the Old Lady aforementioned arose within him and—presto! appointments of old friends of himself and Lord Jeffrey Amherst, of Vermonters, and men after his own heart, of whom he knew personally, instead of the left-overs from the Harding régime. Gradually the Cabinet slate has been rewritten, in spite of the assertions made at the beginning of Mr. Coolidge's term that nothing would be changed, everything go on as it had been mapped out by the former leader. Which must remind us of statements of men and women in their youth that they never, never will, no, never, get married.

When the President comes back from his summer rest and the active season in politics begins again, a new Cabinet will sit around the table at the White House; at least, so much of it will be new that it will present a different picture.

First, *ex officio*, if he cares to so consider himself, and the President cares

to have him, CHARLES G. DAWES, the only Vice-President in the history of American politics who was the star at the inauguration of the President of the United States. He was not selected by Mr. Coolidge; neither was he left over from the Harding régime. And the impact of the cool, calculating personality with the impassioned and hell-bent for justice and progress personality will be the opening drama of the new congressional year. It is idle to look upon the Vice-President as a man of humorous mistakes and nothing else. The real Dawes is like a dynamo, if that whirling, whizzing piece of machinery can be fitted with a device for producing some slower, more restful moments. For Dawes has his contemplative side.

Enter the Secretaries

Next in order of precedence, the Secretary of State, FRANK B. KELLOGG, of Minnesota. Selected, appointed and approved by the President himself, and concurred in by the former Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes. If Mr. Dawes does not attend Cabinet meetings (and it is difficult to think that he can tear himself away from so interesting a forum), Mr. Kellogg will rank next to the President. It is persistently believed that Mr. Kellogg will not remain long in office, that the reports that he wished to be relieved of the London post to retire to private life for rest and financial recuperation still hold good, and that his appointment by the President was a matter of finding the right man immediately and until he could work out a more enduring situation.

The President's old friend, Dwight W. Morrow, of New York, visited at the White House this week. Unfortunately, out of New York, Mr. Morrow is called merely a man "connected with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of Wall street," no mention being made of the fact that he has been for years one of the pillars of good works and

Vice-President
Dawes



© Eugene L. Ray

A
Whirling
Dynamo



Left to right—Frank B. Kellogg, John W. Weeks, Harry S. New, William M. Jardine, John G. Sargent, Andrew W. Mellon.

Photos 1 and 5 by U. & U.,
6 by Trinity Court Studios

progressive philanthropy in the country, besides being one of the ablest graduates of Amherst, a man of exceptional and recognized executive ability. How many evenings the President and Mr. Morrow have spent before the fire, figuring out how he could become a member of the President's Cabinet and retain the



salary check of Morgan, is not known, but some believe that Mr. Morrow may yet become Secretary of State, for which post he is said to be well fitted. The Secretary of the Treasury, ANDREW W. MELLON, of Pittsburgh. Of all of the Harding appointees in the present Cabinet, there has been the least talk of resignation in regard to Secretary Mellon, who undertook the secretaryship as a complete personal sacrifice in the public interest. Attacks upon him by Congress have been few in number and light in weight. He has been acknowledged one of the great secretaries of the treasury, whose reticence and modesty were signs of depth, experience and wisdom. He belongs in the class of public men who, having once pledged themselves, stay in public work as long as their pocketbooks and health can stand the strain. Mr. Mellon's pocketbook is known to be able to pay for a good many more years at the capital; whether he has the strength to continue until the end of the Coolidge administration would be the most likely question to arise. At present he is considered a standby upon whom Mr. Coolidge can count in the new Cabinet.

The Secretary of War, JOHN W. WEEKS, of Massachusetts, was appointed by President Harding and took office on March 5, 1921. There has been harmony and friendship between Secretary Weeks and President Coolidge, so far as is publicly known, and the reason given by the Secretary of War for wishing to relinquish public office has been an entirely personal one. He has remained longer than his personal fortunes warranted in order to assure the President of his unqualified loyalty. He now anxiously desires to resume the private practice of law and it is expected that he will do so soon. Various successors have been suggested and suspected; for instance, Charles D. Hilles, of New York, who has been

chairman and member of the National Republican Committee, Secretary to President Taft and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Tradition has not required that the Secretary of War should bring to that office professional knowledge or training in military matters. Secretary Weeks was graduated from the United States Naval Academy and served in the Navy in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Hilles, before he occupied important political positions, was an expert in social work, having been superintendent of the Children's Village, a reformatory at Dobbs Ferry, and of the Boys' Industrial School, of Lancaster, Ohio.

The Attorney General, head of the Department of Justice, JOHN GARBALDI SARGENT, of Vermont (with his private secretary, Ugo J. A. Carusi, also of Vermont), chosen by the President, and one of his old Vermont friends, who, during his long experience, has been Attorney General for the State of Vermont. When the Senate, in the face of a tradition of many years' standing, returned the President's nomination for a member of his own Cabinet, namely, Charles B. Warren, for Attorney General, the President turned to a safe and sure old friend, a man from the soil with which he was entirely familiar. He reminds his visitors of President Coolidge's father in his general bearing, a fine up-standing country type of man (an ultra-conservative) with a thoroughness in his manner suggesting



Curtis D. Wilbur



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John J. Davis

the old-fashioned idea of the invincibility of law. There have been few important law cases in Vermont with which he has not had a hand and few old clocks in Ludlow, where he lives, with which he has not tinkered for pleasure. The new

Attorney General has two hobbies; one is the intricacies of old grandfather clocks and the other is fishing—if one might leave out sitting in his slippers at his Vermont camp and pulling on one of his large variety of pipes, which he considers comfort as only a Green Mountaineer knows it. "Here goes for a cat in a strange garret," he chuckled as he got off the train the other evening, with his suitcase in one hand and his brief case in the other. In his choice for Attorney General, the President went to extremes, from the highly sophisticated man of affairs and brilliant lawyer, in Charles B. Warren, to "General" Sargent, as he is called in Vermont — as much a part of the



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Hubert Work

crisp, cold simplicity of the hills as is Colonel Coolidge, who, when he was asked about Sargent, smiled reminiscently and said that he had known him a long, long time. But everybody knows that out of the stillness of the country came such men as Lincoln and Calvin Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson and —(the space is for the name of a great contemporary Democrat, who came from the country and stayed in the country), and many a "city feller" had to step around lively to keep up with them.

Many an under attorney has had a talk with "General" Sargent with pipes and open windows and long, silent looks out the windows at an alluring warm spring and felt reassured that life for him could go on under Sargent without spoiling all his dreams of building a monument to himself, his country and his mother in the work he was doing in the department. Since the war, Washington has had and kept more dollar-a-year men than people know about —young fellows who stake all their chances on one throw in Washington, hoping, by cutting down their incomes from fifteen thousand as rising young lawyers to three thousand four hundred and odd cents as fifth or sixth assistant Attorney General to feel that stars have been added to their records. But all this is dependent upon a "head" who is a thoroughbred, professionally and personally—and "General" Sargent in the first few days is winning confidence.

(Continued on page 27)

Sense or Censorship?

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

Author of "Wilbur the Hat," etc.



It is a strange world, and this is the way it all happened. One day Henry Stuart happened in for a cup of tea and spoke to me of the new Catholic weekly with which he was to be connected and said, "Why don't you write something for us?"

This struck me as funny, and I answered, "My dear Henry, I am not exactly *persona gratissima* with the Supreme Pontiff, for whereas I have a great admiration for the memorable edifice which time and tradition have constructed upon the ancient ideal of Universal Empire, I have always stoutly opposed the politics of some of your bishops and they have returned the compliment in kind."

But he would not hear of it. "That is only one part of our church," he said. "And just because we are trying to get away from that sort of thing we are going to print our magazine upon a very broad basis and even heretics are welcome. Therefore, you had better go ahead and give us something. At least, if you won't charge too much."

There seems to be a curious notion abroad that an author who once had an almost-best-seller thereafter charges a couple of dollars a word for everything he writes. As a matter of fact, I have never written quite so much for nothing at all as I have done since the appearance of "The Story of the Bible" and "Mankind." That, however, is neither here nor there. I sat me down to oblige a friend and I wrote a little article upon a subject then much under discussion, to wit, Dirty Literature.

But before we go any further, let us get a few things straight. I was born in a country where since time immemorial the sublime and the vulgar had been interwoven into a most extraordinary pattern of spades and shovels. That, by the way, is probably one of the reasons why Dutch art has never been very thoroughly appreciated in America and is invariably regarded with a certain amount of suspicion. Our millionaires, when they feel inclined to play the Maecenas, buy "Boys in Blue" and "Girls in Pink" done properly into genuine oil-colors by a defunct but respectable Britisher. Rembrandt, on the other hand, and Steen and Hals, who depict the Holy Family in a stable together with a couple of scratching dogs (as one might indeed see in any stable this very day) and who show us the wedding feast at

Cana as it must have been after the guests had consumed those extra gallons of wine, are not quite "kosher" in our beloved Puritan community.

Of course, those old fellows could paint and all that sort of thing, but why did they insist upon being quite so outspoken? I am sorry, but I don't know, except that that same vulgarity is in my own soul and that I simply can not be shocked by anything that is genuine, however much it may offend the susceptibilities of some of my neighbors.

I merely mention this lest the notion should go abroad that I am a purist. I am not. And when I read Rabelais, I feel like the bootlegger's wife who was taken to see "What Price Glory?" and who afterward asked, "Why spend three dollars for a seat when you can hear so much better stuff right at home for nothing at all?"

And now that we have removed that possible source for misunderstanding, let us try and recapitulate what I wrote for the *Commonweal*.

I deliberately declared myself opposed to all forms of literary censorship on books, but at the same time I expressed a profound astonishment that nothing had ever been done to stem the tide of that mushy filth which under the disguise of "true stories" and "confessions" threatens to destroy the less intelligent part of our younger generation and fills our high schools and tidewater colleges with a most unpleasant atmosphere of defunct garbage.

ant atmosphere of defunct garbage.

Why I should oppose all forms of literary censorship must by this time be clear to every one. Literature, like art, is a combination of life and nature seen through a temperament. Life and nature are a *mixtum compositum* of black and white and many strange grayish colors. Literature, therefore, is bound to be the same. But it is inconceivable to me that a few drab passages in an otherwise respectable book could in any way corrupt the morals of such youngsters as are not predestined to become racetrack touts and faro-dealers.

If they want filth, they will get it anyway.

We are all of us familiar with the Gideon Bibles. The Knights of Gideon, with more zeal than discretion, have since time immemorial filled all our hotel rooms with rather shoddily printed copies of the Old and New Testament. No doubt their intentions were of the best, but the next time my readers leave their happy home and spend a night at an inn I recommend that they study the particular volume of Holy Writ which they happen to find in their apartment. Not once, but time and again, have I discovered that all the dirty passages in the Old Testament had been carefully underlined by the loving hand of some greatly bored drummer who in this way had managed to live through another terrible Sunday afternoon.

I do not mention this in order to prove that all copies of the Old Testament ought to be publicly burned by the official hangman. I use this little item merely to illustrate my contention that nasty minds will find something nasty, no matter what sort of literary pabulum is placed before them.

Furthermore, books are expensive. They cost two or three or four dollars and the average citizen would as soon spend four dollars on a book as I would spend eight dollars on a bottle of Ersatz-Benedictine.

But it is a very different thing when it comes to magazines. Everybody in our opulent Republic is possessed of fifteen cents, and fifteen cents or a quarter will give him enough smut to keep him happy and contented for a whole week.

In this vein I wrote my article for the *Commonweal* and behold! First of all the *Literary Digest* reprinted my modest little remarks. Then Justice Ford, once more on the war-path to protect his innocent daughters against the nefarious perils of lewd literature, stole part of



The pig was rescued from one of Mr. Van Loon's letters, written in the course of arranging for this article. Mr. Van Loon apparently would as lief draw a picture of a word as write it, any day. As a symbol of what he is talking about, we thought the pig belonged in. With a certain amount of apology to the pig.

We are sure that Mr. Van Loon is making here an attack that CITIZEN readers, both mothers and not-mothers, will endorse. You may or may not agree with his solution of the problem, but you have only to visit a newsstand to recognize the problem. Comment and discussion are invited.

my thunder and incorporated my observations into the preamble of his new Clean Book Bill, right between the vaporous hallucinations of Edwin Markham and a Y. M. C. A. secretary who seems to be some sort of relation of Ochs of the *Times*.

It cost me a great deal of money in night letters to convince divers members of the Senate Committee in Albany that I regarded Justice Ford as a meddlesome and entirely misdirected brother Cornellian and that he had used my name without my permission. And now I have been obliged to buy me a special paper-basket to contain the letters which pour in upon me from divers parts of the Union and which commend me in most flattering terms for my "brave stand on behalf of a better world." And the more I protest that I did nothing of the sort, the greater my fame as an exemplary young man whose courage is only surpassed by his modesty. And as is usual in such cases, the real issue has been obscured by the smoke screen of hallelujahs and hosannas.

For our newsstands, now as before, are cluttered with a most astounding collection of the most objectionable magazines and no one so far has pointed to the danger that lurks in these lurid pages.

I have tried to interest some of our leading newspapers in a little campaign against this filth, and they have fought shy. Our leading journals of uplift, when asked to fulminate, have remained dumb.

But I have two kids of my own and I feel strongly that it would be outrageous to let this matter drop without a word of protest. Hence these solemn animadversions.

Of course I am writing upon a subject with which every newspaperman and magazine writer is thoroughly familiar.

About ten years ago the discovery was made that Physical Culture and Sex would make a fine selling combination. When I was in college the slogan was "Get you a pair of mighty biceps and

you can knock out your neighbor, and won't that be fun!"

But ten years ago the battle-cry was slightly modified. "Get you a pair of fine biceps, and oh, boy! won't the girls fall for you!" And by the same token, "Get you a fine pair of shoulders and arms, and see how the boys want to waltz with you."

That was in the happy days when that most objectionable of all ads, "The skin you love to touch," was first foisted upon our pure-minded public and when all physical phenomena, from breath to sinew, were at last enrolled under the delightful banner of Sales-Promotion.

Out of those humble beginnings there arose a new form of fiction, ostensibly devoted to "true facts about life." If I were not too lazy to go to the village, I could give you a list of this garbage, for every drug store in the land has a choice collection all its own. The names invariably imply an element of "truth." "True stories" and "true confessions" and "true dreams"—they are all there. And I wonder whether the history of the last five thousand years has ever witnessed a more gigantic and brazen lie than this one.

For none of those stories are true. They are not even written by the high-school girls and the young society matrons who pretend to be their authors. They are the work of temporarily embarrassed hacks and penny-a-letter writers who under assumed names pick up a lot of easy money, describing certain imaginary adventures of their own youth, misspent behind the hayloft.

The curious reader here might ask how come that I happen to know all this so precisely. Well, it happened this way.

One fine day a barrel of printed matter dropped into the basement where I was living in the good town of Baltimore and a letter came, informing me that these were prize essays for one of the "confessional" magazines and would I please give my opinion upon their relative merits.

I was busy at that time and I asked my wife to see what it was all about. Right here I wish to pay my respects to one Miss M. Carey Thomas. That lady may have ruled her college with the iron hand of a Tsar, but she certainly bestowed upon this world a cultural product which makes ideal wives for literary people. Wherever I have met Bryn Mawr graduates (unless they have turned missionaries and live in Timbuctoo) I have found them to be women possessed of extraordinary horse-sense and devoid of all those sentimental frills which are the curse of our civilization.

Within less than fifteen minutes my wife reported: "This stuff is so filthy that I won't have it in the house."

Then I knew that something extraordinary must have occurred. A very perfunctory perusal showed me that she was right. All this so-called "truth" was mere hog-wash fiction, written by dirty-minded people to get dimes and nickels out of the unsuspecting pocket-books of little boys and girls.

Of course I do not think it my particular business to reform this world. But when I come across something so unspeakably disgusting that it becomes a direct menace to the safety of my own boys I feel that I must take certain very definite measures.

And so I have made a simple little rule for the benefit of our happy household and it runs as follows: "My beloved sons, you can read anything you want, and you can go to any play you want, and if you will ask your father, he will get you any book you may want, but if I ever find you with one of those vile little confessionals I shall take you gently behind the barn and I shall lick Hades out of you."

I hereby recommend this humble by-law to my neighbors. For in cases like this we do not need policemen and boards of censorship. Parental watchfulness and a little well-placed discipline will do the trick with neatness and despatch.

Public school papers please copy.

A Visit to Belleau Wood

By Marie Drennan

*YOU moonlight patriot in ghoulish hood
And goblin sheet, I wish you might have seen
That crescent hilltop, tufted in its green
New shrubs, set out in love where Belleau Wood
Crashed down in hatred,—wish you might have stood
Among those patterned graves in level, clean
Young grass, and watched the moving pearl-white sheen
Of harvest sunshine on the markers,—could
Have counted Christian cross and Jewish star
Lined head by head regardless of their creed,
And read the names whose rootage is in far
Forgotten countries! Rich composite seed
Of white and black and yellow—there they are
Born in their death Americans indeed!*

Early Spring Stars

ONE solution of the much-discussed play problem of this season is: If in doubt, go back to "Candida"; that is, unless you are so unfortunate as not to relish Bernard Shaw. This is true Shaw, and if "Joan of Arc" weren't so clear in memory, we might say best Shaw. And the acting should satisfy even the critical dramatist himself.



© Marcie Studio
Laurette Taylor, "Pierrot"



Photo by Florence Vandamm
Peggy Wood in "Candida"



© Wide World Studio
Helen Chandler in "The Wild Duck"

Just recently Katherine Cornell stopped being *Candida* in order to appear in Michael Arlen's "Green Hat," and Peggy Wood is now filling the rôle, interpreting the woman who understands men's minds as if they were visible.

Both Shaw's "Candida" and Ibsen's "Wild Duck" are superb illustrations of the policy of the Actors' Theatre of reviving fine plays. Like the Theatre Guild, the Actors' Theatre is an institution that stands apart from the ordinary commercial producer. Its ambition is to create a theatre akin to the subsidized theatres in Europe which put the emphasis on quality first. This is its third season, and a season that has shown it a power to be reckoned with. "The Wild Duck,"

like "Candida," is a success, in spite of the doubts usually directed toward Ibsen's tragic themes. Blanche Yurka plays a fine *Gina*, and Helen Chandler, only a young girl, is most appealing in the rôle of the young *Hedvig*.

"Pierrot the Prodigal" and "The Servant in the House"—one going, one about to come—are revivals for special matinee performances. Of *Pierrot*, the old pantomime, with exquisite music, the critics said that—well, after all, France is the country that understands pantomime, but thanks for the beauty of Laurette Taylor's *Pierrot* nevertheless. "The Servant in the House" is the Charles Rann Kennedy play in which *Edith Wynne Mathison* played years ago.



Ira L. Hill's Studio
Violet Kemble Cooper in "The Servant in the House"

First on a Federal Bench

By Mildred Adams



HE first woman ever appointed as a Federal Judge has just been re-appointed after six years of extraordinary service. Kathryn Sellers is Judge of the Juvenile Court of Washington, D. C. Her first appointment came in 1918, at a time when women did not even have the vote. Her reappointment is a tribute to the work she has done during those six years.

A day in her court is a refreshing and stimulating experience to anyone familiar with the intricacies, the boredom, and the delays of ordinary court procedure. She hears most of the cases in a high-ceilinged room at one side of the formal courtroom. Picture a woman of medium height, well-built, with a round face that has the gift of absolute stillness. Clad in the familiar black of official robes, she sits in a big chair at the middle of a long table. The children who are charged with misbehaving, their parents, and anyone else who is connected with the case, sit opposite her, and the table is so narrow that "a case" is subtly transformed into a very personal matter.

There is no more formality in the actual conduct of the case than there is in the placing of culprit and witnesses. In a quiet voice that gives absolutely no clue to the "proper" answer, the Judge asks question after question, consulting the records from time to time to check up information or get a new clue, delving for the truth, "feeling out" offender and offense. She radiates a friendliness that is at the same time thoroughly just. And both children and grown-ups seem to feel this. Their response is an unusual mingling of respect that is free from fear, and an honesty that answers her felt kindness.

She has made many changes to secure greater efficiency in handling cases, and finer consideration for the needs of the children who come before her. When she took charge, it was the rule that cases were not heard by the Judge until full investigations had been made. That, with the amount of work the probation officers had to do, meant days of detention for children who might later be proved guiltless. Judge Sellers's first job was to catch up with her calendar, a feat which she performed in two months. Then, with only current cases before her, she changed the procedure so that cases are heard from day to day as they are brought in. After the first hearing, they are continued two weeks for investigation, and during that time the children are at home on probation,

"They are better lawyers for having had probation experience, and their training makes them excellent probation officers," she says.

With a legal training, a judicial mind, and a social vision, Judge Sellers combines marked executive ability. Her reorganization of the probation office includes record-keeping and statistics, as well as the staff, and forms a whole story by itself.

The clue to her unusual combination of qualities lies in her varied life. Born in Marysville, Ohio, her early memories are of the country and the small town. At the precocious age of fifteen she began to teach a country grade school, driving ten miles a day to and from her home in a dog-cart. She chose that vehicle because her horse, she said casually, "had a habit of backing and turning which had upset the buggies of two former owners and seriously injured them. But no amount of that could upset my dog-cart."

She was only eighteen when she came to Washington and applied for permission to take an examination for meteorological clerk in the Weather Bureau. Her request was unprecedented. No woman ever had taken the examination, and as usual, there seemed to be no convincing reason why a woman ever should. But on the Civil Service Commission was a young man named Theodore Roosevelt, with whom precedents had little weight. "Do you think you can pass it?" he asked. She thought she could, seeing it concerned the high school subjects she had just been studying. "Go ahead," was his amiable permission. She did, and was appointed meteorological clerk at the opulent salary of fifty dollars a month.

She stayed with the Weather Bureau nine years, working on important computations which demanded a painful degree of accuracy, and later assisting in the proving up of theories which required extensive research. This brought her into intimate contact with the department library, and required French and German, which she gained by night study.

So attractive was library work that she decided to try her luck at an examination for a position in the library of the State Department. There she found that the proof-reading of treaties de-

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Judge Kathryn Sellers. She transforms "a case" into a very personal matter

instead of being confined in the House of Detention. As a consequence, as far as the Juvenile Court is concerned, Washington has the lowest detention rate of any city in the country.

She has been able to achieve this because she has paid an unusual amount of attention to having cases settled out of court. Her Director of Probation devotes his time to minor troubles which only need skilled adjusting, and on which formal complaints are never entered. This means that half the cases are weeded out before they come to her, and thus she can keep up with her calendar of grave or complicated matters which only a Judge could settle.

The standard of education and training of the Juvenile Court Probation staff has been raised until all of its members have academic or legal degrees, and the United States Personnel Classification Board has reclassified them in the professional grade. She has a particular predilection for choosing as probation officers young lawyers with a social bias,



A Few of the Coming Delegates: Senator Josephine Szekko, of Poland, and Annie Isobel Frazer, New Zealand

Avril de Ste. Croix, France

Clara d'Arcis, Switzerland



Countess Margarete Keyserlingk, from Germany
Pilar Morlonde Menendez, of Cuba

International Friends

international conventions have been held—in Christiania, Rome, London, Berlin, Toronto.

But what is it all about? Cooperating for what? United for what? The president of our National Council, Mrs. Philip North Moore, defines the aims: "The International Council of Women, with its approximate membership of thirty-six million women, has for its purpose the promotion of unity and mutual understanding between all associations of women working for the common welfare." Unity and mutual understanding are highly generalized aims, to be sure, but they are fundamentals that need hardest stressing in this our present world, still rent with hates and suspicions left over from the war, heightening the hates and suspicions that were there before. If women can associate themselves to the effect of producing even a little unity and understanding, their association is worth while.

The power of the Councils varies greatly in different countries. Here in

the United States there are no fewer than forty organizations that are members of the National Council. We are organized to the hilt. And so many of the separate groups are so powerful, so many working alliances exist among them, that the influence of this coordinating organization is not so strongly felt as abroad. In many European countries the Council is a powerful influence in promoting the interests of women. So it may become in the few beginnings of Councils in South and Central America, where suffrage groups are still not cordially cheered.

Here in the United States, to quote Mrs. Moore again, the National Council is working on "cooperation of the United States in world affairs; respect for and obedience to the law, especially the prohibition law; entrance into the World Court, and the fostering and increasing of knowledge and understanding of other nations among young people."

Such broad purposes of furthering peace and the promotion of international friendship are to be served by the May meeting: These women from many countries of Europe and the Americas will share in pageants and special services. They will discuss community work and recreation, laws that deal with home and family, education, international arbitration and security, and—the Golden Rule. And within the range

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THE Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women" — it takes rather a large mouthful to name the meeting which will be held in Washington, D. C., May 4-14. But that is fair enough, since no fewer than thirty-six millions of the world's woman population will be represented there. The National Councils of forty-six separate countries are entitled to ten delegates each—though by no means so many can come all the way to this far side of the earth. But forty-six, even without multiplication by ten, is impressive.

It was concerning this coming convention that a telephone voice asked us one day, "Are these women safe?"—and still other voices have asked just what all these councils, national and international, mean, so we may assume that a bit of history and explanation will not be resented. The International Council, then, was formed away back in 1888 by a group of far-seeing American women, including Susan B. Anthony and May Wright Sewall. The mode of procedure was to develop in each country an organization which should link together other smaller organizations of women into one cooperating whole. Membership was not to be direct, but in one of the smaller groups, which themselves became members of the Council. Since that time five great



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The Washington Auditorium where the Council will meet

Other Motherhood

By Emma Bugbee



R. ELIZA M. MOSHER has herself coined an expression which tells the story of her work—"the other mother." If one doubted the truth of the new psychology which teaches that the unmarried woman must find some outlet for her mother instinct, the lesson of this sturdy veteran, happy after fifty years in the practice of medicine, would teach the sceptic to think again. Surely, if ever a woman rounded out a successful life, it is this pioneer physician of Brooklyn who, at seventy-eight, is still sturdy, eager and forward-looking.

Surely, too, if ever a profession gives to the unmarried woman a career that satisfies both her intellectual ambition and her yearning for human hearts to comfort and human ills to heal, it is that of the physician.

They couldn't get Dr. Mosher to take much interest in the preparations for her Golden Jubilee—the testimonial dinner on March 25, given by twenty or more medical and social organizations. She was too busy with today's job to look back on yesterday; and too happy in it to look forward to quitting time tomorrow.

"Oh, I'm going to keep right on. I have ten years ahead of me yet, anyway," she said when the pessimists of a

Dr. Eliza M. Mosher's Golden Jubilee in medicine has just been celebrated



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new generation suggested that fifty years of hard work was enough for one lifetime.

She is, indeed, proof of the adage that hard work at the kind of work one loves is the surest recipe for keeping young. A large woman with a mop of snowy white hair, blue eyes that still twinkle behind their glasses, and a voice that booms through her tiny office suite with the exuberance of physical vitality, Dr. Mosher is at seventy-eight a commanding personage.

One can imagine her at forty one of those triumphant feminists whose victories are made easy by a dominating physical presence.

Dr. Mosher came from that heroic sect which seems to have been the fountain head of strong-minded men and women in the middle of the nineteenth century, the Quakers. So, although her mother first shrank reluctantly from the thought of her daughter's adopting the medical profession, and, in fact, responded, when it was first suggested, "I would rather see thee in a lunatic asylum," she had the intellectual capacity to yield to the girl's enthusiasm when it was demonstrated that there was where her heart lay.

This was in 1869, long after the first pioneers had blazed the trail, but when it was still very rough going for the ambitious young woman entering any of the higher professions.

Dr. Mosher chuckled the other day as she recalled that lectures at the University of Michigan were delivered to men and women separately with the single exception of Inorganic Chemistry, which apparently could be heard by the two sexes together without moral injury.

"We women gathered in a body and filed into the lower lecture room where the chairs were placed in front of the professor's platform for us," she said.

"It was an ordeal for even strong nerves to listen to the stamping and shouting, the catcalls and general stam-pede our entrance elicited from the boys who behaved more like a set of lunatics than would-be doctors."

Dr. Mosher and the whole woman movement achieved one spectacular triumph in her second year when she was specializing in anatomy. Professor Palmer, who was author of the remark, "I can not see how right-minded women can wish to study medicine with men," had asked Miss Mosher to demonstrate a pathological specimen before the girls' section. She did it with such ability that in the next hour the Professor asked her to repeat her demonstration before the men's class. When she demurred, he begged, "Do it to please me." She seized on the opportunity to show him what "right-minded women" could do, and consented. When she finished, she had applause un-mixed with jeers, and the congratulations of the chastened professor.

She was graduated in 1875 from the University of Michigan, having given the third year of her course to study at the Women's College of the New York Infirmary, where she had the advantage of attending clinics at Bellevue Hospital and other city institutions.

There followed years of private practice, alternating with service at the Massachusetts State Reformatory for Women—first as resident physician, then as superintendent. In 1883 she was called to the post of resident physician at Vassar College, where she inaugurated the system of careful physical examination of the Freshman girls—the first time in this country that the health of college girls had been systematically guarded by the authorities. Dr. Mosher also co-operated with the gymnasium teacher in abolishing the cumbersome skirt of the

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In 1869, when Dr. Mosher was a student in Boston

What the American Woman Thinks

An Open Forum for the Frank Expression of Opinion

Young People and Play

By Mary E. McDowell

Commissioner, Department of Public Welfare, Chicago.

PUBLIC opinion is greatly stirred just now over the prevalence of juvenile crime. The Juvenile Courts are crowded with boys and girls, a greater number passing through the Chicago court than for several years previous. The public look at these signs of the times, are shocked, and go on their way. We cannot believe that, on the whole, children are any worse than they used to be, but they are living under conditions that generate criminal tendencies and develop delinquencies.

We must begin to recognize that cities were not built for the young. They were built for adults, for commerce and business. There is no place for children in the cities. The instincts of young boys and girls are not given opportunities for constructive growth. Every normal child wants to do things, to make something, to create something. They want opportunities to use their growing powers. Apartments and streets are not good schools for the development of right tendencies. The right to work and to play are inalienable rights of children. Play is their natural occupation. In this day of speed, of machine, of overcrowding, of congestion, of a free press without standards, and unregulated movies, the juvenile, especially the adolescent and the working boy and girl, are in a poisonous atmosphere most of the time. There is little that is educational or uplifting in this city life and there is everything to increase their tension and give an abnormal attitude toward life.

These young people need a variety of recreation and occupation. They want to be kept busy if we are to have normal young people growing in our cities.

One morning this winter the leading papers had a scare-head covering the top line of the sheet saying, "Eight Young Morons in a Gang." The Welfare Department of Chicago ran down this scare-head and found that out of the eight boys who were sixteen to eighteen years of age there seemed to be only one moron in the group. The rest were active boys having a store for their clubhouse. All of them came from overcrowded homes; most of them wanted to work and had earned wages but had not steady jobs; all of them had been in

the Juvenile Court for misdemeanors common to many boys of activity and love of adventure. These boys all said that they wanted a club where they could meet each other and do as they pleased. To be called "morons" by an



abnormal press humiliated these boys who were victims of city conditions.

A false economy too often prevents the conservation of the potential powers of these young folks. If we could put

more money into playgrounds and community centers and consider them as much a part of the public education as reading, writing, and arithmetic, and if we could appropriate a few more millions to looking after the leisure time of the adolescents of the community, we might even see the time when juvenile delinquency is decreased in our large cities. A scientific student of the question states that the cost of disciplining a juvenile criminal for one year would furnish recreation for 55 children during that period of time.

If we could recognize in adolescent youth this wanting of a place to meet one another and the desire to do as they please, and use them as legitimate methods for constructive work and recreation, and if the public schools could open their doors, especially for evening clubrooms with trained supervisors, I wonder if we could not, even in these abnormal cities, do much to prevent crime among young, active, growing creatures.

Bad Political Machinery

By Lucia Ames Mead

HOWEVER much the hammer-and-tongs method of Vice-President Dawes may have shocked his auditors Inauguration Day, no one doubts that in his speech to the Senate he was assailing a scandalous custom or rule which permits one Senator by filibuster to hold up the business of the nation when vital matters are at stake. Thwarting the public will, under the camouflage of democracy, is notorious in most so-called democratic nations. It

the scrap-heap. Some candidates for that destination follow:

The Single Number System

The Proportional Representation League of Philadelphia has just shown that, so far from Britain having desired a Conservative government in the autumn of last year, the voters strove to keep the Conservatives in a minority. By the single-number system, used in this country as well, under which all votes are lost save those for the successful candidates, many anomalies brought about the result. It required less than 20,000 votes to elect a Conservative, nearly 40,000 votes to elect a Laborite, and over 88,000 votes to elect a Liberal. Yet the Conservatives are entrenched in power, and the Laborites are supposed to have suffered an overwhelming defeat, though they increased their previous total vote by a million. What effect this may have on world policies, who can foresee?

"Lame Ducks"

The wasteful and stupid continuance of the provision for a "lame duck" session and the seating of Congressmen thirteen months after they are elected

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behooves all reformers to probe to the bottom the delays and frustrations of their hopes and see that all kinds of rusty political machinery are sent to

Editorially Speaking

The Next Step

THE ratification of the Child Labor Amendment has been postponed, but not abandoned. Every state legislature this year which refused to ratify made it harder for the next legislature to ratify, and even the New York State Legislature, where both political parties were definitely pledged to ratification, adjourned without passing either the Republican substitute measure admitting the question to a referendum next fall, or the Governor's proposal of an immediate referendum. The reversal of legislative opinion on the question in the short space of a few months shows how easy it is with modern publicity methods, backed by liberal funds, for propaganda to sway public sentiment. The opposition has planted the silliest, most far-fetched belief in people's minds, the most popular being that the Child Labor Amendment would prevent all children under eighteen from doing any work of any description.

During the months ahead until state legislatures meet again it should be the business of every one of us to get into the minds of the public the truth about the amendment. At heart, the majority of the American people do not want children exploited, they wish them protected from dangerous occupations, and they want them to have a chance for an education and a healthy body. Fortunately, the big women's publications of the country are standing solidly for the measure. It is to the great credit of the *Woman's Home Companion*, *Pictorial Review*, *Good Housekeeping*, and the *Delinquent* that they are still fighting courageously against the flood of misrepresentation and that their influence persists in favor of the amendment.

Let us give people the facts about conditions and make our demand—if not this amendment, what proposals have the opponents to put in its place for the protection of children?



False Alarms

A LETTER containing the following paragraph came recently to the CITIZEN office: "When I first made the acquaintance of the WOMAN CITIZEN I was so favorably impressed with it that not only did I advertise it whenever and wherever I had opportunity, but I furnished it to the local library. I feel now so mortified at the fact that I was too stupid to read between the lines what I have now learned is there that I wish I could forget my early enthusiasm."

To substantiate her viewpoint, the writer mentions only two details—that Rose Pastor Stokes was among those whose opinion on women's use of the vote was printed in the CITIZEN, which she considers "unpardonable," and Mrs. Catt's series of articles on the Spider-web Chart and the Red Peril. She adds that in these articles Mrs. Catt was "playing into the hands of the enemy by criticizing the government." The deduction is so far fetched that it would not be quoted here, except that it is an indication of the effects of the attacks being made on the loyalty of woman leaders, in spite of the repeated disproof of the stories.

The substance of the accusations, first published in the *Dearborn Independent*, is that women's organizations are being manipulated and surreptitiously misled by their leaders, so that the huge power dormant in the organizations can be used to undermine the foundations of American Government and further Red revolution. Charges are made that these leaders are both pacifists and "Reds," the words being flung out inter-

changeably, although their meanings are directly contradictory.

As unnecessary as it may seem, the CITIZEN wishes to reiterate that there are no more loyal, patriotic women in the United States than the leaders of the women's organizations, and that there is no more effective work being done for public welfare and prosperity than these organizations are doing under their leadership. These women officials abhor war and in that sense of the word, in common with all women everywhere, they are pacifists. They regard war as a relic of barbarism, and believe that if civilization is to continue some other way of settling international disputes must be found. Until there is a substitute for war, however, they believe in national defense and would join whole-heartedly in the defense of our liberties, as they did during the World War, but meantime they are saying "Give us a program for peace."

The Conference on the Causes and Cure of War was directed solely with that purpose. The majority of women agree with Newton Baker, "Peace will not come by merely wishing for it. We must work for it." And as long as "we live in a world where anybody can start a war which we may have to finish"—to quote Mr. Baker again—they will continue to strive for such a program with all their might. Calling them "Reds" or pacifists may scare some who are credulous, but it will not silence these women.



Child Marriages

IT is a great shock to most women to learn that the legal minimum marriage age is twelve years for girls and fourteen for boys in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Maryland, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Colorado, Idaho, Maine and Mississippi, and that marriage licenses are still being issued in large numbers to children of twelve, thirteen and fourteen.

According to a report recently published by the Russell Sage Foundation, there are 667,000 married persons in the country who were married when they were under sixteen years of age. In many states a girl can be legally married when she is too young to become a wage earner. Incidents have occasionally been made public where the truancy law has applied to a married child, but it has not been known that the evil was of such proportions.

In most of the ninety cities visited by the representative of the Foundation it was found that children under sixteen have little difficulty in obtaining marriage licenses. Many places require only one of the two applicants for a license to apply in person, and in some places neither the bride nor groom has to appear. A parent's affidavit is the only proof of age required in most marriage license offices, yet in most states minors must present documentary proof of age in order to secure working papers, licenses to drive an automobile or permission to travel abroad.

The report urges in its program for state legislation that the minimum marriageable age for girls should be at least sixteen, that five days' advance notice of intention to marry should be given; proof of age of applicants required, either birth or baptismal certificates or some other form of documentary evidences; that both applicants for marriage licenses should appear in person; that the different state laws should be made harmonious and that the minimum marriageable age should not be lower than the minimum working age or the compulsory school attendance age.

A Birth Control Meeting Minus Police

PROGRESS toward rationality in the discussion of any controversial subject should be applauded. Certainly that has happened with the subject of birth-control (one of the most emotionally controversial themes in the world), as the International Conference, which is in session as this is written, abundantly testifies. Just a few years ago you could hardly hear anything of birth-control in this country without hearing of glowering police, arrests, jails, and sensationalism and violence generally. Only four years ago there was a terrific upheaval over a raided meeting at Town Hall, New York.

Now—an international birth-control conference quietly meets in New York, discusses with great candor subjects once thought "indecent," and in the many columns of publicity in the papers no police are featured. On the program and the list of delegates appear the names of distinguished scientists and social workers—and the discussion was held on a high plane of scientific dignity. Opponents of the birth-control theories were present, and spoke. The same attitude should be taken by individual women. Advocates of substituting rational for instinctive parenthood stress the right of the child to be well born, the terrific social waste in the care of defectives and delinquents, the pressure of populations as a cause of war, the right of a woman to decide when she will have children. These are matters that concern women everywhere. It is their business to consider and carefully weigh the pros and cons of a remedy proposed by people of standing and authority.



Who Can Testify?

THROUGH all the discussion of the Child Labor Amendment the one thing to cling to is that child labor must stop. If opponents—aside from coldly mercenary interests—could realize the human meaning of little children's labor, could they oppose? Could even devoted believers in states' rights bear the delay in state action, knowing how long backward states will hold out? Would not friends of the amendment work still harder if they had a vivid sense of the evil in the persons of individual children?

Thinking of all this, we are asking any of our readers who are in a position to know to tell us true stories of child laborers of today. They must be well authenticated to us, and the records must remain in our office, but the stories can, if necessary, be published without names, except those of the state. Tell us very simply and briefly about any children you personally know who are children of the mills—home workers—canners: their working conditions, their age, the hours they work—the whole story.



Concerning Count Karolyi

WHAT can be the mysterious menace that lies in a possible political speech by the former president of the Hungarian Republic, Count Karolyi? Former Secretary Hughes said there was one, Secretary Kellogg, whose action was awaited with interest, implies the same, and neither one says what the danger is.

Count Karolyi came here to visit his sick wife, after first pledging himself to engage in no political activities. He represents the Republican idea of Hungary, while the present government—Horthy's—is the essence of monarchistic reaction, and hates Karolyi most cordially. Attacked in the foreign press here, Count Karolyi has not been at liberty to defend himself. Just a little while ago the Grand Duke Boris and the Grand Duchess Cyril, representing the Russian monarchistic faction, came here, and talked without let or hindrance on political subjects. A Croatian editor, Ljuevit

Kezman, has been allowed by the Department of Labor to remain here three years, and has been permitted to spread political information among his countrymen. He is frankly opposed to the Serbian monarchy. It is true that the Jugoslavian legation at Washington has entered no protest concerning Kezman, and it is suspected that the Horthy representative has, concerning Karolyi.

The tradition of free speech and the tradition of hospitality to political refugees (an Anglo-Saxon tradition which, by the way, has been respected by England in Karolyi's case for two years) are of the very essence of real Americanism. Maybe the State Department has a good reason for imposing the gag, but Americans are too little used to suppressions to be content with a mere fiat that negatives a right they hold dear.



Newsstand Garbage

MR. VAN LOON is very much in earnest about "the garbage on our newsstands," to which he refers in his article on page 9, though he seems to be surprised at finding himself in the rôle of crusader. The CITIZEN is in earnest too. No one need take his word, or ours, about the quality of these magazines that shoulder the standard and respectable ones on the newsstands. Buy a few and sample them. In the course of arranging to publish the article by Mr. Van Loon we bought an armful—and for the life of us we couldn't help explaining to the newsdealer—and waded through a story or two in each. It seemed to us one of the worst things about the stuff was the hypocritical morality of the endings! Girl after girl is hauled back from the very brink of ruin, or reclaimed after she has toppled over, but meantime she and you have been dragged through nauseating detail—bound to make a deeper impression than the moral endings. It is safe to say that it is not the moral endings that sell the magazines.

This stuff is a menace to the community. What are women going to do about it? If you are awake to the danger, what rule have you adopted for *your* household, or your neighborhood? Not all of you, perhaps, will approve of Mr. Van Loon's personal solution. What is yours?



A Gracious Gift

THE John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowships, recently established by former United States Senator Guggenheim and his wife, call for special appreciation. First of all, these fellowships for advanced study abroad have the very minimum of restrictions. They are open both to men and to women, to every race, creed, and color; no age limits are prescribed; no geographical limitations as to where the research shall be carried on. The chief requirement is that each foreign student shall bring back something that may be made public.

The manner of offering this gift to scholarship adds to the generosity of the gift.



WHAT with one convention and another, there will be many distinguished women from other countries here this spring. Among them is Bertha Lutz, of Brazil, who made so pleasant an impression three years ago. She is coming to the All America Conference and the League of Women Voters Convention. Mrs. Corbett Ashby (see page 4) is here from England for three conventions. Either of these will lecture if lectures are desired, and so will a Chilean delegate to the All America Conference—Señora Amanda LaBarca. Each of them is admirably prepared to discuss conditions of women in her own country.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Need for More Facts

ARE the problems of working women the same as those of working men? Can we take the discussions of difficulties arising out of the job, change the masculine to feminine gender and have a true picture of facts? Are there special ways in which working women need the understanding and support of the rest of us? Do we as intelligent voters know the questions arising in connection with the employment of women in our own states? Are we shaping our programs for social legislation piecemeal or from a broadly statesman-like understanding of the relative importance of various measures, of their priority and logical progression and yet withal of wise opportunism?

The Women in Industry Committee of the National League of Women Voters is stressing, at the forthcoming Richmond Convention, the need of facts as the basis for wise legislation. Its program is shaped out of the needs of the states that have tried to secure enactment of laws pertaining to working women. This program emphasizes the development of study groups scattered over a state, informing themselves of general problems met by working women and of specific ones of their own communities. It stresses the essential relationship of facts to social progress. It shows that many facts can be gathered by intelligent people even though they are untrained in methods of social research.

The program for study looms large in the recommendations of the Committee on Women in Industry for next year. The states want to know how much it costs a working girl to live decently if she has only herself to consider; how much it takes a working woman who is supporting others besides herself, children, parents, or other relatives; and how much it costs, not in the United States or in the whole state on the average, but in a particular community with its particular stores and its high or low prices. They want to know how many women have others to support. They ask whether working women with various budgetary needs are receiving wages adequate to care for their minimum demands. They press back further to see whether the industries employing women can afford to pay them decent wages, or if not, why not.

Women in many states are asking whether unemployment, industrial accident and disease affect women in industry as deeply and in the same way as they touch working men.

They want to know what special attention the state should give to working mothers.

We are seeking thus to understand fundamental issues because we believe that industrial development and national wealth in the long run are indissolubly bound up with the highest welfare of these employed throughout the land and that knowledge of problems in a democracy leads to their solution.

Out of the efforts of many states to secure measures in conformity with standards already accepted will come, at the Richmond Convention, discussion of ways and means, of success and failure, of mistakes and of larger vision gained. Out of the meetings we shall hope to attain fuller understanding by the states of each other's problems and closer knitting of us all together.—M. R. C.

Portland's Study Classes

IF one had been in Portland, Oregon, within the last few months and inquired what the League of Women Voters was "majoring" in, it could easily be answered in three words, "Know Your Town." Efforts of the Portland League have been concentrated on the organization of classes for the study of local government, as outlined in the pamphlet, "Know Your Town," published by the National League. When it is realized that the classes grew and grew until more than four hundred copies of the pamphlet were used, one has some idea of the earnestness with which women took up the study. The classes were not limited to League members.

Interesting reports of the popularity of the classes have reached National League headquarters from various sources. None could be more entertaining and more instructive than the one by Mrs. Charles Carver, Jr., first vice-president of the Oregon League. In her own delightful, informal way Mrs. Carver tells this story:

"In organizing the classes we took a map of Portland and outlined the various districts, then found out who was the most representative woman in that district, called her on the telephone and asked her to come to an organization meeting. At this meeting we gave each one a pamphlet, explained the plan, asked for suggestions, and ran over the questions in an interesting and informal way. Later in the month we had a luncheon, when twenty-five class leaders met.

"Some of the classes were groups already formed, as reading clubs, study groups or social groups of one kind or another, but in the main the class was a neighborhood affair. Most of the classes met once a week for ten weeks or once a week for five weeks, taking two lessons in one meeting. Each member had a questionnaire and was given one to three questions, depending on the size of the class. In many instances fines were extracted for tardiness, and for not submitting answers to questions in writing.

"The classes had from six to twenty-five members, and we grew and grew! The publications secretary in Washington would keep getting frantic telegrams for more copies and now we are using our fourth hundred order! Girl Scouts and one of the large girls' schools are using the pamphlet, too. We gave each leader a directory stating where all information sought for in the questionnaire could be found. The City Hall, the Court House, the Americanization Committee, the Historical Society, the Visiting Nurse Society and others must have wondered what had happened as hordes of women descended upon them demanding information!

"As the classes progressed we thought it would be interesting to have a big luncheon to present one of the ten subjects considered, so we selected Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court in Los Angeles, for the March luncheon.

"Women want a definite program from which they may see the fruits of their study. In one class we found that a certain county has only one visiting nurse, who had unearthed deplorable conditions. In one case the people were too poor to buy clothes for their two little daughters to go to school. Within twenty-four hours the visiting nurse headquarters looked like a visit from Santa Claus. Not only were there enough clothes to trousseau the small children, but two homes had been found where they could be cared for adequately during the school term."

The Women's Activities Exhibit

BELIEVING that the time has now come "for giving less attention to the opening of new opportunities for women and more to the securing of better training for those already open," the Massachusetts League has held in Boston, March 20-21, an exhibit of women's activities and the opportunities provided through the schools, business, art, trade—technical and professional, to prepare women for the vocational side of life. Forty-two exhibitors exhibited forty-two different fields of successful work for which women alone had been responsible. Twenty-one schools, each representing training for a different vocation, demonstrated their equipment for education in twenty-one different fields.

Graphic representation of the development of women's work from Colonial days taught the lesson of the need of a considered and wise use of the leisure hours that labor-saving devices have brought to the modern home-maker. The woman in industry was shown by means of motion pictures provided by the Women's Bureau.

Literally, for two days the modern world of women in all its energy, distinction, beauty and accomplishment was visualized for the great throng which poured through the open spaces of Horticultural Hall. Schoolgirls were given special privileges to consult vocational experts, to learn what places in the public service are open to them, and of women who are now filling satisfactorily places of distinction in Government positions.

A group of "League Shops," the restaurant run by the Boston League and a minimum admission charge of twenty-five cents, which admitted to everything, enabled the League to cover its expenses and make a profit, as yet undetermined.

The primary object the League had in undertaking an enterprise of this character was fully realized; that object was to show that "if women are to do well the share of the world's work they are now undertaking, it is essential that they be adequately trained, and ready for the heavy responsibilities involved."—**MARTHA E. D. WHITE.**

A Guide to Political Education

"**C**ITIZENSHIP Schools and Institutes of Government and Politics of the National League of Women Voters" is the title of a recent (September, 1924) six-page folder published by the Department of Efficiency in Government. There are at least two excellent reasons why this pamphlet is of unusual interest to League members—first, because it is Miss Sherwin's own work, and, secondly, because it is crammed with suggestions for the state or local League planning to hold a citizenship school. This folder, which is designed with care and arranged in orderly and therefore useful fashion, embodies the sum total of wisdom gained through five years of the League's experience in conducting schools and

institutes; it contains the essence of what has been learned through the trial and error method from the varying fortunes of the hundreds of national, state and local schools which have been held since the League was born.

Every conceivable guide to the conduct of a successful school is offered, as the following headings suggest: Characteristics, Purpose, Conditions of Success, Suggestions for Subjects to Be Taught, Suggestions for Teaching, Who Is to Teach and How, Suggestions for Securing Registration and Attendance, Suggestions for Financing, Suggestions for Committees on Arrangements.

The outstanding characteristic of the pamphlet is the emphasis placed on the importance of careful planning—of the relation of a school to a League's whole year of work, of the program of the school and its personnel, of the methods of securing attendance and publicity, and of the means of financing the undertaking. It suggests the value of "concentrating on a few subjects" and of "a graded series of schools, one each year." It leaves no question of the necessity of that ground work which will produce a sturdy foundation through "a committee of wide representation and carefully defined responsibilities"; it indicates the wisdom of "preparation of a budget of estimated income and expenditures"; and it tells what have been "the most successful ways of securing record attendance."

But these are only a few of the outstanding guide-posts in this folder. The League, which looks forward to conducting a citizenship school, will do well to make its first step in the plan a letter to national headquarters, asking for the citizenship schools leaflet.—**H. M. R.**

Minneapolis in Annual Meeting

PLANs for a campaign to secure a new city charter for Minneapolis were elaborately outlined at the recent annual meeting of the Minneapolis (Minnesota) League. The program calls for two distinct lines of work, first the formation of a research body to study exclusively the form of the charter, and, second, the establishment of a speakers' bureau to train and assign speakers to carry the League's appeal for a new charter.

"The new charter will be a long step toward that efficiency in government, which has ever been the keynote of our work," said Mrs. H. W. Rubins, chairman of the Efficiency in Government Department of the League.

The average voter is too tired, too bored and too busy to understand the technicalities of government, Professor John M. Gaus of the political science department of the University of Minnesota, told League members in his address on "The Business of Running a City." Professor Gaus will be one of the speakers at the National League convention in Richmond. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the League's belief in the principle of home rule for Minneapolis and opposing any legislative action constituting an infringement of that principle, and also asking President Coolidge to send a special message to the United States Senate urging favorable action on the pending World Court proposal.

Minneapolis League members and members throughout the country are delighted with the reelection of Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight as president. Much pleasure was derived from the sprightly presentation of a playlet, "Five Women in Search of a Solution," which was a satire on city government inefficiency, and pictured the mayor and all the aldermen out of the city when they were needed, one in Texas buying oil for Minneapolis streets, one in Florida buying sprinklers, and one in St. Louis investigating an incinerator.

IBELIEVE that women can make a great contribution to our body politic, because they are constructive and practical; constructive by nature and practical by experience.—**Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, president of the Minneapolis League.**

Our National Convention

The Sixth Annual Convention of the National League will take place in Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22

The Convention Awaits You

ONLY ten days more until delegates from Leagues in scores of Congressional districts all over the country will be deep in the sessions of our Sixth Annual Convention! The thought of it inspires a joyous sense of coming reunion and a grave sense of responsibility to make the most of it.

The past year has been like a new term in the course the League has chosen for its own, leading us each in her own place into hitherto undiscovered country. Like explorers returning home we shall meet to share our adventures and to chart new paths for further journeying. Each of us eagerly awaits the coming of the other delegates, conscious that the harvest of the year will be complete only as it includes the fruits of the experience of all.

Just as every vote counts, so every delegate representing vital activity at home, is needed in convention; so every friend of the League will be welcome there.—B. S.

Convention Day by Day

An incomplete program outline without announcement of speakers

April 13, 14 and 15

Meeting of the National Board of Directors

Thursday, April 16

MORNING: Meeting of the General Council
Staff Conference, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse presiding¹
Open only to salaried workers of national, state and local Leagues

AFTERNOON: Open and Closed Department and Committee Conferences
Efficiency in Government

Why Voters did not vote—registration laws—direct primary—county government—problem of constitutional amendment—District of Columbia Suffrage—citizenship schools

International Co-operation to Prevent War
Child Welfare

Children in need of special care—state programs for maternity and infancy—Maternity and Infancy Act—State child labor laws—Child Labor Amendment—Children's Bureau

Legal Status of Women
Economic Status of the Wife in the Home—Joint Family Property—Marriage Laws

Living Costs

Packer Control—Congress and Muscle Shoals

Social Hygiene

Discrimination Against Women in Criminal Law

Women in Industry

Restrictions of State Constitutions on Labor Legislation—Different Remedies Applicable to Different Occupations or Groups—Launching the Committee Programs

EVENING: Dinners

State League Presidents

Local League Presidents

Staff and Press

Reception at the Executive Mansion

Governor and Mrs. E. Lee Trinkle will receive the members of the convention

Friday, April 17

MORNING: Business session, with greetings, administrative reports, president's address, presentation of program of work

AFTERNOON: Organization and Finance Session

The functioning State Board—Minimum Essentials for a New State Board—Making the Organization Carry the Program—Making the Program Promote Organization—Essentials of a State Convention, a City League, a Town League—Minimum Essentials for Local Organization—Co-operation

EVENING: "The Background of the Program"

Addresses on the general field of the departments of Efficiency in Government—Public Welfare in Government—International Co-operation to Prevent War

Saturday, April 18

MORNING: "The Three R's of Efficiency in Government"
Improved Election Laws—Amending the Constitution—County Government—Action on the Program of the Efficiency in Government Department

"The Removal of Legal Discrimination Against Women" Discriminations in Law—In Law Enforcement—Action on Programs of the Committees on Legal Status of Women and on Social Hygiene

AFTERNOON: Regional Luncheons and delegation conferences
Conference of the New Voters Section

Open only to members of this special section

EVENING: "New Voters"

Award of the silver loving-cup to winning State in Get-Out-the-Vote Contest—Short talks from representatives of colleges and normal schools, Girl Scouts, Junior Leagues and of young professional, business and farm groups—Address, "A Charge to New Voters"

Sunday, April 19

AFTERNOON: Mass meeting on International Relations

Monday, April 20

MORNING: Public Welfare in Government

General Discussion, "Why Is the Public Welfare a Concern of Government?"—Action on programs of the Committees on Child Welfare, Education, Women in Industry, Living Costs

AFTERNOON: Gala Finance Luncheon

Special entertainment, concluding with very special balloon ascension

EVENING: Mass meeting, Public Questions of the Day

Tuesday, April 21

MORNING: Business Session

Disarmament and Security—National Defense Act—League of Nations—Action on Program of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War

AFTERNOON: Women in Public Office in the United States
Speakers will be women now occupying official positions, legislative, administrative or judicial, in municipal, state or Federal Government

EVENING: Banquet, "Women in Public Affairs in Other Countries"

Wednesday, April 22

All-day pilgrimage to Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg

Meeting of the General Council in the morning. Arrangements have been made for members of the Council to join the pilgrimage at Williamsburg

Our National Convention

The Sixth Annual Convention of the National League will take place in Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22

Notes of Interest

THE thought of having Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, a speaker on the night of April 21, adds much to the interest in convention. She has been conversant with the world of politics from her earliest years, and is a fluent public speaker in English, French and German. We hear from her intimate friends in England that her recreations are gardening, walking and embroidery. After attending the Conference of University Women in Christiania last year, Mrs. Ashby and her husband took a "walking holiday" and in twenty-eight days walked 150 miles and also climbed 30,000 feet.

LIKE cooking for 781,000 taxpayers" is Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke's conception of her job as internal revenue collector of the first Illinois district at Chicago, the largest revenue district, from the point of area, in the United States. Mrs. Reinecke is one of the several distinguished women in public office who will participate in the Tuesday afternoon convention program. Mrs. Reinecke believes that the fundamentals of good housekeeping apply to the task of collecting nearly \$200,000,000 each year. She was assistant revenue collector before her appointment by President Harding in 1923.

DELEGATES who have never heard Glenn Frank, editor in chief of *The Century Magazine*, are facing a charming and inspiring experience. He is accepted the country over as a most brilliant orator, and when he addresses the convention on International Co-operation to Prevent War, he will speak with authority.

GAYETY, usually somewhat taboo at League conventions, has been offered a hand by the finance department. A gala finance luncheon on Monday afternoon is crammed full of special attractions—a brilliant speaker, honor guests from various sections of the country, a scenario, a half hour of spirited pledging, and celebration features! Miss Ludington and Miss Louise Griffith, her assistant, are leaving no stones unturned to make this afternoon a memorable event.

NO one needs better assurance of a more profitable dinner hour than the word that Mrs. James W. Morrisson, president of the Illinois League, and Mrs. F. W. Alstaetter, of Savannah, Georgia, will have charge of the state and local presidents' dinners on April 16. Another dinner on the same evening, which has been arranged as a press and staff dinner (and open to a limited number of League members), will be devoted to "An Evening With Editors and Writers".

APRIL 22, although the last, will be an important day on the convention calendar. League conventions are serious minded and are not much given to sight-seeing excursions, but there is a singular appropriateness in a pilgrimage of women voters to scenes intimately associated with the beginnings of the institutions of representative government in this country. Arrangements have been made by a special committee of the hostess League for the delegates to journey to Jamestown, scene of the first English settlement on American shores, and scene also of the first legislative assembly in this country; to historic Williamsburg, and to Yorktown where General Cornwallis surrendered his sword to the great Virginian, George Washington. All the details of the one-day trip have

been carefully worked out and luncheon is to be served at venerable William and Mary College. State presidents and National Board members who will attend the General Council meeting in the morning will join the pilgrimage at Williamsburg.

TO some League members Professor James H. Shotwell seems like an old friend, having addressed several League audiences in the East. As a speaker for the Sunday afternoon international relations meeting, Professor Shotwell is prepared to give his public and League audience real things to think about. Few know the international situation as he does.

AN automobile caravan from Ohio to Richmond is one of the treats in store for some of the convention delegates. It is proposed that the caravan will leave Monday, April 13, passing the first night at Washington, Pennsylvania, the night of April 14 at Frederick, Maryland, and then in Richmond for the night of April 15.

MRS. Florence Smith Knapp, New York's Secretary of State, who will be a convention speaker, has an ambition to "make a record of what a woman may bring" to state official service. "Every woman who makes such a record is helping to bring larger possibilities to the woman's sphere," Mrs. Knapp says. Her great-great-grandfather was Ebenezer Hancock, librarian of Harvard, and brother of John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

ATRIO of women high in official life of Washington! Yes—they are to be convention speakers, and one's imagination does not have to stray far to sense what may be expected from Miss Grace Abbott, head of the United States Children's Bureau, Miss Mary Anderson, head of the United States Women's Bureau, and Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau of home economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

PROGRAM makers have reason to be very proud of the Tuesday afternoon program with "Women in Public Affairs in the United States" as the honor guests. Just imagine, there will be a mayor, a member of a State House and a State Senate, commissioner of public welfare in a city, secretary of public welfare in a state, judge of a children's court, member of a state department of education, a collector of internal revenue, a secretary of state, and three chiefs of Federal bureaus—and all women, at that!

MISS MORGAN'S Sunday afternoon mass meeting on international relations bids fair to become a fixture in national conventions. Two speakers of national importance will consider various phases of the international situation, and, in addition, delegates who will come early will have the opportunity of listening to delightful Negro spirituals.

WHAT an opportunity it will be on the afternoon of April 16 to attend two Department or Committee conferences. By an alternating system of open and closed conferences, every delegate and alternate will have the privilege of attending two conferences in the three and one-half hours devoted to very serious consideration of the program.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

A Suffrage Victory

Another big spot on the map has been converted to suffrage. Fannie McNeil, Secretary of the Newfoundland Women's Franchise League, reports that both Houses of the Newfoundland Parliament have just unanimously passed a bill granting women the franchise at the age of twenty-five, with representation—meaning that they are entitled to hold office. This decision calls for much rejoicing, for it leaves but one place on the continent of North America between the northern border of Mexico and the North Pole where women do not vote on fairly equal terms with men. This one blot is the province of Quebec, where women have the Federal, but not the municipal suffrage. We say contentedly advisedly, because the one English colony—the Bermuda Islands—where women still are voteless, is above the level of that Mexican line. But according to a recent note, the Bermuda Woman Suffrage Society, by the way, has applied for affiliation in the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and is drafting a suffrage bill for speedy presentation to the legislature.

From the northern line of Mexico to the South Pole there is still much work to be done. In four states of Mexico—Tabasco, Yucatan, Guanajuato and Vera Cruz—women have the municipal vote; but with these exceptions in all the southern countries the franchise is still withheld.

Mrs. Armine N. Gosling, President of the Newfoundland Women's Franchise League, wrote us three months ago the status of suffrage in Newfoundland. She said: "The municipal vote was granted some four years ago, to women in St. John's who could pass the necessary property qualification, and was intended to carry with it the right to hold office. For this we have to thank the then mayor of St. John's, Mr. W. G. Gosling, a keen sympathizer with the woman suffrage movement. It was not his fault that the Government in dealing with his Civic Charter, omitted the section giving women the right to hold office, and thus rendered the vote of no great value save as a stepping stone to the Parliamentary franchise."

"The outlook at present is more promising than it has ever been. The Premier of Newfoundland, Hon. W. S. Monroe, is a most progressive man, and he has put himself on record as being favorable to our cause."

We have yet to learn the final details of the victory.

CALENDAR

Annual Convention of the American Association of University Women, Indianapolis, Indiana—April 8-11.

Sixth Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, Richmond, Virginia—April 16-22.

Annual Conference of Camp Fire Girls, Chicago, Illinois—April 18-23.

Woman's World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois—April 18-25.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Austin, Texas—April 27-May 2.

Annual Meeting, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Chicago—April 28-May 1.

All America Women's Conference, Washington, D. C.—April 29, 30 and May 1, 2.

National Baby Congress and Health Exposition, Chicago, Illinois—May 2-9.

Sixth Quinquennial Convention of the International Council of Women, Washington, D. C.—May 4-14.

Better Homes Week, under the auspices of the Better Homes of America Movement—May 10-17.

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

Fifty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Denver, Colorado—June 10-17.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, announced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennypacker.

For Citizenship

A bequest of \$100,000 for the establishment of a fund for the promotion of good citizenship was left by the recent will of Helen F. Kimball of Brookline, Massachusetts. The sum is to be paid within a year to a board of three trustees, one to be a descendant of her father, one to be nominated by the president of Harvard, and the other to be chosen by the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Trade Unions Women

The International Federation of Working Women, founded at Geneva in 1921, has been absorbed by the International Federation of Trade Unions, and a new committee formed. It is known as the Women's Advisory Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions; its purpose is to encourage trade-union organization among women, arouse their interest, and ascertain the best means of getting them to join the Federation. The new committee will also assist the International Federation by making suggestions and giving advice on questions of social legislation for women, and in the collection of statistical and other informa-

tion concerning women workers.

The committee consists of five women representatives from different countries: Miss M. Quaille representing Great Britain; Mlle. Hélène Burniaux, Belgium; Mme. Jeanne Chevenard, France; Fräulein Gertrud Hanna, Germany; Fräulein Henriette Crone, Denmark; The headquarters are at Amsterdam, where the International Federation has its secretariat.

Reunion, Not Dissolution

In the last CITIZEN we said that on April 23 the National American Suffrage Association will close its suffrage history. Since then it has been discovered that this is impossible, because of two bequests which can not be assigned. So the meeting will be held just the same, but as a gala occasion and reunion day, rather than for the purpose of dissolution.

W. C. T. U. in the Philippines

As a result of Miss Consuela Valdez's intensive work for temperance in the Philippines during the past year, an Insular Woman's Christian Temperance Union was recently organized. Some ninety provincial delegates attended the first meeting. The new branch will be completely staffed by native workers.

Misplaced Leniency

A few issues back we made editorial comment on crimes against young girls and women, which show particularly the need of women in jury service. *The Woman Leader* for February has a very good example. In Horsham (England) a young man of twenty was recently charged with assaulting a girl aged ten. In the process of proving the case it was found that the bench had granted him a twelve months' probation last June for two similar offenses. Nevertheless, the court gave him another chance, and another twelve months' probation. It seems to us like misplaced leniency.

A Hall of Fame Ruling

According to a ruling passed by the Senate of New York University, no name may be considered for the Hall of Fame of New York University until the person has been dead twenty-five years. So time has decreed that Susan B. Anthony, who died in 1906, shall not come into her own quite yet, and our plea to send her name in for nomination to the Hall of Fame—which appeared in the March 7 CITIZEN—was premature.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

TRANSFER of the medical care of the Indians from the United States Indian Bureau, reorganization of which has been asked by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to the charge of the Public Health Service, is asked by the American Indian Defense Association. It urges co-operation of the Indian Welfare Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and clubwomen generally, in making this demand effective.

WHILE many universities and colleges have practice homes, it remained for the Iowa State Federation of Women's Clubs to lead American clubwomen in the matter of erecting a practice home of their own on a college campus.

The proposed club-owned home will be unique. It will be built for permanency as a gift to the Iowa State College at Ames, with short courses offered by the college to adult women home-makers. It will be of English type, with seven rooms, bath and basement.

CARTOONS of the day that tend to condone law violation or the use of intoxicating liquors in any form contrary to either the spirit or the letter of the law, as set forth in the Eighteenth Amendment, have been condemned in a resolution adopted by the Woman's History Club of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

DAYTON, OHIO, has made the most valuable contribution to the American home of any city in the nation, according to Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, chairman of the Department of the American Home. This is the propagation of the budget system which has been adopted by the women's clubs of America. Ninety-four per cent of all customers have annual incomes of less than \$2,000—the General Federation budget specialist, Edith McClure-Patterson, of Dayton, has pointed out; and the average budget must be based on this sum. Mrs. Patterson recently appeared before the National Retail Dry Goods Association, speaking on "Better Buying" and pointed out to retail merchants much of interest gleaned from her experience in "keeping a hand on the buying temper of 3,000,000 women."

THE American Woman's Club of Vienna, Austria, which last October had fifteen members, in January reported nearly one hundred. According to Mrs. Robert I. Burdette, correspondent in the General Federation for foreign, insular and territorial clubs, it is

composed of American and British women, many of them wives of American or British doctors, journalists and musicians. The president was at one time an executive of the Washington State Music Teachers' Association, and chairman of the music department in the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs.

An Early Campaign

Maryland has an eye to the future. Even as early as this a movement has started to nominate Mrs. Virginia Peters-Parkhurst for United States Senator in the campaign of 1926. Mrs. Parkhurst is a staunch Democrat; she was the only woman member of the subcommittee—appointed by the Citizens' Joint Committee of the District of Columbia—which drew up the petition presented to the presidential conventions of 1924. Besides national representation for the District of Columbia, her platform will include a number of planks such as a uniform marriage and divorce law, selective immigration laws, strong national defense, and civic and economic rights for women.



The A. W. A. Clubhouse

WITH their goal at last in sight, the 3500 members of the American Woman's Association (New York) are pressing forward most eagerly to the final realization of their long-cherished dream to build their own clubhouse. The plans include 1,000 bedrooms, a swimming pool, a well-equipped gymnasium, an outdoor garden court, a large dining room and ball room, and smaller ones for private entertainments, dressing rooms where a frock could be changed between the office and the theatre, and other alluring details which only the woman who has known the city boarding house could fully appreciate.

The site has been chosen in the old Chelsea district of New York, one which, owing to the intense pressure for

living quarters, has rapidly been coming back to its former standing as a residence section, and transportation lines are easily accessible. The land alone cost \$416,000.

The building is to cost \$4,500,000 and as \$1,500,000 will remain on mortgage, the sum to be raised by stock sales is \$3,000,000. For the final campaign to reach this sum, 100 teams of ten members each have been organized and are learning their business as stock salesmen from experts. More than \$300,000 worth of stock has been sold to members and their friends already.

The charter membership roll of the Association will be closed at 5000. A charter member will be allowed to continue as a member even if at any time she leaves her business or profession. With subsequent members, the end of a business connection will automatically close the membership also.

The need which the club will fill for those members who intend to use it as a permanent home is shown by the fact that of the 1000 bedrooms, more than 900 are now spoken for, and this in spite of the fact that construction has not even started. Each bedroom will have its own bath, and will be furnished in attractive Colonial style. The windows will face either on the street or on the central garden court, where the green of growing plants and the play of four fountains will furnish a pleasant and, for New York, an unusual outlook.

So much for the "cold facts". In themselves, they reveal the astonishing magnitude of the undertaking. But there are other things, less obvious perhaps than dollars and cents, bricks and mortar, which are extremely significant about this project.

It is the first such attempt to meet the needs of the business or professional woman who is neither a "working girl" nor a woman of independent income. At the last census there were 700,000 wage-earning women in New York; by now, there must be a million. A goodly proportion of them earn more than a mere living—they receive salaries which enable them to enjoy many of the good things of life. But until now there has been a rather surprising lack of cohesion in this group, perhaps because there has been no gathering place large enough to hold the many different interests represented. The A. W. A. clubhouse will answer this question for the members at large, and for those who live there it will provide at a reasonable cost a dwelling place that literally has "all the comforts of home" and, in some cases, more.

A special membership with nominal annual dues of \$5 is provided for out-of-town members, and one entire floor of the new building is to be reserved for transients.

The officers of the Association are

Miss Robinson Smith, president; Mrs. Ponsonby Ogle, Miss Maude K. Wetmore and Miss Isabel Alliger, vice-presidents; Mrs. Huntington Jackson, secretary; Miss Mary L. Glass, assistant secretary; Miss Anne Morgan, treasurer, and Miss Miriam Oliver, assistant treasurer.

A Woman Presides

For the first time a woman has presided over the House of Representatives in New Hampshire. The woman is Mrs. Effie E. Yantis, Republican representative in her second term, and she presided during the debate on the Child Labor Amendment, as soon as she herself had finished speaking in favor of ratification. Mrs. Yantis is chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs and a vice-president of the League of Women Voters. She has been carrying on a strong campaign for the Amendment—speaking in various parts of the state; in her relation to the Legislative Committee circularizing all the federated clubs; maintaining literature, financed by the Federation, on a table in Representatives Hall, and circularizing the Legislature.

Mrs. Yantis reports the same enemies to the Amendment that have been met in other states: ignorance, prejudice and well-financed propaganda—the "Citizens' Committee for Home and Child Protection" organized and working early; huge advertisements inserted in newspapers by the so-called "Farmers States Rights League", a flood of circulars spreading the charges of socialism, bolshevism, children to be taken by the state, all labor of all persons under eighteen to be prohibited, etc., etc. The Amendment was defeated, but, as Mrs. Yantis says, "a great moral issue can not be permanently defeated by misrepresentation."

Home for Women Artists

The National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors is to have a new home. The building, which cost \$85,000, is at No. 17 East Sixty-second street, New York. Some alterations are necessary, but the association hopes to take possession May 15.

No Quarter for the Klan

"Ma" Ferguson has given her battle cry. This new governor of Texas recently signed a bill prohibiting "any secret society or organization, or a part of the members thereof, masked or disguised, to parade upon or along any public road or any street or alley of any city or town in this state."

This was a pledge in Mrs. Ferguson's campaign.

The International Birth Control Conference, still in session as this is written, will be reviewed in the next number of the CITIZEN.

What Do You Know?

A NUMBER of answers have come in to the Substitute-for-the Cross-Word Puzzle which was printed in the issue of March 7 under this same title. Some of you said it was "fun." Mrs. Nichols, chairman of education of the Canton League of Women Voters, had the questions published in a League column in her town paper, and offered a League membership as a prize for the correct answers.

We can't "grade" all the papers received, but it is fair to tell that they wouldn't all get 100 per cent! Here are the right answers:

(1) Helen Gardener is the first and only woman Civil Service Commissioner; (2) The first woman judge of a State Supreme Court is Florence E. Allen; (3) Cecilia Beaux is a famous portrait painter; (4) Lady Astor was Great Britain's first woman M. P.; (5) Our first Congresswoman

was Jeannette Rankin, of Montana; (6) The first woman to be inaugurated governor of a state was Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming; (7) Mary Anderson is chief of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; (8) Mrs. Alvin T. Hert heads the National Republican women's organization; (9) Emily Newell Blair (heading the Democratic women's organization) is vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee; (10) Marie C. Brehm was nominated last year for Vice-President of the United States—on the Prohibition ticket. (The name of Mrs. Leroy Springs, mentioned by several, was put in nomination at the Democratic National Convention, but she was of course not the nominee.)

Will you try again? Write the answers without looking them up, and get some friends or a club group to play the same game, and let us know.

1. What is Mabel Walker Willebrandt's position?
2. What woman college president retired three years ago after nearly thirty years' service?
3. What was Mme. Curie's notable discovery?
4. Who is "Ma" Ferguson?
5. What women will sit in the Sixty-ninth Congress?
6. Who is Mrs. Fiske?
7. Julia Lathrop?
8. What office did Margaret Bondfield hold in England?
9. Who was Frances Willard?
10. Who is Dorothy Canfield?

First on a Federal Bench

(Continued from page 12)

manded Italian and Spanish, so she added them to her language list and at the same time enlarged her vocabulary in French and German to include the phrases of law and politics. No one on the force knew Russian, so she started studying that on the side, acquiring sufficient knowledge to do ordinary translations.

But the work of which she is proudest was beginning the reclassifying and cataloguing of the eighty-five thousand books of the State Department Library according to the plan of the Library of Congress. Before then, the books were grouped roughly, and their locations remained in the capacious heads of the librarians and their assistants. There

were those who thought it desecration to paint white numbers on the backs of valuable volumes, so that while every book was catalogued, the card did not bear the location of the book. But a library which is to be used, cannot be treated like a library which is a museum, and there can be no doubt that this single piece of work contributed an enormous saving of time, money, and temper to the course of international affairs.

After eleven years in the State Department, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace took her away to collect their law library. It was while she was with them that she began to study law. "I had always wanted to," she said reminiscently, "and one day I decided that if I didn't begin before I was forty, I'd never get to it. That was in 1910, and I was thirty-nine."

She went three nights a week to the

Washington College of Law. It took her four years to get her two degrees, Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws, and at the end of that time she began to teach international law to a class of students, and to act privately as a consultant.

In 1914 in connection with the Carnegie Endowment she did reference work with the United States Neutrality Board, and when we entered the war she went back to the State Department, in the Division of Foreign Intelligence, and as a "dollar-a-year-man" she had charge of the indexing of Confidential Information Series.

During all this time she had raised five nieces and nephews to self-supporting young man- and womanhood. The chinks of her days were crammed with social service work. Those were the activities which fed her vivid interest in human beings, an interest which might otherwise have starved among the paper and inks of books and catalogues. There in her home, her nieces and nephews, her social work, lies the clue to her endless patience and kindness with misbehaving children, and to her knowledge of what comes in the ordinary course of childhood as against those things which are so serious that only a formal court can handle them.

In the spring of 1918, the then United States Attorney General, Mr. Thomas W. Gregory, asked the justices of the Supreme Court of the District to submit a list of women who would be eligible to appointment as Judge of the Juvenile Court. Kathryn Sellers's name led that list. She hadn't seen it coming, and she scarcely believed it could be true, but her friends rallied to encourage her appointment, and prominent women all over the country wrote enthusiastic letters.

"One of the finest things about it was my sudden discovery that I had so many staunch friends," Judge Sellers said gratefully. "The way both men and women stood back of me was more than encouraging. It was inspiring to the finest kind of work."

She left Washington for several weeks' rest at Atlantic City and when she returned it was to find among unforwarded mail the statement that the Senate of the United States had ten days before approved her appointment as Judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

"Yes, it has been a varied experience," she answered thoughtfully, "but more interesting than anyone can imagine. I've always had a good memory, and I never acquired some bit of stray information without finding that it came in handy later on. Of course there have been things I wasn't prepared for. But then, all my life I've been meeting situations I haven't been prepared for. Every woman does."

Bad Political Machinery

(Continued from page 15)

is an amazing illustration of how a so-called progressive people allow themselves to be grossly hampered by custom, although no Constitutional amendment is required for rectifying a condition which permits men who have been voted out to defeat the people's will.

Two-thirds Vote for Treaties

One of the most dangerous features of our antiquated political machinery, so far as foreign relations are concerned, is the Constitutional provision for a two-thirds vote for ratification of treaties. We can go to war on a majority vote, but we can not end war by a peace treaty without a two-thirds vote. Again and again a minority in the Senate has defeated the will of the majority and made the Senate the graveyard of treaties. During the silver agitation, about 1906, an arbitration treaty arranged between France, Great Britain and the United States, desired by the three governments and peoples, by our President and the majority of the Senate, was defeated because a few western Senators from states with a total population less than that of Chicago voted against the ratification, the real ground being that they objected to Great Britain's gold standard. The need for an amendment to the Constitution to prevent such a travesty of justice has been forcibly proclaimed by many in the American Bar Association.

Difficulty in Amending

Just now the whole question of amendments needs careful consideration. Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University, in his "Social Reform and the Constitution," declares: "Inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States is, on account of the complicated procedure and the large majorities required, very difficult, if not impossible, of amendment under ordinary conditions, it must be confessed that in many respects we are living under a political system which has been framed on the theory that society is static and not dynamic."

As Judson King points out, the Federal Constitution is practically unamendable in any reasonable time, under ordinary conditions, "in the face of any highly organized and well-financed opposition to which the political power makes obeisance."

Both parties during the last "lame duck" session suddenly became concerned over Article V of the Federal Constitution. By a special rule a resolution by Senator James W. Wadsworth and Congressman Garrett was put on the calendar for passage at that session, when the calendar was overcrowded and measures of enormous im-

portance needed consideration. This resolution was for an amendment to the Constitution which would take away the right of the state legislatures to act on amendments and substitute a decision by popular referendum. Says the *Bulletin* of the National Popular Government League, "Senator Wadsworth is leading one of the most subtle but astounding assaults on American principles of government this generation has yet seen. It is an assault astutely managed and powerfully supported."

The Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment is not new. It was first introduced in April, 1921, with the backing of the Sentinels of the Republic, the Constitutional Liberty League, the Massachusetts Public Interest League—all reactionary organizations, though their resolution is entitled "The Second Bill of Rights" or "Back to the People Amendment." All the restrictive features of Article V of the Constitution are retained—the Convention, which has never been used, and the requirement for a two-thirds vote of each House and three-fourths of all the states for adoption. The people have no power by petition to force a vote nor is the referendum made mandatory. The legislatures may decide whether there shall be a two-thirds majority of the people for adoption or put on other restrictions. When thirteen states have rejected an amendment all educational agitation must cease and the minority suppress the majority practically for all time to come.

Every one knows how in all technical matters the public can be fooled and fooled all the time. No better illustration can be given of the power of the press to misrepresent the facts than in the Massachusetts contest before the referendum on the Child Labor bill. There were valid arguments against it, but what carried the day was gross misrepresentation. What is wanted by the Wadsworth group is a referendum that can be controlled.

Says Professor Munroe Smith (former professor of Law and Jurisprudence at Columbia University): "The first article in any sincerely progressive program must be the amending of the amending clause of the Federal Constitution."

Senator Walsh of Montana and Senator Borah have declared themselves in favor of an amendment on conditions much less onerous than those imposed by the Convention of 1787. Theodore Roosevelt in 1912 approved the proposal in the Progressive platform for "a more easy and expeditious method of amending the Federal Constitution."

Since the war, reactionary tendencies are evident in all countries. The Wadsworth amendment, under the guise of furthering democracy, is part and parcel of the whole movement to defeat change and to tie the hands of government.

Said George Washington, "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government." This alteration requires the exercise of the highest legal intelligence, or it may make matters worse even than they are. The public is easily misled by slogans and has no subtle perception of the possible application of the abstract, new principles it desires to lay down. Several states publish pamphlets mailed directly to the voters containing the official text of proposed measures. Even

then the average mind is often confused and can not see, as was illustrated in the Child Labor Amendment proposal, the difference between a law and an enabling act. What should be the more flexible provisions adopted in a revision of Article V the American people must now carefully consider. But the first step is to defeat the efforts of reactionary organizations to put technical questions before the rank and file to consider when they have not and probably can not easily get adequate information for a decision.

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

THE *CONSTANT NYMPH* has at last arrived in our midst, after setting all London by the ears. It is a story of genius, unabashed and unadulterated, of genius

without money, clothes, conventions, or morals, but with more than usual of the divine fire. Sanger was an English composer, who left England as early as possible and led a roving life on the continent with whatever wife or mistress happened to be present. Thus he collected a family of children of assorted mothers, a brood so unruly and so talented that they were known throughout Europe as "Sanger's Circus." He gave them little discipline and less education, except in the matter of music. All their interests, their sympathies, and their training centered around that art. They were fiercely honest, unsparingly critical, intolerant, and everlastingly patient with their own and each other's music. It was their parent, their school, and their religion. Otherwise they were tempestuous little savages until Sanger died, and a correct aunt, sister of one of his wives, carried off the four who were her relatives, and put them in an English school. Then tragedy began, the conflict between pagan and civilized youth, the conflict between devastating truth and social diplomacy. And none of it was helped by the fact that the aunt married Lewis Dodd, favorite pupil of Sanger, and a man as strange to her smooth household as the children were to their English school.

Margaret Kennedy is the creator of this strange new novel. It is vivid and downright, brilliant in characterization, and written with a fine detachment which makes it the more moving in its very impersonality. As a story of intensely human tragedy it is continually fascinating, and as a study of the utter isolation of real genius it is superb.

Louis Hémon will always be remembered as the creator of the exquisite "Marie Chapdelaine." A posthumous novel, "Blind Man's Buff," will do lit-

tle to enhance his reputation, but it is interesting both for itself, and because it has some of the same quiet intensity, gentle determination, and complete understanding that filled the greater book.



Margaret Kennedy, whose latest book is reviewed in a neighboring column, is still unknown to *Who's Who*. But the united voice of critical praise for "The Constant Nymph" promises her every form of recognition as a genius newly arrived. The book is not Miss Kennedy's first, though. In 1922 she published "A Century of Revolution, 1789-1920." Then came "The Ladies of Lyndon"—a novel, as well as poems and short stories.

Miss Kennedy is only twenty-nine now—London born, with Irish and Yorkshire blood; and a writer from childhood. She studied at Oxford—music, among other things, which means more to you after you have read the book. "The Constant Nymph" was written—and written three times—at a small fishing village on the Cornish coast, where Miss Kennedy lives with her father and mother. Dancing, swimming and mountain climbing are her recreation, writing is her absorption.

It concerns itself with Mike O'Brady, a young Irish laborer on the London docks who is fascinated by the complexity of life, and tries one way after another to solve its problems. He is drawn into causes, lured by creeds, attracted by women of various races. Always he gropes for stability and justice, without knowing where, or in what terms, to look for them. His is the eternal tragedy, in simple terms, of mankind trying to comprehend itself and its world. The book contains an excellent description of the many-colored life of London's swarming East End. It makes one realize all over again what a clear mind and a poet's heart were lost when young Louis Hémon died.

Any one who is the least bit interested in adventure, Mexico, the Mayas, or archeology will find interest in Thomas Gann's "In an Unknown Land." The author, who is President of the Maya Society, together with John Held, Jr., the illustrator, and Dr. Morley, of the Carnegie Institute, hunted for ruins in Yucatan, that part of eastern Mexico which is richest in relics of the ancient civilization of the Mayas. The book is one more link in our chain of belief that the true romance lies in archeological research. It is crammed with information and incident, all told with a sense of humor and an eye for high-lights that make it fine reading for the layman.

Romain Rolland, creator of "Jean Christophe" and author of the best study of Mahatma Gandhi (Century, 1924) that has come this way, is turning his attention to the psychology of women. "Annette and Sylvie" is the first volume of an announced trilogy. Daughter of a brilliant and worldly father and a Huguenot mother, Annette Riviere is left an orphan shortly after her graduation from the Sorbonne. Her duties as administrator of her father's estate lead her to the discovery that she has an illegitimate half-sister, whose mother was a milliner. Repelled by the evidence of her father's infidelity, she is at the same time attracted by the thought of a blood relative, and finally goes to find Sylvie. The friendship and the conflicts of the two girls, daughters of the same man, are like conflicts in the character of a many-sided individual. The book is delicate and subtle, perhaps too subtle to stand up in translation. Possibly it is the uprooting from its native French that makes it sometimes unbelievable. Or perhaps the *jeunes filles* of France are so different from American girls that only rarely does their common humanity make them understandable to each other.

In his preface, M. Rolland acknowledges that each volume "must be judged separately as a work of art." If one were to take him at his word, it would be necessary to say that "Annette and Sylvie" is incomplete, that it stops with

a thought suspended in mid-air. It is like the first instalment of a serial, ending with an unexpected act which arouses the reader's desire for the next month's magazine.

Washington

(Continued from page 8)

even before the department forms that long sheepish line of hand-shakers which Attorney General Stone inaugurated in the Department as a proper evidence of the get-together spirit with which he tried to inspire Government employees.

It is a nice question whether any Secretary or Attorney General ought to foster the social spirit in a Government Department, whether it would be fair so to develop the social good feeling and intercourse that social demands would keep the crowd in after four-thirty, competing with the demands of office labor. Should all social events be held in Government working hours, to consume Government time? Would that create and foster a better spirit among employees, or, as in the State Department, should such fraternizing be accomplished in full dress after six o'clock—when the State Department Club has concerts and parties for themselves and celebrities, which this winter have been most successful? When Will Hays was Postmaster General, he tried to humanize his Department, but after his departure the bill for increased pay for postal employees became of far more social interest to them than the hand-shaking parties, and social activities dwindled.

It has been repeated recently that POSTMASTER GENERAL HARRY S. NEW had no intention of resigning. Unlike some other members of the Cabinet, Mr. New depends heavily upon his Cabinet salary to pay the New family bills, consequently he does not change for the mere pleasure of variety and there is said to be nothing between the President and his Postmaster General which would suggest his replacement. Therefore, count Mr. New in the Coolidge Cabinet unless unforeseen complications arise, although it would seem as if he were not the type that Mr. Coolidge would himself select if the appointment were to be made by him. He belonged to the set of friends and close political associates of President Harding.

The Secretary of the Navy, CURTIS D. WILBUR, of California, was appointed by President Coolidge. He expressed opinions when he took office and shortly afterward, which filled the Navy Department with argument and the Secretary with unhappiness, but of late he has administered the Department with-

out controversies emanating from his own independence, although there are plenty of moot questions yet to be decided, such as the fracas over the status of the country's air defense. Several times it has been reported that Secretary Wilbur preferred private life and would shortly return to the Pacific Coast, but he is expected to remain for the present.

The Secretary of the Interior, HUBERT WORK, of Colorado, a physician, is another member of the Cabinet appointed by President Harding, who is known to desire to be relieved. He went to the Interior Department upon the resignation of Albert B. Fall at a time when the Department had accumulated a mass of difficulties incident to the involvement of Mr. Fall with the Government oil leases. Reorganization of the Department has long been contemplated. Recently, by executive order of the President, one of the most important bureaus in the Interior Department, the Bureau of Patents, has been transferred to the Department of Commerce, a move in which Dr. Work and Secretary Hoover heartily concurred. Secretary Work has been awaiting the progress of some of this reorganization, it is said, before pressing his desire to resign. If this expected resignation comes before the President, it will provide one more place for the President to fill with "Coolidge men."

The Secretary of Agriculture, DR. WILLIAM M. JARDINE (pronounced with a long i), formerly head of the Kansas State Agricultural College and member of the President's Special Agricultural Commission, which recently reported at length upon the state of agriculture and the solution of the farm problem, is the President's own choice, based upon his experience with Dr. Jardine as a member of the Commission. The length of time which the President took before deciding upon the proper man for the Department of Agriculture seems to be justified in some preliminary statements of the new Secretary, which show him to be a man unwilling to solve agricultural economic problems by demagogic means and by attempts at cure-all legislation of superficial kinds. "The farmer does not want the Government constantly monkeying with his business," he recently said. "He does not want to be babied or pitied by other people. What the farmer wants is just this: He wants his business to have equal opportunity with other businesses. The sound farmer-business man does not seek legislation, to fix prices or regulate details. He knows that legislation can not annul economic laws. The only legislation he wants is legislation that will assist him in getting reasonable credit on sound security; legislation that will help him build up machinery for marketing his products successfully—legislation that will put him on a par with other business men."

The Secretary of Commerce, HERBERT HOOVER, of California, although to send Mr. Hoover back to California even in an ascription seems to divorce him from the rest of the country, which would as loudly claim him. That Mr. Hoover has been the mainstay of the administration is public knowledge, as well as the fact that both President Harding, and more particularly, President Coolidge, have personally relied upon him. No authentic report has been made that Mr. Hoover intends to resign. If in the future he should ask to be relieved, it is thought that such a request, like that of Secretary Weeks, would be because he could no longer make both ends meet. The Department of Commerce, under Mr. Hoover, has been given the highest interpretation its name allows, broadening and modernizing what had been an unproductive governmental catch-all into a going concern.

The Secretary of Labor, JAMES J. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, has been a Director General of the Loyal Order of Moose, who began life as a puddler in a Pennsylvania iron and steel works. He tendered his resignation for personal reasons, but President Coolidge asked him to remain and the request was granted. However, Mr. Davis has found his family budget a difficult one to meet in Washington, and a renewal of the resignation is expected before many months. Secretary Hoover and Secretary Davis both were appointed by President Harding.

Other Motherhood

(Continued from page 14)

gymnasium costume for the divided skirt, and substituting the Sargent system for the old-fashioned calisthenic drill. She returned to private practice in Brooklyn in 1886, only to be drafted again, ten years later, by her Alma Mater, the University of Michigan, which demanded her presence as dean of women and professor of hygiene. This position involved establishment of a system of physical education for the women students in the new Barbour Gymnasium, and teaching personal, domestic and municipal hygiene and home economics.

When this work was thoroughly established, at the end of six years, she again returned to Brooklyn, where she has been ministering and "other mothering" ever since.

A career of notable public service involving many civic and reform organizations, not forgetting the suffrage crusade, has been adjusted to the demands of private practice. A keenly scientific mind has found time to make original contributions to medicine, while the motherly heart has not failed to cheer the forlornities of humanity as they came

The Constant Nymph, Doubleday Page, 1925, \$2.00.

Blind Man's Buff, Macmillan, 1925, \$2.00.

In an Unknown Land, Scribner, 1924, \$5.00.

Annette and Sylvie, Holt, 1925, \$2.50.



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to her with their silly little ills and their major afflictions.

It was a three-year-old boy who first used the words "other mother." He was a tot named for the woman doctor, who had brought him into the world—

"Bobby Mosher."

"Am I your grandmother?" the doctor asked one day when the little chap came to visit her.

"No," said he, "You're my other mother."

How to Have a Good Figure

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

THE moment we see some famous dancer, as Pavlowa or Ruth St. Denis, we know at once that the way to have a beautiful figure is to dance; to dance, not only spasmodically, but morning, noon and night, from infancy to old age. The body of such a dancer seems to be made of some different stuff from the bodies of average people; not of muscles and bones but of some more sentient material that ripples into curves with every thought and feeling.

After the performance the admiring audience gets up, rather stiff and cramped with the long sitting in one position, and goes out wishing that it too had bodies like that.

When the women in the audience disrobe that night and take the "once over" of their own figures in the bathroom mirror, many of them see a shape that is almost a human monstrosity: thin arms and neck, flat feet, spindly legs, bent inward at knees and ankles to support the large, flabby, protuberant mass of abdomen and hips. This monstrous figure has been achieved only by great determination and will power on the part of the woman, applied consistently since adolescence. Such a woman has eschewed all graceful bending, twisting, skipping, and dancing motions of her body and has most thoroughly insisted upon destroying all the natural tendencies of muscular tissues to rhythmic contraction and relaxation, by a prolonged sedentary life. Twenty years of conscientious sitting, at desks, in subways, in trains, in motors has been necessary to produce the usual forty-years-of-age bodily distortion.

Even the thin, bony, angular woman, although she may be thankful that she has avoided these mountains of ruinous flesh, can not rest wholly content in a slim outline unless she can bend and twist with ease.

That night each woman's last thought is the reiterated wish that she had a body like the dancer. And in this wish lies the hope of its achievement. For the moment, in the person of the dancer, each woman has seen what she might be. In the grace and suppleness and sense of joy portrayed on the stage she has seen her ideal embodied.

At various times in the history of the

world, the ideal of a "body beautiful" has become one of the dominant passions of the race. In Grecian days the ideal was expressed in a frank striving for beauty, for symmetry, for grace and suppleness. In our age the ideal is in part a striving for beauty, in part a striving for physical well-being. Like architects we have found that function makes beauty, that skeletal and muscular structure are more beautiful than ornamentation.

The greatest advance in our American progress toward the acquirement of a good figure is in the acquirement of an adequate ideal of a good figure. When we stop to consider how our present modish ideal of slimness came about, we are astonished to find of how many thousand threads it is woven. Hygiene demonstrates that the "wellst" figure is the one of approximately average weight. Again and again the statistics of the insurance companies show the hazard of youthful underweight and of the middle-age overweight. But even the right weight will not bring health if the figure is stiff and rigid. The vital health of the body depends upon a vital musculature. And vital musculature comes only as the inevitable result of persistent muscular activity.

As hygiene draws more surely its silhouette of a well figure, so art, denuded of its recent Victorian trappings, paints a twin image. Men and women of an age both mold and embody the physical ideals of that age. Today, the static, wasp-waist, full-busted figures of the past generation have disappeared in a fog of history and are more remote to us than the lithe, dancing figures of Grecian or Renaissance days. To a hygienist of a philosophic tendency, nothing is more astonishing than this resemblance between the ancient Grecian ideal of beauty and the modern hygienic ideal of health.

The unanimous conviction of the race has insisted that youth start life well. The straight, strong, supple body of the adolescents of today comes from the rigid insistence of parents, teachers, legislators, that youth have its chance for perfect physical development. Family and school both demand the muscular development of children and youth. At the dawn of maturity American girls

and boys start in life with a good figure.

This good figure is the outward expression of a complete harmony among all the elements of the body of an inward fitness.

Right here the American ideal falters. As a woman grows older she smears the ideal of herself. When the entire shape and contour of her body slowly and imperceptibly alter the dancer's figure, with which her parents and our civilization endowed her in youth, to the sedentary figure that seeks "clothes for stouts," she sighs, a sorrowful inevitable sigh, and consoles herself with the remark, "You can't expect me to have the figure of a young girl." And this is her mistake. She accepts as inevitable this distorted figure that looks as if it had been molded out of putty and then left on a shelf for a long time, until, by sheer force of gravity and inertia, it had broadened at the base. This altered figure represents impaired digestion, sluggish elimination, increasing blood pressure. These physical facts express themselves subjectively in an increasing weariness, a slackened enthusiasm, and an "executive" temper.

If the woman realizes these changes at all, she thinks they are unavoidable changes of increasing age. Not at all! They are the inevitable changes due to consistent bad living. Take a child of twelve and subject her to the surroundings of a factory, to a regular sedentary eight-hour day, coupled with home responsibilities, and at twenty the factory-bred child will not have the good figure or the exuberant spirit of the college girl. It is not the age but the mode of life that makes the figure.

International Friends

(Continued from page 13)

of the delegates there will be room for the presentation of widely differing points of view—of far more variety than any single organization meeting could furnish, which should be wholesome and valuable.

Lady Ishbel Aberdeen, whose picture we printed in the last issue, is the International President. Other officers are from England, France, Denmark, Germany, Australia, Holland, Norway, Canada. Mrs. Moore is, of course, hostess in the name of the United States. And at that word hostess we come to a delicate point. For our reputation for hospitality is at stake. Some of the delegates can pay their own expenses. Many, coming from countries still under the burden of war-poverty, can not. The obligation rests on American women—for the first time the hostesses. That is why a committee has been formed, with New York headquarters, to raise funds. American women must not "lose face," and the convention should justify the world's belief in American ability and generosity.

With Our Readers

I AM much interested in the constantly repeated statement in connection with the Child Labor Amendment that the chief stumbling block is the age limit of eighteen years—that if the age limit had been made fourteen years, there would have been no objection to this amendment, and also that the term "children" should not be applied to persons fifteen, sixteen and seventeen years of age.

I cannot help wondering why this question of age seems to apply to children only in connection with labor. No one ever seems to have raised the objection in connection with persons of these ages in regard to inheritance. No one has ever raised the question that the state is interfering in family life where in the case of the death of a father leaving any money, the state steps in and appoints a guardian for the person until he or she reaches the age of twenty-one. I know of only one case where a parent applied to the legislature of his state to have his sixteen-year-old daughter declared of age so that she might handle her share of his estate.

Is it not just as much an infringement of the right of the individual that a person must by state order submit to the personal and financial control of a guardian until reaching the age of twenty-one as it is that the

labor of the same person without funds should be controlled, regulated or prohibited by government? If the state is discriminating against children by endeavoring to protect them up to the age of eighteen in industry, isn't it also discriminating against children of the wealthy by protecting them, by insisting that their persons and finances must be controlled by a guardian until they are twenty-one? Why is one considered paternalism and not the other?

Sincerely yours,

D. F.

New York.

I READ your editorial (Jan. 24) on the censorship of the movies with a good deal of interest. I should read with still more interest an analysis of the practical working of such a censorship board. Do they in fact censor the right films, and excise the right parts? I have my suspicion that they are more likely to censor according to a rule: so many feet of kiss, or so many inches of clothing (perhaps more required for the heroine than the adventuress?).

I wish there might be instead of censorships a kind of rating. List films as juvenile, T. B. M., scientific, etc., and then let local police boards cooperate with the bet-

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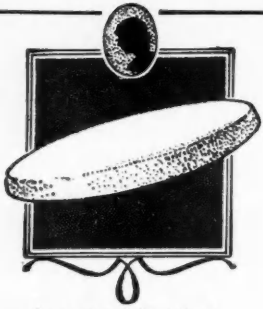
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ter managers to keep the juveniles away from certain classes of films. But could anyone who would be available be trusted to do the rating?

WILL FORBES,

Ithaca, New York.

One voice is lifted for the referendum:

I HAVE just been reading Elizabeth Tilton's article in the January 10th CITIZEN on how shall we amend. The proposal to limit the time to eight years would be very unwise, but still I have faith in the wisdom of putting questions to a referendum vote of the people in spite of the fact that a great majority of the people are more interested in sports, movies, etc., than they are in governmental affairs. A few years ago nine state constitutional amendments were put up to a vote of the people of this state and only 17 per cent of the voters turned out and voted, but the ones that did had given them careful study and so voted intelligently.

Last fall when we voted for representatives, we did not know how a one of them stood on this question of child labor, or any other, for that matter, and we do not yet for sure, such is our haphazard, cumbersome system of representative form of government. I think we have outgrown this obsolete system since education is so universal in this nation. I believe we should have the initiative and referendum form of government, both state and national. The referendum is convenient and effective. You can vote upon each issue or proposed law separately, but under our present system of government by political parties you can not do this. I think that Elizabeth Tilton and others will find that it costs just as much or more in time and money to amend under the present system as it would if we had the referendum. Engaging in this armpulling stunt on some of our ultra-conservative law makers is very distasteful to me. I prefer going to a voting place and voting directly on these things myself—either yes or no.

I also think Elizabeth Tilton is mistaken when she states that the ultra-conservatives are in favor of the referendum. As a general rule, they term it "vicious." Here in this state the professional politicians and bosses are even trying to have the state-wide primary law repealed.

BISHOP DANNER,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

I ENCLOSE a part of this morning's DeWitt County paper, the *Journal*, with article No. 1 on "Propaganda." [Charges based on the false Spider-web Chart.] Do you think similar articles are appearing the country over? It sounds like that to me. I doubt if a line of it was written in Clinton. How long will the public, do you suppose, endure having such stuff dished up to them? There isn't a daily paper that I know of in this part of the country whose editorial policy is not against the Child Labor Amendment, Sheppard-Towner bill, and for a big Army and Navy; calling everybody Bolsheviks who dare to raise a voice for world peace. It is a most alarming situation, for people still seem to swallow the news whole in spite of all one can say to the contrary.

I would like to help do something about it if I knew the best thing to do. Of course, as a minister, I am constantly urging people to think for themselves; but one feels fairly helpless to accomplish much when we know how the Massachusetts people swallowed the biggest lies ever told in the case of the Child Labor Amendment.

ALMIRA L. CHENEY,

Pastor, St. Paul's Universalist Church.

Clinton, Illinois.

OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE are growing more and more enthusiastic about the building business going on just outside our window. ♦ ♦ ♦ Riveting will never appeal to us, either as an occupation or a form of musical entertainment. ♦ ♦ ♦ But roof-making is different. ♦ ♦ ♦ It's not so difficult. ♦ ♦ ♦ Apparently all you have to do is smooth down a coat of soft mud and roll into it a cross between bedsprings and chicken-wire. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are assured the mud is cement, but it doesn't look it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Authorities differ on the function of the chicken wire. ♦ ♦ ♦ A side line is boring holes through solid steel with a shower of sparks. ♦ ♦ ♦ And the thing must be contagious, because down in the street we saw a man likewise boring a hole in solid stone. ♦ ♦ ♦ Queer world. ♦ ♦ ♦ We'd really like to see that moving mountain out in Colorado. ♦ ♦ ♦ But what is there to tie to in this life when scenery just naturally starts off? ♦ ♦ ♦ Sounds like good end-of-the-world publicity, but we really don't see how it could have been managed, even by the best press agent. ♦ ♦ ♦ The limit has absolutely been reached on that word "sanctions." ♦ ♦ ♦ We've complained about it before. ♦ ♦ ♦ Now the papers say the Italians won't issue a bulletin about Mussolini's physical condition because to do so would be to "incur penal sanctions." ♦ ♦ ♦ Can't you see the trend of this? ♦ ♦ ♦ Nobody will get merely hanged after a while. The state will resort to "sanctions on the murderer with a rope." ♦ ♦ ♦ We've been considering that alleged upside-down pipe of Vice-President Dawes. ♦ ♦ ♦ Literal soul that we are, we supposed it meant just that ♦ ♦ ♦ smoke curling down and around, you know, or maybe just going down his collar. ♦ ♦ ♦ But now we learn this is a delusion. ♦ ♦ ♦ There isn't a thing to it except that the stem fits in near the top of the bowl, so that the bowl hangs down. ♦ ♦ ♦ Hanging pipe might do. ♦ ♦ ♦ These disillusionments are saddening us. ♦ ♦ ♦ Vermont scissors clipped the following from a Vermont paper: "For Sale: A ——— car in first-class condition, nearly new tires. Price \$350. Am unable to run it myself." ♦ ♦ ♦ (The blank means we suspect the scissors-wielder of having a prejudice concerning the make that was named in the original.) ♦ ♦ ♦ Life tells of Lulu, who said to her friend Mose: "How come yuh is always lookin' fer a job an' neber findin' one?" Mose answered: "Dat's skill, woman, skill!" ♦ ♦ ♦ That's a bad worry they are having in France because the women want to wear evening clothes like men's with a skimpy shirt as the only concession. ♦ ♦ ♦ We bet a rivet there's nothing to worry about. ♦ ♦ ♦ If women ever take to dressing in as ugly clothes as men wear all the time, we shall join any movement to rescind the vote. ♦ ♦ ♦ Why are conventions necessary in spring? ♦ ♦ ♦ Think how many people miss planting seeds and things in their gardens. ♦ ♦ ♦ Why, we hardly know how we can tear ourself away from our blooming bulb bowls.

Six Club Programs—No. 3

To Ensure a Sound Body for Every Child

1. THE NEED

Of three million soldiers examined in the World War draft, 30 per cent were found unfit. Chief causes: Poverty and ignorance. Malnutrition, defective teeth, too little sleep, and fatigue are common among children.¹ Knowledge of body and simple rules of hygiene should be taught every child. Find out and report: How is physiology and personal hygiene taught in your schools? How often are physical examinations made and how thorough are they? Are follow-up visits made? School dentist?² Make recommendations for club work based on findings.³

2. INFANCY AND MATERNITY CARE—The Sheppard-Towner Act at Work.

Why was this law passed?⁴ How is it working? Number of employees? Cost to Federal Government?⁵ How has your state put the law to work?⁶ The law will be in effect only five years. Should it be made permanent?

3. HOW CAN CHILD LABOR BE STOPPED?

U. S. Census 1920 shows over million children 10 to 15 years old at work, many others under 10 years. Congress has tried to stop Child Labor. Law passed 1916 declared unconstitutional. Second law passed 1919 declared unconstitutional. Child Labor Amendment passed by last Congress gives Congress power to legislate against child labor, now before states for ratification.⁷ Without this amendment, how can child labor be stopped?⁸

4. WHAT PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IS ACCOMPLISHING

Make a survey of public health work being done locally. Is there a regular clinic? Public health nurse and her work.⁹ Prevention is better than cure.¹

5. RECREATION NEEDS—How They Are Met in Your Community.

Healthful recreation best of all helps in normal child development.¹⁰ Give survey of local facilities—number of children, playgrounds, baseball fields, tennis courts, swimming and skating. Most crime due to play instinct gone wrong or suppressed. Most criminal boys under twenty. What can be done to supply young people, especially boys, with healthful amusement that will satisfy this spirit of adventure?¹¹ How is commercial recreation protected? Dance halls?⁹ Moving pictures?

6. DISCUSSION LED BY PROGRAM CHAIRMAN

1. "Problems of Child Welfare." By Mangold. Price, \$3.
2. Consult local teachers and school nurse.
3. Consult Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C.
4. "Save the Youngest," Children's Bureau Bulletin 61, free.
5. "Administration of Sheppard-Towner Act." By Grace Abbott. Annual Report, Children's Bureau, both free from Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C.
6. Write your State Department of Health for this information. Also consult local public health nurse.
7. "Child Labor and the Constitution." By Raymond D. Fuller. Price, \$2.65.
8. "The Children's Amendment." Prepared by Women's Committee. Price, 10c.
9. "Future Program for Child Welfare." By Julia Lathrop. Price, 5c.
10. Child Labor Facts. National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.
11. Woman Citizen Child Labor Number, December 27, 1924.
12. Consult local authorities.
13. "Women Play Leaders." Woman Citizen, August 9, 1924.
14. "Spirit of Youth in the City Streets." By Jane Addams. Price, \$1.25.

THIS is the third in a series of six programs, arranged for the use of any woman's organization, which the Woman Citizen will print. The fourth will appear in an early number. For books and magazines write to

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

Summer Travel

THE season is approaching when many WOMAN CITIZEN readers will be planning a vacation, and a very large proportion of them will plan a trip somewhere.

WE Americans are a travel-loving people and the habit is growing stronger every year. Only a few years ago, a person who had "been abroad" was distinguished among her friends. Today, in every community are many who have not only been to Europe, but also to the Orient and even around the world.

TRAVEL, this Summer, promises to break all records both in this country and abroad. Already steamships and hotels are being booked to capacity.

IF you are planning a trip won't you let us help you? We can get any information for you that you desire. We will not use your name if you ask us not to. Moreover, in letting the WOMAN CITIZEN help you, you will also help the WOMAN CITIZEN.

MEN who are after travel business want to know that WOMAN CITIZEN subscribers REALLY DO TRAVEL, and where. We need their advertising, because with the help of subscribers the CITIZEN'S circulation has increased 50 per cent the past year, and in order that your magazine may grow healthily, more advertising is needed to keep pace with the circulation.

WON'T you fill out the blank below and mail to

THE WOMAN CITIZEN
171 Madison Avenue, New York

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Where to

Name

Address

The Woman Citizen

Founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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Managing Director, MRS. RAYMOND BROWN; Editor, VIRGINIA RODERICK; Contributing Editors, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL; Associate Editor, WINIFRED L. RICH; Advertising Manager, MRS. ADELAIDE STEWART; Chicago Representative, F. W. HENKEL, 38 South Dearborn Street.

The *Woman Citizen* is published bi-weekly September to June and monthly July and August (twenty-four issues) by the Woman Citizen Corporation, at 171 Madison Avenue, New York. Directors of the Corporation: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City, Pres.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City; Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, New York City. By subscription, \$2.00 a year, postage to foreign countries, fifty cents extra. Single copies, fifteen cents.

Entered as second-class matter November 15, 1921, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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OUR OWN DINGBATS

HAVING seen five crocuses thrusting their astonishing vividness right up through the grass, without so much as a leaf to announce them, we now know it is spring. ♦ ♦ ♦ Knew it from the grass, for that matter. ♦ ♦ ♦ There is another and sadder way we know it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Moving day. ♦ ♦ ♦ Office moving day, at that, and also days, ♦ ♦ ♦ and even though it be but from one floor to another, we find our mind is as scrambled as our furniture. ♦ ♦ ♦ Even a childhood in successive Methodist parsonages did not inoculate us. ♦ ♦ ♦ Now we have a brand-new set of sights and sounds. ♦ ♦ ♦ The insistent riveters are left behind, and no flaming bits of steel cross our field of vision. ♦ ♦ ♦ Instead the noises are the united roar of traffic, and the sights, any parades that come up our avenue. ♦ ♦ ♦ And we are expecting elephants, at least. ♦ ♦ ♦ Each week sees an addition to the list of our friends who are going abroad this summer. ♦ ♦ ♦ The strain on our congratulatory smiling apparatus is getting terrific. ♦ ♦ ♦ The American Legion Weekly told about George Washington Jones, who met on the street one morning the man who employed both him and his wife. ♦ ♦ ♦ George was all dressed up. ♦ ♦ ♦ "You didn't come to work this morning," chided his boss. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Nossuh. Dis am mah silvah wedding jubilee," George explained. ♦ ♦ ♦ "But your wife came as usual." ♦ ♦ ♦ "Yassuh, but dat am mah third wife. Dis am only her tin weddin', so she didn't need to miss a day." ♦ ♦ ♦ We are rather wrought up over this revival of McGuffey's Readers. ♦ ♦ ♦ We don't care for the idea that anything we recall as part of our educational scheme should have to be revived like a lost art. ♦ ♦ ♦ But since it's being done, we wish we had kept some specimens. ♦ ♦ ♦ We'd sell them. ♦ ♦ ♦ Our family flatteringly says we remember hers, not ours, but we guess we know through what brown-backed medium we learned to read. ♦ ♦ ♦ A woman connected with an Institute of Child Research has discovered something that should make the Stronger Sex burst with pride. It seems that fifty-three pairs of babies, boy and girl, were observed playing together before one boy baby was so rude as to snatch a toy from his girl partner. ♦ ♦ ♦ Born gentlemen, you see. ♦ ♦ ♦ The lady is darkly silent about the record of the little girls. ♦ ♦ ♦ How about the Indian tribe that has named our esteemed President, Bear Ribs? ♦ ♦ ♦ The first group so far as we know that has ventured to nickname him except by abbreviation. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of names, we think if we lived in Christiania, we should be a little upset to wake up one morning and find our city's name changed to Oslo. ♦ ♦ ♦ That question called for a plebiscite, in our opinion. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are all for the new plan of naming the freight-cars, though, instead of numbering them, and hope eventually to have one named for us. ♦ ♦ ♦ Just how would you christen a freight-car?

In the Public Eye



© Underwood & Underwood
Pattie Field

LUCILE AT-CHERSON, our first woman diplomat, but not yet assigned abroad, now has company. Pattie Field, of Colorado, has just passed the foreign service examinations. How soon will one of these women be sent to a foreign post?



© Harris & Ewing
Belle Sherwin

IT'S Japanese cherry blossom time in Washington — around the margin of the Speedway. The photograph shows the new Ambassador from Japan, Tsuneo Matsudaira, with his wife and daughters, persuaded by the photographer to pose in the midst of local color.

In the corner is Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, one of the directors of the Woman's World's Fair, to be held in Chicago, April 18-25.



© Underwood & Underwood
Cherry Blossom Time, Washington, D. C.

BELLE SHERWIN, president of the National League of Women Voters, needs no introduction to our readers. As you read this magazine she will be presiding for the first time in her new office over a League convention—at Richmond, Virginia, April 16-22. Miss Sherwin's special department is Efficiency in Government. She is a graduate and a trustee of Wellesley, and always she is a leading citizen of Cleveland, Ohio.



© Underwood & Underwood
Edith Rockefeller McCormick

BERTHA LUTZ of Brazil is here for both the All America Conference and the League Convention. Miss Lutz, who attended the Pan American Conference, at Baltimore, is secretary of the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, and a leader in the Brazilian women's movement.



Photo by Arnold Genthe, N. Y.
Doña Bertha Lutz

The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

APRIL 18, 1925

Number 22

Current Events

The Fall of Herriot

LIKE the MacDonald ministry in Great Britain the Herriot government in France lasted just about ten months. Both premiers served the cause of pacification in Europe, in connection with reparations and the Dawes plan, and in their conciliatory attitudes. Both governed without strong parliamentary support, MacDonald being in an actual minority, and both had the handicap of being perpetually in a state of compromise.

Herriot's fall came on a financial issue, complicated by a bitter religious clash and a slump in foreign policy when the Protocol was put to sleep by Great Britain. Inheriting a desperate financial situation, Herriot came in on the promise of righting it without resort to drastic measures. But drastic measures were needed, and public sentiment would not support them. Briefly, the situation is this:

The French after-war policy has been to meet the enormous governmental expenses by repeated bond issues, with only a small gold reserve, rather than by direct taxation. Always German payments were counted on for relief. Meantime, the value of the franc depreciated, and prices rose. Then more and more loans, more inflation. This was the condition Herriot confronted. With agreement to the Dawes plan, and definite acceptance of lesser amounts from Germany, its precariousness became more obvious. A debt of billions in short-term bonds had rolled up, and a great amount was about to fall due. Bondholders, gradually realizing their plight, increasingly demanded cash payments, not merely more bonds.

For the first time a single balanced budget was ready, with reconstruction and loan expenses included, instead of carried separately, to be met by hoped-for German payments. But also it came out that the Bank of France had exceeded the legal limit of its circulation, and Foreign Minister Clémentel announced to the Senate, without authority, an additional franc issue to meet the deficit—still more inflation. Herriot

repudiated Clémentel's speech, and Clémentel resigned.

Anatole de Monzie succeeded as Finance Minister and the Government proposed a compromise policy—not the compulsory capital levy to which the Unified Socialists tried to hold it, but a sort of voluntary capital levy, at a nominal interest rate, by which capital was expected to hand over a ten per cent contribution. For days the battle raged, with a vote or two on minor points going against the Government. Meantime Millerand, who was forced out of the Presidency when Herriot came into office, won a Senate seat, took up the cudgels against the Premier, and was heartily joined by Poincaré, Herriot's predecessor, opposite, and political enemy. Herriot was sustained in the Chamber of Deputies but lost on a vote of confidence in the Senate by 156 to 132. He at once resigned, and as this is written Aristide Briand, seven times Premier, is attempting to form a ministry, Paul Painlevé, president of the Chamber, having declined to try. So far the Socialists have refused the needed cooperation.

Germany's President—Who?

FORMER Field Marshal von Hindenburg finally yielded to the persuasions of the German conservative coalition and accepted their nomination for President. He becomes the choice of all the monarchist groups—principally the Nationalists and the German People's Party, comprising the old aristocracy and the militarists.

The other coalition, whose nominee is former Chancellor Wilhelm Marx, leader of the Catholic Party, is made up of Socialists, Democrats, Centrists (Catholics), supporting the Republic. They are called the Weimar coalition because they are the parties which secured passage of the Republican Constitution at Weimar in 1919. The Communists enter no coalition.

Outside of Germany the issue is bound to be interpreted as a sharp line-up between monarchy and republic, and indeed must be roughly that, though many

votes will doubtless be cast for von Hindenburg which are inspired by war patriotism or by protest against Socialism, without active wish for the old order. Also the religious issue will play a part—von Hindenburg being a Protestant.

In the first election, held in March, the conservative group increased its vote by about seven per cent; the left group gained on the Communists by about three per cent. No candidate had the absolute majority required, but in the second election, to be held April 26, the man with the greatest number of votes will win. Though the result will probably be close, the guessing—and certainly the general hope outside of Germany—is that Marx will be elected.

Suits

THE indictments against the two Dohenys, Fall and Sinclair, charging bribery and conspiracy in connection with the oil lands, were thrown out of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. This was on a technical ground—an assistant attorney-general had unlawfully been present when the case was presented before the Special Grand Jury. The case will be appealed by the Government counsel, Owen J. Roberts and Atlee Pomerene. If the quashing of the indictment is sustained, new indictments may be sought—for conspiracy, at any rate; new indictments for bribery can not be sought because the statute of limitations imposes a three-year limit in this case, and the evidence offered to prove bribery is already over age.

As for the Government's suit to cancel the Teapot Dome leases, the evidence is all in and the Judge's decision is expected next month. The collection of evidence did not prosper, several important witnesses being out of reach in foreign countries. One of them, Robert W. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, was somewhere deep in South America with geologists and arrived home exactly one day after the suit closed in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Searching questions have been asked in the press about these absences.

Peru's Plea

PERUVIAN discontent with the Tacna-Arica award made by President Coolidge as arbitrator between Peru and Chile finally crystallized in a memorial. It asked that instead of the Chilean army, United States troops should be present while the plebiscite was held to determine whether Tacna and Arica would join Chile or Peru. Also, that Peruvians who have lived in the provinces for five years but have been expelled, should be allowed to vote, and that Peruvians found (by Chileans) guilty of criminal offenses should be retried and those not guilty should be allowed to vote.

The President's answer was that his award was final, that as it was he and not the Government that had made it, our troops certainly would not be sent, and that the Plebiscitary Commission (General Pershing and one man each for Chile and Peru) would handle complaints. Peruvian papers criticize him for harshness in his response, and reiterate the belief that Chile has all the best of it in the coming plebiscite.

The Right to Fire

THE Supreme Court is considering another contest between the President and the Senate. The case is one brought by Frank S. Myers, appointed postmaster at Portland, Oregon, by President Wilson and by him removed, without notification to the Senate, before his four-year term expired. Myers, considering this illegal, sued the Government for back salary. His claim was dismissed on technical grounds, and he appealed to the Supreme Court. In order that the Senate might be represented by counsel, the Court ordered the case reargued, and Senator Pepper is to appear as "friend of the court." Solicitor General Beck will represent the President. Senator Pepper's argument is that Congress has full power over all offices that it creates and is entitled to decide how and when incumbents may be removed.

Count Karolyi Speaks

NOW it can be—has been—told! Count Karolyi, formerly president of the Hungarian Republic, "gagged" by our State Department, finally went to Canada. Reporters went with him and he talked. What he said was certainly not calculated to endanger the country—though, in fairness, it must be remembered that Secretary Hughes, mysterious about the secret reasons for keeping Karolyi silent, admitted that he was not dangerous. Count Karolyi, in interviews and a signed statement, expounded the menace of the reactionary Horthy Government in Hungary, prophesied a new war unless such monarchical developments were curbed, and said the reason the Horthy Government feared

his speaking was that it might affect the present financial support by America of the Hungarian Government.

Before sailing back to England, where the Karolyis have been free to speak as they chose, the Countess Karolyi visited Washington and asked William R. Castle, Jr., of the State Department, to tell her what had been the "secret information" basis for the gag. He said that it was information from Italy that the pair had been expelled as Bolshevik propagandists. According to the Countess—and she offered proof—the Italian charges were long ago withdrawn and the Karolyis were exonerated. Both still charge that the Hungarian Minister, Count Szechenyi, and his wife, Gladys Vanderbilt, were chiefly responsible for spreading the reports against them here.

Oil Claims

"CERTAIN interests" have been objecting to the terms of the recent agreement which gives Japan oil and mineral concessions in the Russian portion of Sakhalin Island. The implication is that these concessions break the open-door pledge made by Japan and other nations at the Washington Conference with reference to Russian territory. President Coolidge has let it be known that he and Secretary Kellogg do not consider that the pledge has been violated. The Sinclair Oil Company is interested because it claims a prior concession in the Sakhalin oil fields—in property owned by Russia but held by Japanese troops as security in an affair between Russia and Japan. Moscow courts recently pronounced the Sinclair concession invalid, but the company has filed a brief with the State Department defending its claim. Provisions of this concession from Russia are interesting: it was to be cancellable if the United States did anything threatening the integrity of Soviet Russia, or it might be cancelled after five years if the United States Government had not meantime extended de jure recognition to the Soviet Government. We shall be hearing more about it.

It was after a visit last summer to the Island of Vollandam, in Holland, that Edith C. Blum, our cover artist, made the sketch of "The Dutch Bonnet."

Miss Blum studied for one winter at the Art League in New York and under private tutors for two or three years. She is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and has exhibited with them. Portraiture has always interested her more than anything else, and most of her work is done in crayon or pastel, which she finds lend themselves readily to the little sketches—especially of children—that she enjoys doing.

Next to her drawing, Miss Blum delights in old and rare volumes, and has made quite a collection during her travels through Europe, where she has spent almost half of her life.

Balfour Among the Arabs

ON April 1 the Earl of Balfour inaugurated the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, a spur of the Mount of Olives, in Jerusalem. The University is one phase of the movement to make Palestine again a national home for the Jewish people and is in line with the so-called Balfour declaration made in November, 1917. That declaration was that the British government favored the establishment of such a national home in Palestine, on the understanding that the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities there should be respected. Lord Balfour was enthusiastically welcomed by the Jews throughout his trip within Palestine, but the "non-Jewish communities"—the Arabs—held aloof and many of them draped houses and shops in mourning as an expression of disapproval of the Balfour declaration and policy. And when Lord Balfour went on across the Syrian border and entered Damascus—in French control—his life was threatened in a violent Arab demonstration. The Arabians' grievance is that they were drawn into the war on promise of Arabia for the Arabians, and that the promises have not been kept.

The "White Primary" in Texas

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will contend in the courts for the right of Negroes to vote in the Texas primary, carrying an appeal to the Supreme Court if necessary. A Texas law of 1923 forbade any Negro to vote at a Democratic primary. In suits brought in both the state courts and the Federal District Court, the law has been pronounced constitutional—the courts ruling that primaries are not elections. The Association argues that, as Texas is a one-party state, to debar a voter from the Democratic primary is to deprive him of sharing in the government, and that the "white primary" law practically makes ineffective the provision in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution that "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged . . . on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Moorfield Storey, of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association, will be connected with the case in the event of appeal to the Supreme Court. It will of course furnish a test for other states.

A New Broom in Prohibition

LINCOLN C. Andrews, former cavalry officer who reorganized the military police system of the A. E. F., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of Customs, Coast Guard, and especially the Prohibition unit.

April 12, 1925.



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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

April 9, 1925.



HERE are certain political tendencies and accomplishments here which are outstanding even in this quiescent period, some of which are important for

record and some as the probable basis of discussion in the next Congress in December:

First, note the definite strengthening of the reorganization of the foreign service, under the Rogers bill, by the appointment of John A. MacMurray, Assistant Secretary of State, Minister to China. Mr. MacMurray will take the place of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. The appointment has put new life into the service because of the elevation of a service man, first to the responsible post of Assistant Secretary in the home office, then as Minister to an important country. The new American Minister to China was graduated from Princeton and Columbia Law School, thereafter entering the diplomatic service by competitive examination, being appointed secretary to the American legation at Bangkok, Siam, in 1907. From the obscure post at Siam he went to the legation at Athens as secretary, thence to the second secretaryship of the American embassy at Petrograd. In 1913 he was sent to Peking as secretary of the legation, later to Tokyo as counsellor of embassy, then back to Peking as chargé d'affaires, becoming an expert through study and experience on Far Eastern Affairs, and so recognized upon his return to Washington. He entered the Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the State Department in which he rose to be Chief. In this record of consistent ability and promotion is the background of the new plan for reorganization of the diplomatic service, with provision for more adequate salaries and recognition of merit rather than prominence in political party councils and campaigns.

Second, participation of the United

States in the World Court grows in importance in the President's mind, as the proposition for a further international conference on disarmament is removed as a probability. Senator Borah's cooperation, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in advancing membership in the Court, which, it will be remembered, the President strongly advocated in his message, is not as assured as some believe. Upon Senator Borah's frank position on the question depends a great deal, for, undoubtedly, he will be able to control a majority vote on such a proposition when Congress reassembles and the matter again comes before the Foreign Relations Committee in which it was defeated at the last session.

Third, continued dissatisfaction with the rules of the Senate and more than ordinary interest in the coming attack to be launched by Vice-President Dawes—plus a general dissatisfaction with the Senate itself, cumulative since the League of Nations controversy and the defeat of the Versailles Treaty—an aversion directed as much toward obstructionist members as nullifying rules.

Fourth, the probability of the appointment of more women in important public positions, as the President becomes more disposed and favorable to suggested nominations. The Department of Justice could find places for more women as law clerks and legal assistants, and the State Department still has the first woman diplomat, Miss Lucile Atcherson, unassigned to a foreign post. A second woman, Miss Pattie

Field, has just passed the examination.

But, on the whole, this is the time of year down here when editors come to Washington to size up the universe for the coming political season and find excellent golf at Chevy Chase. The time when couples wander through the National Museum, then wonder where they have been, as they emerge arm in arm. When Senators and Congressmen like to inspect remote grounds and mark battlefields. And, more noticeably, when dulcet voices on the telephone croon that the world is waiting for a picture of the public official, his wife and children, to such an extent that photographers are at their wits' end to induce the gentlemen to submit to two or three hundred dollars' worth of photographs; in fact, the whole, merry world ought to have its picture taken, lured by tales of the extreme beauty or renown of the principals or the infantile mimics of life. The truth may be on the side of the photographer. The world may be hungrily waiting. The ill temper of the victim may be no indication of the lack of demand for his likeness in print.

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, widow of Representative John Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, who died a few weeks ago, will contest for a seat in the House representing the Fifth Massachusetts District, to succeed her husband, if early reports are confirmed. Mrs. Rogers, during the entire term of her distinguished husband, was no less distinguished and beloved for the work she did among disabled soldiers and in the hospitals of the capital. She is a woman of more than usual ability and charm, versed in the kind of constructive politics which interested her husband, who will be known in political history for the years of work he put upon the plan for the reorganization of the diplomatic service and the resultant legislation which has revolutionized it, making it

Edith
Nourse
Rogers



May
Run for
Congress

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more representative of ability and achievement than of large inheritance taxes.

Justice and Mrs. Harlan F. Stone have proved that fish are no respecters of persons. The former Attorney General had no difficulty in bringing some of the largest specimens in the Florida waters over the edge of the little fishing boat on his recent trip. He sat solid and contented in the fishing end in a comfortable rattan chair, with his pipe going, watching the big fellow who allowed himself to be played within ten feet of the party, then with a double flip through the air shook off the bait, casting his cold fishy eye upon the Hoover party, and cutting and running for the lesser fishermen off the coast of Cuba. Mrs. Stone stood by. But the look which Mr. Justice Stone gave the fish is another story.

The popularity of the President grows, and it is now discovered that he has a sharply defined taste in women's hats. Mrs. Coolidge came down the



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Mrs. Coolidge

street in Northampton some time ago, wearing what was probably the most cheerful hat in the world. It was a large garden shape with foliage and flowers in riot and full blossom. "Well, Grace," said the neighbors, "you look lovely in that hat." "Yes," she replied, "Cal bought it for me." So history turns to the White House and to the visits from the executive offices to the upper rooms of the boudoir of the mistress and the advent of band boxes and inspection by the President for becomingness of line, color and style. The President's taste is extremely conservative. Where he came from, when a man got to be a certain age he wore soft, high top boots, devoid of irritating laces which obviated the necessity of portly New Englanders having to stoop over, and when a woman attained this age without demur she fell back upon black, gray and dull winter colors. Mrs. Coolidge has been riding around with her mother in an ensemble of the color of the breast of robin. But that dull time has not yet arrived for her.

Undoubtedly this is the height of the Coolidge popularity. The trend of politics is due to usher in some slight reaction soon, such as the recent rumbling of Democrats from New York, who point to the Napoleonic abilities of Governor Al Smith, who has made a Republican legislature gratefully eat out of his hand, and a Republican President who was unable to make a Republican Congress listen to his conservative advice.

Publication of Sinclair Lewis's latest work, "Arrowsmith," has caused more

flutter at the capital than it made in any other community, as Washington more or less thinks it owns him. He hired a room on Seventeenth Street and pegged away at "Main Street" like a day laborer while his family lived in comfort in the cooler part of town. He lunched at the Cosmos Club with the medical fraternity and then, with a slap of his red shock, stalked out muttering, "Back to the mines! Back to the mines!" What he desired, of course, was to raise a scientific issue among scientific men and it has been sufficiently well begun here to suit any up-and-coming novelist. One prominent physician says it is remarkable how much medical insight and professional study the volume shows. Another great scientist regards it as preposterous to end the story by hanging a scientific laboratory up in an eyrie in the trees. Another man in politics refuses to let his family read the book because of the way "Sinclair killed off Leora." Undoubtedly Mrs. Woodrow Wilson remembers an afternoon at the White House when the President's aide announced with a quiver, "Mr. and Mrs. Main Street," who had been invited to tea with the President and Mrs. Wilson. Sinclair Lewis has one son who is now in school in Switzerland, and he and his wife are on a walking tour along the Riviera. They have made their base of operations in London. It is the same old story of a successful American fascinated with the English countryside and a foreign populace duly appreciative of the fairness and good looks of an American woman. It was Sinclair Lewis's books with others which the book



Sinclair
Lewis

His
Latest—
"Arrowsmith"

shop downtown used to send to Woodrow Wilson for his amusement when he was convalescing.

If Mr. Lewis comes back here there are still plenty of vacant rooms on Seventeenth Street, although they are rapidly being taken up for offices for the other members of the writing colony. Princess Bibesco is out with her new novel, "The Fir and the Palm." General Harbord is concluding his war memoirs, which are said to be so frank as to be provocative, amusing and interestingly indiscreet, much more so than the journal which General Dawes kept and published, for General Harbord has apparently written as if there still were few restraints. The flair here for autobiography is always the source of a fine argument among friends as to whether anything of the kind can be published successfully while the subject is still

alive. The consensus of opinion is that the author ought to disappear immediately after publication to insure artistic effect and proper reading.

Mrs. Borden Harriman is always writing, accumulating reminiscences and diary material which some day will interest the country as much as her recent volume, "From Pinafores to Politics." Mrs. Harriman is head and shoulders in Democratic organization at the capital and has under her a most effective women's group in national politics. Throughout the winter it has held weekly meetings with luncheons and lectures by celebrities, with the work so planned and distributed that the sense of responsibility has been an important factor in success.



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Mrs. Harriman

Senator Wadsworth is denying the probability of accepting the portfolio of War in the Coolidge Cabinet in the event of the resignation of Secretary Weeks, who is now ill. Senator Wadsworth would bring to such an office a long experience in military matters, in which he is a recognized expert as head of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. The old Hay house in which the Wadsworths have lived in Washington for many years has been disposed of and is expected to be torn down. As Alice Hay, the daughter of John Hay, the famous Secretary of State, Mrs. Wadsworth has kept up the historic Hay mansion facing the White House across Lafayette Park. The scenic preservation of the capital has had a devastating blow during the last year or two because of the destruction of such old residences and historic landmarks. Apartment houses and offices have gone up on spots left unmarked for their illustrious predecessors. Bits of Washington upon which Europeans have feasted their eyes as if they were a corner of home have become dump heaps for giant office buildings. Lafayette Square, in front of the White House, which was almost the front yard of the Executive Mansion, and beautiful with its old trees and flower beds, a few years ago was surrounded by the fine residences of the Adamses, the Corcorans and other families of social and national distinction, buildings of fine architecture with walled gardens in the rear, bits of stained glass and interior panelings, with old trees and aged wisdom.



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John A. MacMurray

(Continued on page 27)



(c) Malvina Hoffman

Malvina Hoffman, Sculptor

By Mildred Adams

IT was distinctly a working sculptress that entered the room, smocked and trousered, her hair tied up in a colored scarf. Her face was grey with weariness, and it was a clay-ey fist that she granted to be shaken.

"I'm tired." She fairly dropped into a chair. "Has my friend gone?"

"Yes. Just. He looked worn out." "He always does. Says he's scared. Anybody'd think I was a surgeon, or a psychoanalyst, when I do a portrait."

Disjointed, hesitating words, putting something off. Diffident words. Here were no smooth phrases, no well-oiled air for publication. This was a real person, tired, and shy.

"I guess you'll want to see the studio." She rose gallantly out of her weariness, and led the way down a narrow hall to a big, skylit room, bare and colorless, peopled with heads and pedestals and formless sheeted figures. She nodded at the clay head of a man whose eyes saw far. "This is the person who just left. A few more sittings, and I'll have him finished. It's hard work making him be natural. But I suppose if he weren't so sensitive he wouldn't be the big man he is." She pinched reflectively at the unfinished sleeve.

Next to him stood a wise woman, velvet-cloaked, collared in pearls, coiffed for evening. "Mrs. Harri-man, as she looks at the opera." This was the wife of an empire builder, who thrust out and consolidated railroads where no one else had faith to go. It was also the woman to whom American music owes so much. All that lay in the deep eyes and the fine lift of the head.

"There was a nice group of problems in this." Malvina Hoffman's finger traced the path of her words. "Character, distinction, velvet,

pearls, skin, they all have to be handled differently. That was fun!"

For the National Society of Colonial Dames she has just designed the gold medal which they presented "For eminent patriotic service." It is only three inches across, yet its classic figures have such dignity and power that one credits them with much greater size.

"That photograph? Oh, that's the Bush House group. You know about Bush House. It's being erected in London at the head of King's Highway by the Bush Terminal people. Its prominent location, and the fact that its architecture is American, have created a lot of discussion over there. My two fig-

ures holding the torch of Anglo-American friendship are to stand above the entrance. In order to look right from the street below they had to be twelve feet high. The modeling of them is all done, and now they are being cut from pieces of marble that weigh eighty tons. No, I don't do the rough cutting. When the figures are in place, up over the entrance, I'll do some finishing on a scaffold."

She turned away from the two stately giants as footsteps sounded at the door. A lean man in a ragged shirt, humor in his quizzical eyes, a cigarette in his fingers, his hair alert, he walked over to the clay head, sprinkled it reflectively, and withdrew with a laconic "back later" over his shoulder. "That's Bill," Miss Hoffman explained as he shut the door. "Janitor extraordinary and philosopher of the studios. He's rather a wonderful person. A long time ago he decided that he had not enough real talent to create, and he has spent his life ministering to those who have. He is a mascot to many studios. I put him in bronze not long ago."

There is a wide difference of mood, and method, and material between the bronze of Bill, cigarette, topknot, quizzical eyes, scrubbing brush in hand, and the series of bas-reliefs which make up the Pavlova frieze. Here, in cold white plaster, is that maddest and loveliest of ballets, the Bacchanale. And as you gaze at it the coldness disappears, the rigid plaster grows pliant, and the grace and lightness of the modeled dancers trembles on the verge of motion.

Miss Hoffman has made many portraits of Madame Pavlova. In the Metropolitan Museum her tiny wax statue listens always for the music of the Gavotte. She has just exhibited a new waxen mask whose delicacy of modeling is so exquisite, and color and texture so fine, that



© 1924, Malvina Hoffman

Miss Hoffman's polychrome portrait of Pavlova as a Byzantine Madonna
At top of page—the Pavlova frieze

one expects the petaled lids to lift and reveal age-long questions in the eyes. It was awarded the Watrous gold medal at the winter exhibit of the National Academy. Her polychrome portrait of the great Russian in the character of a Byzantine Madonna is fascinating both as a bit of dramatic portraiture and as a revival of an old method.

All her representations of the dancer have much more in them than could possibly come out of a merely formal contact between artist and subject. They testify to a friendship of many years' standing, and to an intimate knowledge of character that comes only through play and work together.

Miss Hoffman has the gift of friend-

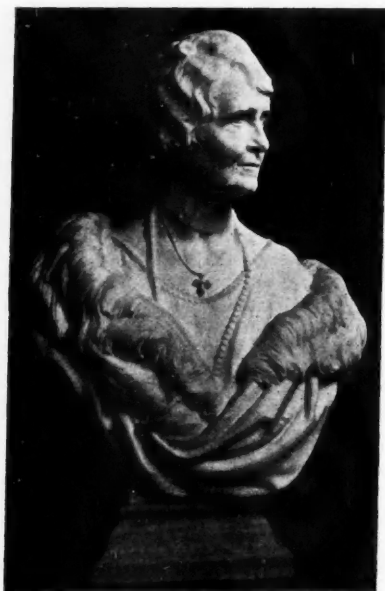


Photo by Peter A. Juley & Son

Miss Hoffman's portrait bust of Mrs. E. H. Harriman

ship to a very unusual degree. She would not speak, and her secretary regretfully dared not, of the friendly hand she has extended to men and women who were still struggling for training and for recognition. At the very beginning of the war she founded L'Appui-Aux Artistes in France, a society which fed, clothed, and cared for the wives and families of French artists, and, as the conflict continued and the wounded men came back to a world which had no time for art, it cared for the artists themselves.

In this country she founded the Yugoslav Relief Committee, and it was as vice-chairman of that, as well as the representative of other organizations, that she went through Yugoslavia in 1919. Two short, pungent articles tell the bare details of that trip, notes which show in words the same grasp of essentials that marks her pencil sketches for illustrations. It was a difficult and dangerous journey, through disease-ridden

* See the January 26, 1924, CITIZEN cover.

towns and over shattered roads. And with it all she fed her hungry interest in human beings, and learned to know the land and the people of Ivan Mestrovic.

Her championship of that genius is another chapter in the record of her fine friendships. This country is at the present time enjoying an exhibition of his sculpture, which is one of the great art events in our era.

Her three portraits of Paderewski show the same rare ability to understand character, and to interpret it in the terms of her own art. Where another might have considered Paderewski, the pianist, as the dominant personality, with the Polish statesman and the private citizen as negligible manifestations, Miss Hoffman saw three distinct individualities, equally strong, with an equal distinction, and a kind of spiritual solitariness. And thus she modeled him, the statesman grave and formal, the head finely set on a convention of vertical lines which might be the wings of genius or the eagle of Poland; the musician* formalized, too, but so that the music of the world seemed to lie in brow and eyes and tenderer mouth, and the man, faintly smiling, through with formality, his face softened and become kind, approachable, and friendly.

It may be that her life-long familiarity with music helped her to understand him. Her father was Richard Hoffman, himself a famous pianist, and soloist for thirty-one years with the Philharmonic Society. As a child her days were filled with the insistent sound of music. She herself was always drawing and modeling, and for five years she studied painting with John Alexander, training that fine sense of line and texture which keeps reappearing in her work. But her slow progress failed to satisfy her.

"And then, after five years of paint, I made that bust of my father." Her eyes rested lovingly on a fine marble. "I sent it to the Academy, and Mr. Alexander, who was on the committee which accepted it, told me that if I could

model as well as that, I'd better stop my painting and turn to sculpture."

She studied with Herbert Adams in New York, and then went to Paris. "I went straight to Rodin," she said simply, "and asked if I might study with him. He was an old man then, and wasn't doing any teaching, but he was very



© Malvina Hoffman

"Bill—Janitor Extraordinary"

kind, and said he would look at some of my work. After he had seen it, he told me to keep on modeling, and he would help me as much as he could."

Her speech, which up to that time had been short and casual, grew swifter, and more intense, as she became absorbed in the thought back of the thing she was saying.

"He didn't believe that anyone can teach art. It has to be born in you, and if it is, then nothing can stop your being an artist. You work, and struggle, and try to understand people, and to create a feeling, a characteristic, an emotion. You try this way and you fail, you try that way and you fail. And then, all of a sudden, you know you've done it, you know you've made your technique serve the intangible spirit you were trying to express.

"And if you succeed, you've put one fragment of humanity into the universal language of art. And that is bigger than states or nations or races. Art doesn't need any spoken language. It passes over all the ordinary barriers between peoples as though they weren't

(Continued on page 24)



Malvina Hoffman and Anna Pavlova studying the stars through Miss Hoffman's powerful telescope. The sculptor is an ardent student of astronomy

The Farm Puzzle

What Various Groups Want, and Why

By George F. Authier

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE faces many difficult problems in the four years of administration that stretch out as a vista before him, but none more perplexing and insistent than that dealing with agriculture. There has been so much discussion of the "farm problem" and so little done about it that it becomes much like Mark Twain's characterization of the weather. It continues to knock at the doors of Congress and of the White House and refuses to be quieted with palliatives.

The farming problem is national in its economic sense but more or less localized in its chief manifestation. It is in the Middle West—the Mississippi Valley—that the storm center lies and in the prairie country they are whetting their knives for those who do not sense the magnitude of the problem.

The Coolidge administration desires to deal with tax legislation, with railway legislation and to deal with the tariff along the lines of the high tariff Republicanism.

But the Middle West, once angered because of any real or fancied neglect of its own evils, is likely to interpose a veto on these programs until its own needs have been attended. Even now there is a storm developing which may result in an onslaught against the present tariff system and New England may find it not only difficult to increase duties on manufactured products, but impossible to retain the duties already in force.

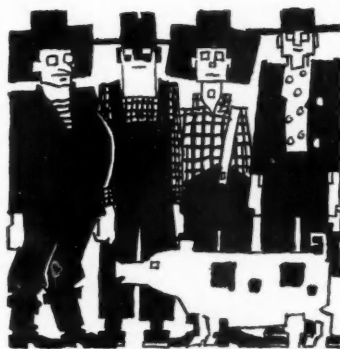
Farm Business Not As Usual

The immediate problem has grown out of war conditions, and while the sign "business as usual" has been hung out in front of most other business enterprises the farmer continues in the doldrums and even a temporary increase in the price of wheat, while it has ameliorated his distress, has not cured it. When a great industry, like wheat farming, for example, is dependent for a fair price upon crop failures in other countries, that business is hardly established upon a sound basis.

The Western farmer has been bettered by his unexpected increase in the price of wheat, but his financial distress is still acute. In the corn-growing section, where corn is manufactured into meat products, prosperity has been slow in arriving.

Iowa is one of the greatest corn-growing states in the Union. The price of

corn has risen. But this spells trouble rather than help to the Iowa farmer. Last year's yield was far below normal. Many of them did not have enough corn to feed their stock, so they were compelled to dump the latter, because they could not afford to buy corn for feeding purposes. Wholesale marketing of cattle and hogs demoralized the meat market, with the result that the



Watchful Waiting—by the Farm Bloc

high-priced corn has proved a handicap rather than an aid.

Banks in many parts of the West are still filled with securities that are "frozen" and the banker and the farmer are engaged in a joint endurance contest in which faith, hope and charity are the largest ingredients.

The Western wheat farmer is being told to diversify his crops, and receives sound advice about not producing surplus, advice which leaves him cold since it is no easy thing to change methods of farming overnight, discover new markets, buy new machinery and otherwise revolutionize his existence.

This brief summary gives only a glimpse of the problem itself but perhaps enough to indicate why there is still unrest among the farmers of the country and why an economic problem so great as this may assume tremendously important political values.

Various financial remedies were handed out to the farmer in past years, chiefly in the way of loans, and the operations of the War Finance Corporation probably saved the country from a grave disaster. The farmer wants an opportunity to borrow money, but he discovered he was lifting himself by his boot straps, since what he needed was not so much additional opportunities to increase his indebtedness as a market in which to sell his product in order that

the indebtedness he had already acquired might be diminished.

The agrarian unrest furnished one of the major difficulties for the political managers of the last campaign. Remedial legislation which had been proposed before—legislation which was designed to restore agriculture rather than to tide it over from one year to another, had been presented and defeated. The farmers, through their leaders, were themselves in doubt as to what was necessary.

When the political parties met in convention they were lavish in promises to the farmer. The Democratic platform, not entirely frank, seemed to offer open approval of the export corporation idea which was the fundamental thing in the McNary-Haugen bill. Senator La Follette's party endorsed the principle of both the McNary-Haugen and the Norris-Sinclair bills without being too specific about either.

The Republicans pledged themselves to "the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industry to insure its prosperity and success."

In addition to this, President Coolidge announced the formation of a commission which was to study the situation and produce a remedy.

Farm Relief Proposals

Agricultural unrest promised to take several of the Northwestern states away from President Coolidge and throw them into the La Follette column. But as the campaign progressed, wheat began to increase in price as a result of the Canadian wheat crop failure and other reasons, the more conservative tendencies of the Western farmer showed themselves and when the votes were counted La Follette had carried only one state—his own.

Agricultural relief was squarely up to the President and he proceeded to meet the issue through his commission. Before passing on to the work of this commission, it is necessary to consider the outstanding methods of farm relief that had been presented:

The more conservative Western forces produced what is known as the McNary-Haugen bill. While presented by the less radical element, it had a provision which squinted at price fixing. Its fundamental provision was the establishment of an export corporation which was to be financed at its inception by the Government with a capital of \$50,-

000,000. This corporation was to purchase the farmers' surplus at a price reached by a general average which approximated the pre-war price level, and sold abroad for what it would bring. Foreign competition was to be kept out by the tariff and naturally the price of the domestic product would be fixed by that paid for the surplus export product. In time the \$50,000,000 advanced by the Government was to be paid off by a voluntary tax upon sales, borne by the farmer, which, according to the framers of the law, would also take care of the loss sustained in selling farm products abroad for less than was paid for them at home.

The more radical group of farm representatives produced the Norris-Sinclair bill. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, was the father of this idea. It proposed to establish a huge buying and selling corporation, also financed by the Government, whose purpose was to make Uncle Sam the middleman who would buy the farmers' product and sell it to the consumer. By this method it was proposed to take up the spread now absorbed by the private middlemen, and as a result increase the price to the producer and lessen it to the consumer.

No Bill Passed

Despite differences of opinion among farm representatives, it was decided to make the first attempt to secure remedial legislation by backing the McNary-Haugen bill. This was brought up in the House just before the election period, in the closing days of the first session of the Congress closed March fourth. The Administration did not take any decided stand relative to this bill, but it was generally understood that it did not meet with favor. Its price-fixing feature was not approved by the cotton-growing farmers of the South, who oppose anything of a price-fixing nature. It was also attacked on the floor of the House by Representative Voigt, of Wisconsin, a La Follette supporter.

The bill failed of passage, the election followed and a new situation was presented.

President Coolidge's commission functioned rather slowly, but a few weeks before the close of the last session of Congress submitted its report. It was evident at once that the report did not meet with the approval of those who supported either the McNary-Haugen bill or the Norris-Sinclair bill.

Hearings were held by the House Committee on Agriculture and it was finally decided to try out the first of the Administration recommendations, which was a bill relative to the regulation of farmers' cooperatives. The farmer group in the House replied they did not want any regulating. Representative Dickinson, an Iowa Republican, introduced a substitute measure which provided that, in place of a commission

which would have regulatory powers, there should be provided a commission with advisory powers only. In the meantime, the Middle West farmers had introduced a new version of the McNary-Haugen bill with the price-fixing feature left out.

The House passed the Dickinson substitute over the Administration bill, which was characterized by Administration supporters as merely "giving three cheers for agriculture." This bill went over to the Senate, where it died in the closing days of the session, Administration Senators claiming the farm bloc members were responsible for failure to legislate while the farm bloc representatives replied they would rather have no legislation than legislation they did not want.

The spirit of the Administration program in dealing with the problem is that all artificial methods should be ignored, that what the farmer needs more than anything else is an opportunity to work his own way out, and that his problem is one of marketing rather than of production.

Administration opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill was distinctly shown in the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to succeed the late Henry C. Wallace. Wallace had supported the McNary-Haugen formula. Jardine is on record as opposing it. The new McNary-Haugen bill was allowed to "die in committee."

The chief opposition of the farm bloc crowd to the Administration proposals is based on an alleged fear it will tend to "industrialize" agriculture, emphasizing business generally as represented by the Department of Commerce at the expense of the farming interests, heretofore represented by the Department of Agriculture.

In the meantime the Administration is lining up its forces preparatory to putting through its own program, which the Western farm bloc says is a program of palliatives, while the farmers themselves remain in doubt as to what they want. Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, has just gone on a Western tour, saying before he left that he proposed to have the farmers say for themselves just what they want.

What Is the McNary-Haugen Bill, Anyway?

In view of the storm raised by the insistent presentation of the McNary-Haugen bill, it will be interesting to examine, for a moment, just what gives this measure its undoubted vitality.

It should be borne in mind that the McNary-Haugen bill is a challenge to the tariff-protected industries of the East and that the forces back of it say, in effect: "You are protected—give us our share of protection or we will wreck the system." And this is the way in which they reason:

They insist that both labor and industry are protected. That labor has its restrictive immigration bill, its Adamson law and various other protective laws which enable it, artificially, to secure more for labor than it would otherwise in an open market. The tariff protects the manufacturer, he gets the long end of the operations of the Treasury, they claim, and the distribution of credits, etc.

They admit the farmer's product is protected, but to this they answer that it is the export surplus which fixes his domestic price and, except for certain articles, he would be just as well off if there were no tariff at all. In the meantime, he has to pay the increased costs incident to the operations of the tariff on things other than farm products.

Everything Costs More—to the Farmer

They call attention to the fact that the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar has fallen far below what it was prior to the war. Until recently, the price he has received, except during the war itself, has been low, and he complains further that his war price was restricted. He adds that every detail of the production of farm machinery—from mining to shipping—costs more, and all of these added costs have been passed on from one purchaser to another until they are all paid for by the farmer when he buys his machinery, while, on the contrary, there is no way in which he can pass on his added costs to some one else. In other words, he complains, he is penalized going and coming. In effect he buys in a protected market and, since the export surplus fixes his domestic price, he sells in an open market. So he insists, through his Middle Western representatives, you let me in on your protective tariff system, or change it. If it amounts to a direct subsidy, and a direct subsidy is the only way in which the farmer can be permitted to share in this system, the more frank protagonists of this legislation say, let's have a subsidy.

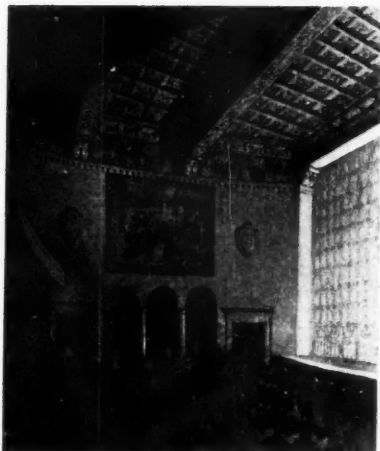
It does not need any prolonged analysis of the philosophy of the Coolidge administration to see it will never approve anything so economically revolutionary as what is contained in the McNary-Haugen bill. Neither can it be imagined it would give its approval to the other farm relief formula known as the Norris-Sinclair bill, which would have Uncle Sam act as middleman in transporting the farm product to the table and put the Government in business on a huge scale.

Diversification of farming; abandonment of exclusive wheat growing in the wheat country; general application of economic laws to farming as to other industry; development of the cooperative marketing idea among farmers, but with

(Continued on page 26)

Caesar Opens A Theatre

A THEATRICAL event is occurring as these lines go to press—the opening of the Theatre Guild's home of its own, on West Fifty-second Street, New York: brilliant proof of the Guild's success, and confusion to the cynical belief that good things don't pay. For several years the Theatre Guild has been justifying its faith in public taste, and this season has needed three theatres in which to prove it.



A Glimpse Inside

The opening is made with Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra"—an elaborate production, with more than seventy in the cast. Caesar—the Caesar who governs "without punishment, without revenge," "who has no hatred in him," but knows how to make men serve him—is played by Lionel Atwill—English, of course; who but an Englishman could have so Roman a face? Atwill has played much Shaw, Shakespeare, Ibsen, as well as lesser plays. Helen Hayes is undertaking the biggest part of



Photo by Murray Studios

Lionel Atwill As Caesar

her career—Shaw's willful, cruel, spoiled child of a Cleopatra. Perhaps more people think of Miss Hayes as the young girl in "Dear Brutus" than in any other of her rôles. Helen Westley, who is a director of the Theatre Guild, plays Ftatateeta, Cleopatra's chief nurse.

Within, the theatre is rich in color and lovely in design, and equipped with every modern sort of lounge and club arrangement.

A whole floor is devoted to the new school for actors, under the direction of Winifred Lenihan, and the "grid"—see that tall part above the roof?—which attends to stage machinery and such mysteries is specially high and wonderfull

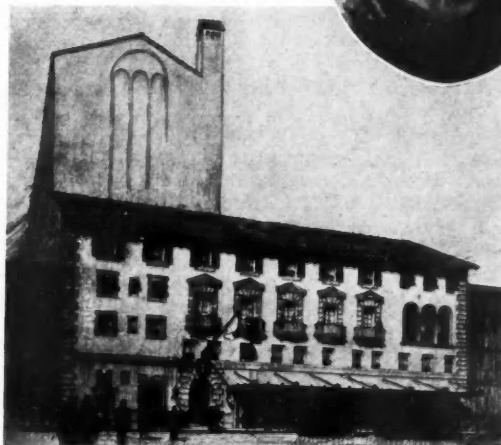


Photo by
Clarence H. White



Photo by Murray Studios

Helen Hayes As Cleopatra



The New Guild Theatre. Above, Theresa Helburn, Executive Director—one of the six directors of the Guild

Mrs. Ashby, Suffragist

By Mary Foster



HE hands of the clock in the Women's University Club pointed to nine as a sleepy page reported from the breakfast room, "Mrs. Corbett Ashby will be right out." And almost on her heels the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance came into the scrubbed hall, and bade a smiling farewell to one reporter as she welcomed another.

There was no evidence in her quiet manner of the ten o'clock train she had to catch, nor of the important conference to be held somehow between then and now, nor of the fact that even her breakfast had been invaded by the pub-



Mrs. Corbett Ashby
"Born and bred a suffragist"

lic press. She was as unruffled; and her voice as leisurely as though she had a long, idle day ahead of her.

That morning scene is fairly typical of the program which is filling her first visit to this country. She is to stay through April and early May, and in that short time she will attend three big conventions. She goes to the meeting of the American Association of University Women in Indianapolis, the National League of Women Voters in Richmond, and the International Council of Women in Washington, besides making innumerable speeches throughout that part of the United States which lies between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. She will need all her quiet, unhurried manner to carry it through with any kind of personal comfort.

That calmness is clearly the result of effective planning and economy of effort, rather than the expression of a phlegmatic temperament. Mrs. Corbett Ash-



Woodgate,
Dane Hill,
where Mrs.
Ashby is
"at home."
And Master
Michael
Corbett
Ashby, who
is a large
factor in
that home



by is distinctly a vivid person. Fairly tall and well-built, her dark hair springs back from a fine forehead and frames a face whose traditional English rosiness mirrors her changing moods. It is so alive, so mobile that no camera could catch its quick shifts, and for that reason no two photographs look like each other, or any one like the lady herself.

She became president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in 1923 when Mrs. Catt refused to serve in that office longer. She had gained valuable experience in international affairs in her capacity as League of Nations Secretary for the Alliance, which meant keeping it informed as to the acts and deliberations of that world body. Twenty-three earlier years of official service in the Constitutional Suffrage Society of England had given her skilled training in suffrage work, and besides, as she said with a laugh, "I was born and bred a suffragist!"

"My father, Charles Corbett, was a Liberal Member of Parliament in those hard years from 1906 to 1910, and he stood so consistently for suffrage that Mrs. Fawcett and other leaders declared him to be the suffragists' best friend. My mother was always interested in public affairs, and she was one of the first half dozen women to engage seriously in suffrage work. So you see I have always lived in an atmosphere of public service.

"That is typical of a great number of English women. Their interest in public affairs goes back at least as far as the Corn Laws agitation, and they have built up a tradition of service to the state that is as fine as it is among their brothers. And even in the midst of our after-war troubles that tradition is holding firm. Our women are doing particularly fine local work, and especially as local magistrates. Almost all the benches have at least one woman serving on them, and in many places they serve in equal numbers with the men."

Mrs. Ashby has stood for Parliament several times, but never when there was the slightest chance of winning.

"A friend called me on the telephone one day," she laughed, "in great pertur-

bation over the problem of what I was going to do with my family when I got into Parliament. I told her placidly that she need not worry. All the excitement would be over as soon as the returns came in, and I would be back home as usual. And I was."

She believes very thoroughly that the way for women to do the most effective political work is through a party. She has always been a Liberal, "and a goad in the side of my party for many years," she added, thinking of those years of struggling for suffrage, when she urged more definite action than the cautious party leader thought wise. But if her party found her a thorn before she could vote, they have found her a tower of strength since.

Her home is the most English of vine-covered country houses, and there the President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance becomes Margery Corbett Ashby of Woodgate, Dane Hill. Her husband was a practising lawyer before he went to war, and he has been occupied with semi-public affairs since his safe return. Pictures of her small son look like a combination of imp and angel, and according to his adoring mother he is more often the former than the latter. They spend family holidays in walking trips and mountain climbing, a sport which is one of Mrs. Ashby's favorite amusements.

(Continued on page 25)

What the American Woman Thinks

An Open Forum for the Frank Expression of Opinion

Forward, Jury Women

By Florence E. Allen

Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court



DISTINGUISHED Ohio lawyer recently said to me upon the question of women serving on the jury: "The caliber of the jury in this state has been enhanced greatly by the presence of women on the jury. They are both more intelligent and more conscientious than the men jurors whom we had before the enfranchisement of women."

This statement from a man who has a great repute in our state epitomizes



Judge Allen

the conclusions of men in Ohio with regard to the use of women upon the jury. From every direction I hear the same thing, that the women are intelligent; that they do not allow their sympathies to sway them in the consideration of the evidence, and that they are extremely honest in voting upon the verdicts. One judge, in fact, went so far as to give me a written statement, to the effect that it is far more difficult for the attorneys to pull the wool over the eyes of the women on the jury than of the men.

For my own part, I believe that nothing so advantageous to the administration of justice as the use of women on the jury has occurred within the last fifty years in the state of Ohio, and the result is a great stimulus of interest in all of our court administration.

Every court problem which faces us is, at the bottom, due to the ignorance and apathy of the electors with regard to the administration of justice, and in no way can that ignorance and apathy be so readily dissipated as by the use of citizens of integrity and understanding upon the jury.

In view of the conceded success of women as jurors in Ohio and in other

states, it seems almost unbelievable that there are states in this country where women have to fight for the right to sit upon a jury, or where, if the right is conceded, administrative officials block their use.

Why Conventions?

By Belle Sherwin

President, National League of Women Voters

(See her on page 4)



F making many conventions and conferences there is obviously no end, but rather an increase. One good conference begets another and a train of lesser ones follows. Conventions multiply in towns and counties as the yeast of organization works through the political units of the states. There is a reason of course. In varying degrees conventions are all rather like an Old Home Week telescoped into an institute at one end and into a hard-working Congress at the other. They are exhausting—but to the survivors definitely rewarding.

"I never went to college and such a week as this has been serves me annually instead of a college course and a class reunion. I can never begin to say what it means to me," a delegate once wrote. She is one of those rare persons in whom the sense of gratitude has not grown old-fashioned and like all such blessed folk she takes with her—to convention and elsewhere—one sure source of the benefit she receives. She is conscious of her own need. At home the weight of leadership in the new country of women's political responsibility is upon her shoulders. Each year she brings to convention the eager inquiry of a mind seeking solutions of practical problems, expecting to find comfort and support in new knowledge and the philosophy of others. So she finds them.

In so far as she shares her problems and discoveries she gives the convention quite as much as she gets, for it is in sharing vital experience that conventions are justified. A real convention is like a great mill, into the door of which wend their way annually those who have raised or threshed the grain in their several districts. Into the hopper of the mill the grain is poured while the owners of that dearly prized stuff talk together about the processes of getting it. Then the mill begins to grind, to supply the workers with foodstuff for their local needs.

The quality of the product depends

first upon the grist. Everything that is needed for use in the coming year must go into the convention hopper—budgets, programs and policies, as well as reports and resolutions. All that goes in is certain to grind out to satisfaction only as all that goes in is known and understood by the delegates as a result of taking part in the processes of bringing it to the convention.

The mills of conventions, like those of the gods, must "grind slow and exceeding small." Discussion must be given all the time there is, and the flour of a working program must be ground fine enough to enable anyone and everyone to bake a good cake.

Then rejoicing in real performance, looking forward to nourishing another period of work, delegates may turn homeward from conventions carrying as much as "three bags full" of real rewards.

Fellowships

By Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Dean of Barnard College



VERY welcome news regarding scholarly opportunities for women has been published during the last few weeks in the announcements of two great fellowship foundations. The Commonwealth Fund has established the new Commonwealth



Dean Gildersleeve

Fellowships—the American response to the Rhodes bequest—giving twenty British men and women each year the opportunity of coming to America for advanced graduate work. The new Guggenheim Foundation is to provide each year about forty or fifty fellowships, normally worth about \$2,500 each, to send American men and women abroad for advanced study in academic subjects or in fine arts. The fact that

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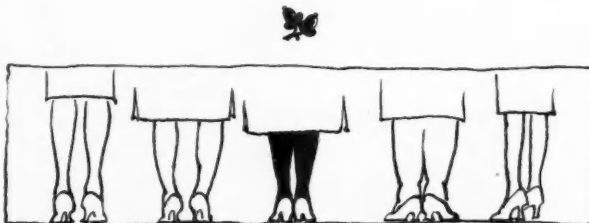
Editorially Speaking

The Vicious Circle of Fashion

THE intimate relations between women's fashions in dress and business prosperity were brought out in the recent speech of President Coolidge before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The President repeated the statement of an expert in one of the government departments dealing with textiles, that whereas some years ago it took ten yards of cotton cloth to make a gown, today three and a half yards suffice (women do not need the authority of an expert to know this). He then quoted a manufacturer who said that if women could be induced to standardize and stabilize their dress as men have done, half the worries and uncertainties of the textile industries would thereby be eliminated at once.

We do not believe that the responsibility for the kaleidoscopic changes in fashions can be laid to women alone. While standardizing might please the manufacturer, it is vigorously opposed by many powerful interests. In 1923 the manufacturers of women's apparel, according to some figures given by the *New York Times*, produced clothing valued at nearly one and a half billions of dollars, \$504,944,206 in suits, cloaks and skirts and \$608,125,272 in dresses, shirt waists and blouses alone. These interests would not be advanced by standardization, so there is a clash in the business world here. Through many effective mediums women are being persuaded to demand "something new" every time they buy, and the woman who is not content with the "latest thing" has a hard time shopping. Undoubtedly, many women are flighty where clothes are concerned, but there are also many who groan over the rapid changes of fashion, and who would like better materials and more stable styles. If elimination and standardization have been found an improvement for such things as hardware and building materials, why not clothing?

It is a vicious circle, and Secretary Hoover and his Department of Commerce are doing all those concerned a real service in their conferences leading to better planning and cooperation and the elimination of waste among these industries.



The Short Skirt Test

SPEAKING of scanty fashions, the present vogue of very short skirts has its dangers! All women do not possess the sylph-like figure of the dancer described by Dr. Alsop in her article "How to Have a Good Figure" in the *CITIZEN* of April 4. Beautiful feet, shapely legs and trim ankles among women are rather rare. Our artist does not exaggerate in showing the exhibition on our streets for which extremely short skirts and poorly fitting shoes are responsible. Very high heels usually result sooner or later in weak ankles. Ill-fitting shoes make for ungraceful carriage. The present-day woman has the matter in her own hands. She can follow the fashion blindly and be saved from ridicule only because there are so many in the same class, or she can follow the mode with taste and common sense and be an uncommonly free, untrammelled and graceful Diana.

Contrasts

WHEN "Ma" Ferguson, Governor of Texas, signed a bill passed by the Texas legislature restoring citizenship rights to her husband, who had lost them because of an alleged misappropriation of state funds, it marked a milestone on the road of women's actual partnership with men. Who could have dreamed only about a dozen years ago, when the first timid suffrage procession was jeered at in the streets of New York or when a succeeding one was mobbed in Washington, that such a short space of time would see women voting all over the United States and in most of the civilized world; would find two women governors in the United States, four women in the British parliament, and many more in the German Reichstag and other foreign legislative bodies?

Scarcely half a century ago, a woman was elected justice of the peace in one of the early suffrage states—the first woman who ever held public office in this country. Shortly after she was elected, her husband was brought before her on a charge of drunkenness. Imagine how the wifely injunction of those days "to obey" must have clashed with her feeling of public responsibility! But she had a strong sense of public duty and she sentenced her husband to jail. It created a great sensation all over the state. And now one of the two first woman governors confers a pardon on her husband for an alleged offense much more serious, and her action is accepted without a quiver.

One Motive

MANY a good idea has had bad backing, and it is worse than foolish to decide on the merits of a proposition by what you think of its sponsors. Just the same, it is worth while to seek the motive or the complex of motives behind any agitation, or movement. It sometimes casts a great light. For instance: Big Navy and Army people are doubtless often altogether sincere in advocating huge preparedness as the one great protection against war. But there are other forces at work, and a comment by the financial editor of the *Chicago Tribune* is worth a bit of thought. *Scrutator* says:

"Starvation of the United States Navy is a direct injury to the whole fabric of American industry, because the Navy is not only one of the great industrial plants of the country, but its development has stimulated many other industries."

"The modern American steel business almost dates from the construction of the steel Navy begun in 1882, with the building of two ships required to be of domestic steel."

Electricity vs. Leisure

HAS the development of electrical equipment for lightening ordinary household tasks kept up with its use for industrial purposes and for the farm? To the casual observer it seems that for some years there has been little progress made in the domestic use of electrical power. Women's household magazines show advertising of coffee percolators, electric irons, toasters, curling irons, and a few vacuum cleaners, but not much else electrical. A rather wide acquaintance with women in many parts of the country indicates that for some time little new equipment has been added to domestic use.

What is the reason? Are women too conservative and difficult to persuade to try a time-saver, or has experience made them skeptical of the time-saving value of electrical equipment, or is electrical power too expensive for domestic use? Its advantages in cleanliness and in the ease with which it can be used are obvious. Electric lighting and Mazda Lamps have supplanted every other kind of lighting wherever they are available. Why is not electricity used commonly for cooking, dish-washing, cleaning and laundry purposes? Certainly millions of women are eager to be relieved of some of the drudgery and monotony of domestic tasks. The more intelligent and wide awake they are, the more eager to have leisure to do things outside of their housework.

The big industrial states are making plans to harness the gigantic water power now going to waste, and to bring electrical power within the reach of every community at low cost. The possibility of its use inside even the small house should be limitless. What are the difficulties in the way at present?



Teachers' Pay

A NATION which lets incapables teach it while capable men and women only feed, clothe and amuse it, is committing intellectual suicide." The quotation is from the Research Bulletin of the National Education Association for March, which is a comprehensive inquiry on public school salaries, covering nearly 1,500 cities. A little study of its data leaves one small room to doubt that we are not giving a square deal to the school children, nor to their teachers either. Not that there is much news in this—it is an old story, which is an added reason why it should cease to be.

Even in New York just now—where the present salaries are impressively large by comparison with small places—the question of raising salaries is before the Governor, and the figures proposed are said to leave the teachers still below the 1914 level of living. Among the chief arguments for the raise is the fact that teachers with any family responsibility have to supplement their earnings outside of school, so that teaching has become to a considerable extent a part-time job, schools are constantly being drained of good material, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to attract qualified teachers. Indeed the Board of Education has recently announced the necessity of lowering the passing mark for a teacher's license if enough teachers for the elementary classes are to be found.

It is not surprising that rural teachers' salaries, according to the *Bulletin*, lag very far behind and the right teacher material is hard to get and keep. In the one-teacher rural schools the median salary is only \$755 a year. The moral is so clear it is almost a waste of space to repeat it. Compare—oh, almost any kind of pay with teachers' pay; almost any national expense with school expense, and then consider the importance to your child, your community, of well-trained, able teachers. A piece of constructive work along this line is at hand in almost every city, waiting to be done.



"Child Management"

A FEW issues ago Dorothy Canfield suggested that mothers should apply some of the principles of salesmanship to training their children, and one of these principles was to vary the method. Similar advice is contained in a pamphlet published by the Children's Bureau, which offers a large number of substitutes for that harp of one string—the maternal "Don't." This is a new undertaking for the Children's Bureau, and a remarkably interesting one. The pamphlet, "Child Management," was written by Dr. D. A. Thom, an authority on mental hygiene, and covers a wide range of child phenomena—bad tempers, fears, dislike of needed foods, the thousand and one harmful effects of self-consciousness. It is clear, concrete, full of positive sugges-

tions, all marked by the authority of a scientist who based his conclusions on observations in no less than eight "habit clinics" for children. We heartily advise parents, even if they think they're pretty wise, to secure a copy of "Child Management." "How any one ever dares to be a parent!"—breathed a fascinated spinster with a child in her charge for a day or two. Dr. Thom's book at once emphasizes the parent's heavy responsibility and helps to lighten it.



The Family Money

HOW do families manage the division of the family purse? We believe it would be of value as well as interest if women would swap experiences along this line. We are acquainted with several variations of the allowance plan among our own circle—some worked out carefully, some rather hit and miss. In one family, where the husband earns the income and the wife administers it, her allowance covers all the food, except that for some reason he pays the milk bills out of his purse; and while she provides the children's plain clothes, he furnishes the extras. Where the wife also earns an income outside her home, the arrangement is usually along different lines than when she administers it only. If our readers will submit to us clear accounts of their own system, in not more than 350 words, we shall be glad to run the best of them in a small department from time to time. Of course, no names will be used without the writer's consent.

Another thing, while we are talking about money. Every once in a while some one says there are still hundreds of women who suffer the ignominy of having to ask their husbands for every penny with advance news of its destination, and who have none of their own to spend exactly as they wish. Do our readers know of such cases? For that matter, do allowances always have margin for expenditures that are purely personal—perhaps for some hobby or some cause with which the husband does not even sympathize? Tell us something of such instances, too, if you know them.

Legal provision that a wife shall have a fixed proportion of the husband's wages, as the wages of her housework, has sometimes been suggested. There are objections, though the subject is well worth considering. Let's talk about the family money.



International Women

THE great international organizations of women are happy over their success in getting a representative on the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Traffic in Women and Protection of Childhood—the half-old, half-new committee set up at the last Assembly. The women's organizations had opposed lumping the two charges in one committee, and the Council of the League took account of their objection to the extent of nominating a second body of assessors for the new subject, to act with the original committee. Next it appeared that the women's organizations were not included among those bodies invited to nominate an assessor, and they considered it peculiarly fitting that they should be allowed to choose some one to represent the most fundamental concern of women—children's welfare. On this point the women won, and Miss Eleanor Rathbone has been appointed—the nominee of the International Council of Women, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the International Federation of University Women, the International League for Peace and Freedom, and the World's Y. W. C. A. More and more the influence of these international women's organizations is being recognized. It is a fine thing for the world to have the conscience of its best womanhood organized and effective.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Local League Is It

THE other day the political boss of a "no mean city" made a speech. Like most political bosses he seldom makes speeches. In these latter days, however, the women sometimes succeed in dragging a boss out on to the rostrum. In this particular speech, this particular P. B. said something. He said: "National elections are won in the precinct," and he elaborated the theme much as a preacher elaborates a text. National and state headquarters do not greatly matter, campaign speeches of the most celebrated and eloquent party orators are negligible factors, even publicity is much less important than generally supposed. It is the precinct organization that turns the trick. There you have it.

In his inimitable way, Frank R. Kent says much the same thing in the leading article in the January issue of the *American Mercury*. "Master Minds," he calls his piece, and because he says so many other wise things which bear upon this thesis every one of our members might read it with profit.

Now, just as the precinct organization is *It* in politics, so is the local League *It* in the League of Women Voters. If the officers and members of the affiliated units were as keenly aware of this fact as are the officers of the National League at least half the problem of organization would be solved.

The national officers know that until the League is financed by its own constituency, until its program of political education is disseminated by active Leagues in every city and village in the United States, the League will not have attained a major fraction of its potential power. They know, too, that when the League, by reason of the strength of its local branches, becomes established on a self-sustaining basis its legislative endeavors will be supported by an enlightened public opinion. That public opinion will have been created by the steady encroachment of education upon popular apathy, ignorance or misconception of the League's purpose. "In this and like communities public sentiment is everything," said Lincoln in his debate with Douglas. "With public sentiment nothing can fail, without it nothing can succeed. Consequently he who moulds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to be executed."

The president of a local League should be duly mindful of the importance and responsibility of her position. She is entitled to the most distinguished support she can command. The lay members should not minimize their importance. They

count supremely. There can be no shifting of responsibility, no "letting George do it" if the local organization is to be as effective as it may.

I (and this means you) owe allegiance and my full meed of service to the local League to which I belong just as much as to the state or National Board of which I may be a member. After all, membership in the Big League is only possible through the local unit, and so, indeed, THE LOCAL LEAGUE IS IT.—E. J. H.

Federal and State Law-Making Bodies

This review of Helen M. Rocca's latest pamphlet, "Federal and State Law-Making Bodies" was prepared by Harold W. Dodds, editor of the *National Municipal Review*, and a recognized authority on legislatures. Copies of the new pamphlet may be obtained at National League headquarters in Washington, D. C.

IN the space of a few pages, Miss Rocca, who has been a careful student of legislative bodies, sketches the organization and procedure of our legislative mills with a skillful pen. Her attitude toward the subject is best described by the following quotation:

It is now rather generally recognized by students of the problem of lawmaking that members of legislatures are laboring under an excessive burden imposed by an outworn system of organization and by methods of procedure which are not adapted to the problems and needs of modern legislation.

With this the reviewer feels in hearty agreement. It is high time that the American people turned attention to the legislative system and refused longer to be deceived by those who keep insisting that the trouble is only that the people do not elect good men to office. It may be granted that our legislators are not what we should like them to be, but when the results over a period of years are uniformly disappointing it is time to examine the system.

Of course the professional politicians do not want the system changed and the assertion that the fault lies with the voters who elect poor men to office is a convenient red herring to draw across the trail.

Miss Rocca has sketched the whole legislative process from representation and apportionment through organization and procedure to problems of leadership and bill drafting. She rightfully condemns efforts to decrease the menace of legislatures by artificial checks on length of sessions. The fact that the legislature is overburdened with work is recognized, and the suggestion is made that the one necessary reform is the establishment of administrative agencies to which may be delegated many of the details which now consume its time.

The author recognizes the evils growing out of absence of recognized leadership in the legislature. Congress has had strong leadership at times, and this has increased its efficiency as a mere machine, but too often the state legislatures do not enjoy even this degree of leadership. The difficulty with Cannonism was not that it set up a despotism. The real trouble was that it gave us a brand of leadership which was irresponsible because the people had no direct means by which they could change it. While the speaker dominated the House after the manner of the English Prime Minister, he was not nationally responsible as is the premier. Miss Rocca is right in the assumption that the governor can be held responsible before all the people and that closer relations between the executive and the legislature will result in a more orderly procedure.

The present reviewer finds it difficult to disagree with the author in any detail. The statement, however, that the members of legislative committees should be technically trained can not be passed over without comment. The truth is that our legislators are amateurs in the fields with which they deal, that they will for many years remain such, and that it is desirable that they should. A legislature composed of technicians would be an unfortunate abnormality in a democracy.

Bringing in the New Voters

PROMOTION of interest in better citizenship among women students in normal schools and colleges, which is the newest feature of the ever-expanding citizenship program of the National League, will bear its first fruits at the Richmond convention. As two score or more young women from leading schools and colleges take their place in convention doings, it will be an inspiring tribute to the recent speaking tours of Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, head of the department of social science at Goucher College, and chairman of the League's Women-in-Industry Committee. Since February 1, when Mrs. Park gave her first address to women students at Bates College in Maine, Mrs. Park and Miss Carroll have spoken in forty schools and colleges in fifteen states east of the Mississippi.

Mrs. Park's own tour has taken her to eleven states and included visits to thirty-three schools and colleges. She has addressed thousands of young women on "The Enrichment of Life by the Power to Vote." Miss Carroll's trip to Southern schools and colleges, which was in the nature of a supplement to the more extensive one undertaken by Mrs. Park, was taken during the spring vacation at Goucher College. Reports coming in from state Leagues indicate it is a program rich with possibilities. The eagerness with which students accepted the invitations to come to the national convention and the sympathy and co-operation rendered by college authorities leave no doubt as to the future success of this special work, which will be promoted by a committee headed by Miss Gertrude Ely. Miss Ely has also addressed college audiences in her own region.

Just a list of the states and colleges which Mrs. Park and Miss Carroll visited is proof enough of the interest already manifested. It is with pride that we record them as follows:

- Delaware: University of Delaware, Hood College
- Georgia: Agnes Scott College, Georgia State Normal, Lucy Cobb Institute
- Illinois: University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Northwestern University
- Indiana: Purdue University, Normal schools at Muncie and Terre Haute
- Maine: Bates College
- Maryland: Goucher and Notre Dame Colleges, Maryland Normal School
- Massachusetts: Radcliffe and Wellesley Colleges, Boston University
- New Jersey: College for Women in New Brunswick, State Normal School in Montclair, State Normal School in Trenton
- New York: Wells and Elmira Colleges, University of Rochester
- North Carolina: Duke College, University of North Carolina
- Ohio: Ohio State University, Oberlin College, Western Reserve University, Wooster College, Ohio Wesleyan University, Dennison University
- Pennsylvania: University of Pennsylvania, West Chester Normal School
- South Carolina: Landers College
- Virginia: University of Richmond, William and Mary College
- Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac Normal Schools.

Miss Houston's Contribution

IN the ranks of the League of Women Voters, there is none whose untiring devotion and service to the League could command a more worthy commendation than that rendered by Miss Nora Houston, of Richmond. It has been Miss Houston's first interest. She has been legislative chairman of the Virginia League for several years and just recently resigned that post to accept the chairmanship of the child welfare committee.

Now word comes of another equally important contribution from Miss Houston. It is a contribution few can give. Hanging in a prominent place in the exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists, which took place in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City recently, was a painting entitled, "The Children's Amendment, An Allegory." It is Miss Houston's contribution to the child welfare program of the League, and as described by a close friend, is "a voiceless speech for the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment."

The picture depicts a mass of children led by the slender figure of a little girl, pressing forward toward the bronze doors of the Capitol in search of safety. On either side is a line of women with shields and swords, the leaders pushing the doors open. A group of ogres and giants are rushing menacingly toward the children, striving to grasp them and to keep them from the door. Several of the ogres are masked. The analogy is the organizations in the Women's Joint Congressional Committee and co-operating groups protecting the child laborers from the interests which are attempting to prevent the children from reaching the door of the Capitol, symbol of the Federal Constitution. The treatment is quite decorative, with a vivid and prismatic color scheme.

Miss Houston has been active in art circles in Virginia for many years, and has had a studio with Miss Adèle Clark for several years. Miss Houston studied in New York and Paris and returned to Richmond just in time to take a leading part in the suffrage campaign and subsequent prominence in the organization of the League.

League members will also be interested to hear of Miss Clark's recent painting, which was included in the Independent exhibit. It is entitled "The Madonna of the Consolation" and is an altar piece for St. Paul's Catholic church in Richmond.

The World Court Campaign

AT the last meeting of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee held this season, Mrs. Raymond Morgan, chairman of the sub-committee on the World Court, announced that the thirteen member organizations of the sub-committee would undertake a campaign to bring about favorable consideration of the resolution by the Senate in December. The organizations interested in early ratification by the Senate will send out speakers, hold meetings, publish material, and otherwise seek to present facts concerning the Court. The campaign will begin with a conference on April 24 at the national headquarters of the American Association of University Women, in which all the organizations represented by speakers at the hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee last April and May, will participate.

MRS. C. R. EMRY, the new chairman of social hygiene for the North Carolina League, brings to her League work a wealth of scientific training and knowledge. She holds the degrees of B. S. and M. A. from Ohio State University; has been scientific assistant in botany, bureau of plant industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and state botanist of North Carolina. After her marriage, she studied law at the University of North Carolina, and took the degree of LL.B. She has written many scientific articles, and has just opened a law office in Weldon, North Carolina.

Leagues and League Work

THE St. Louis (Missouri) League has an interesting way of its own in discussing the 1925-1926 proposed program of the National League. One day is set aside for conferences on each Department and Committee Program. One to two-hour periods are assigned to each committee, and interested members may attend one or all of the conferences. Conferences begin at ten o'clock, luncheon is provided, and the discussions go on until late afternoon. League members claim that it is one of the most interesting League meetings of the year, and frank and constructive criticism of the proposed program has given each member a better knowledge of the principles embodied in the program.

"A SHORT clever speech by members of the League in which they will offer a few suggestions to city officials without hurting anybody's feelings"—this was a feature of the program at the fourth anniversary luncheon of the El Paso (Texas) League. "What I would do if I were mayor of El Paso" was the subject of the first talk by a League member, and similar treatment was given to the offices of aldermen, city treasurer, city tax collector, judge of the corporation court and chief of police. Dr. Alice G. Merchant has been reelected president.

MRS. HENRY GODDARD LEACH, chairman of the New York League's Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War, has arranged a course of four lectures to be given by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, a popular speaker on current affairs. The lectures are being given Friday mornings at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James in New York City.

A RECENT membership drive by the Dayton (Ohio) League netted 1,027 paid memberships for 1925. It was a spectacular campaign, indicating fine spirit and conscientious work. Two League women scored in the honors. Mrs. W. B. Mansur was awarded a silver loving cup for bringing in fifty-one new members, and the team of which she was captain secured seventy new members. Mrs. W. F. Heckett was given a three-year subscription to the WOMAN CITIZEN for securing fifty-eight new members while the team of which she was captain obtained sixty-six members. Honorary mention was given to Mrs. A. I. Mendenhall, Mrs. H. E. Legler, Mrs. William Thorne for securing between twenty and thirty new members, and Mrs. E. W. Mink, Mrs. K. B. Allen, Mrs. E. D. Vance, and Miss Bertha Kemp for bringing in ten and twenty new members.

IN less than a year the Middlebury (Vermont) League has been organized and grown to a membership of over one hundred. It has just issued a very attractive yearly program, listing officers, convention dates, monthly programs, members, object and history of the League, and "dates to be remembered" as the village, town, school meetings, primaries, and state and national elections.

MISS GERTRUDE ELY acted as toastmistress at the annual dinner of the Dauphin County (Pennsylvania) League last month in Harrisburg. Governor Pinchot and Mrs. Pinchot were the guests of honor, and Miss Ruth Morgan, vice-president of the National League, and Miss Lavinia Engle, executive secretary of the Maryland League, were the other speakers.

VOLUME 1, No. 1 of the Bulletin of the New Hampshire League has made its appearance under the direction of Mrs. Minnie E. Thompson, of Laconia, state president. It contained a greeting from Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the region, news of League units, legislative news and special reference to the League's campaign for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

THE North Dakota League has a new chairman of education, Miss M. Beatrice Johnstone, who knows in theory as well as in practice the educational needs of the community. She is a former county superintendent of schools.

THE Morris County (New Jersey) League held a neighborhood meeting at the home of Mrs. James Thompson in Madison recently, at which Mrs. Andrew J. Steelman, state chairman of the efficient government department of the New Jersey League, and Miss Marguerite Woolley, former secretary of the third region for the National League, were the speakers. A "county school" will be held in Dover on April 28.

AS a preliminary to the membership drive of the Atlanta (Georgia) League Mrs. W. C. Robinson, the League auditor, arranged a luncheon with Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, chairman of the Women-in-Industry Committee of the National League, as the chief guest of honor. A second luncheon on April 6 started the drive in full swing. Twenty-three squads, with a captain and six members, have set as a goal "six new members apiece." The League is pushing ahead by leaps and bounds. In 1923, it had 301 members, in 1924 its records showed a membership of 858, and the drive is expected to double the membership. With such a spirit, we can look for great things from Atlanta.

A POLITICAL cross-word puzzle conducted by Mrs. Joseph Carey was one of the features at a recent luncheon given by the Memphis (Tennessee) League. In addition, the guests had the opportunity of hearing William C. Redfield, who was secretary of commerce in President Wilson's cabinet. Mrs. John T. Fisher, the new president to succeed Mrs. David B. Puryear, gave her official greeting at the luncheon.

TWO recent achievements of Leagues in St. Louis, Missouri, and Hastings, Nebraska, show enterprise in a new direction and should invite more than passing interest from other Leagues throughout the country. Within the last few months both Leagues have compiled a handy directory of the membership of women's organizations in their respective cities. The directories have had the double value of presenting the League as a more forceful unit in the life of the community, and of greatly strengthening the coffers of the treasury.

The St. Louis eighty-page booklet entitled "Citizenship" has become especially popular, in that it devotes the first twenty pages to "The Government of St. Louis." It presents a comprehensive résumé of charter history, the qualifications and duties required of each office, board and commission, lists of city government officials, and a summary of the annual city budget. The "club directory" includes the names of the members of listed organizations and by letters opposite each name indicates organizations to which each member belongs.

The preparation of the Hastings directory of women's organizations was in the hands of five young women. Mem-

Leagues and League Work

bers of twenty-two organizations are listed alphabetically, regardless of club affiliations, and the ninety-page booklet also carries the complete membership roll of each organization. The Hastings League realized \$537 from this 1925 directory, which in treatment is very similar to the St. Louis League undertaking.

IN addressing members of the Wellesley College club in Columbus (Ohio) recently, Miss Sybil Burton, president of the Ohio League, called attention to the interest developed in citizenship among students now in schools and colleges. As a result of Mrs. Maud Wood Park's visit to Dennison University, 170 students became members of the League. These young women represented seventeen states and fifty-four cities.

WHEN the Providence (Rhode Island) Public School Association was recently formed, it was not surprising to hear of Mrs. James E. Cheesman's election as vice-president. Mrs. Cheesman always has had an active part in the promotion of a better school system—out of the pale of politics—in Providence.

MRS. Franklin D. Smith, chairman of the South Dakota League's child welfare committee, and Speaker McDonald of the South Dakota House of Representatives, were speakers at a large League luncheon in Pierre shortly before the adjournment of the legislature.

WOMEN who have defended the primary and who have worked constantly against its repeal will find great encouragement in the action of the North Carolina legislature, which voted against a repeal of the primary law. The North Carolina League, as a member of the Legislative Council of North Carolina Women, was one of the organizations which worked against a return to the old convention system of nominating public officials.

MRS. Helen K. Stuart, Wisconsin chairman of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, was the originator and general chairman of an unusually successful conference on international relations in February. Audiences of six hundred to one thousand persons heard six prominent speakers present various phases of foreign affairs, and an open forum on national defense, disarmament, isolation, the World Court and the League of Nations contributed to the conference's success. The conference was under the direction of the League, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other co-operating organizations.

OUR Indian League, located at Odanah, Wisconsin, was the first League in Wisconsin to go over its membership quota.

A ONE-DAY citizenship school was one of the recent events of interest among members of the Dearborn (Michigan) League. The talks on "Township and Village Government," "Primaries and Elections," and instructions in ballot marking, and an evening session to see the village council at work, proved a profitable day for the school members.

MEMBERS of the Allegheny County (Pennsylvania) League had the delightful pleasure of hearing Mrs. Corbett Ashby, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, address a meeting arranged by the Association

of University Women in Pittsburgh early in April. League members report they are anticipating with great pleasure the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Ashby a second time, at the National League convention banquet.

PROVIDENCE (Rhode Island) gave Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt a rousing welcome on the evening of March 16 when she spoke on "Peace or War—Which?" in Sayles Hall, Brown University, under the direction of the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island.

JUST a few words from Mrs. Craig Miller, president of the Michigan League, as printed in the *Michigan Bulletin*: "A nation-wide purpose and effort brings results and our great joy in League membership is that we are part of a nation-wide movement, not of little isolated local groups. I have spent some most profitable hours in the headquarters of the New York and Massachusetts Leagues and more fully realize the unity of a great sisterhood striving for more knowledge and a more intelligent viewpoint with which to meet our obligations of citizenship. More than ever I am convinced of the forward marching spirit of the women of today."

REPORTS from St. Johnsbury (Vermont) League indicate that it is in a thriving condition. Afternoon meetings once a month are devoted to the study of the "Know Your Town" pamphlet, and evening meetings are confined to the presentation of special speakers. Mrs. Robert E. French is chairman of the League.

CITIZENSHIP schools are increasing in number each month. With the co-operation of the Wisconsin University Extension Division, Winnebago County (Wisconsin) League sponsored a successful one-day citizenship school on March 5 in Oshkosh. Such subjects as the political organization of the county, the work of the county nurse, "Why We Need a County Probation Officer," "A Close-Up of the Present Legislature" and comparison of the 1923 and 1924 vote by Professor W. C. Howitt, of the Oshkosh Normal School, completed a full day's program, which was followed by a dinner with Professor Pitman Potter, of the Department of Political Science of the University of Wisconsin, discussing "America's Place in the World Today."

IN order to strengthen organization, the University Junior League of Women Voters located at the University of Nebraska has organized a special council, made up of a representative of each sorority, dormitory and large rooming-house of university women, and also the officers and committee chairmen. The council plans all meetings and each member is expected to keep the League work clearly before its house members.

MRS. George A. Ricker has been reelected president of the District of Columbia League, and she will have the assistance of Mrs. Edward P. Costigan and Mrs. Gertrude Bunker as vice-presidents. Within the last year the League has increased its membership by 200.

MEMBERS of the Malden (Massachusetts) League are very proud to have one of its members, Mrs. Ellen Wolfson, on the Malden City Council. She is serving her second term. Mrs. Wolfson is doing active League work as a member of the finance committee.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Nearer the Goal in France

Once again the French Chamber of Deputies has approved of the municipal and cantonal vote for women. This is the fourth time in recent years that the Chamber has given its consent, and the vital question is whether the Senate will continue to remain obdurate. The bill, as passed by the Chamber, places the voting age at 21, allows women to hold office as well as vote, and becomes effective forty-eight days after final adoption. Recent news from France reports that the Senate opposition has been greatly reduced, so that only a very few votes stand between French women and enfranchisement.

Mrs. Battelle

Our readers will regret to learn that Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, of Columbus, Ohio, died in Washington, D. C., on March 23. Mrs. Battelle was Republican National Committeewoman for her state, and prominent in women's club activities in Ohio.

The Council's First

Mrs. John Ferguson, of New York, has been made vice-chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches—the first woman to hold office in the Council.

A Citizen Again

Governor Ferguson, of Texas, has signed an amnesty bill that restores citizenship to her husband, former Governor of Texas, who lost the right to hold office on charges of misuse of public funds. There has been a question of the constitutionality of the bill, which extends amnesty to all who have been impeached by the Texas senate, and probably it will not be settled until Mr. Ferguson again tries to run for office.

Postmistresses

Almost 3,000 women were appointed postmasters of Presidential class post-offices during the past year, according to statistics recently made public by Postmaster General New. Texas led with 166 appointments; California was next with 154.

Foreign Visitors

Many women from foreign countries will be arriving at our ports within the next two weeks: Those coming to the Convention of the International Council of Women—largely from Europe, and

CALENDAR

Authors' Congress and Book Fair of the League of American Penwomen, Washington, D. C.—April 25-May 2.

National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Austin, Texas—April 27-May 2.

Annual Meeting, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Chicago—April 28-May 1.

All America Women's Conference, Washington, D. C.—April 29-May 2.

Child Health Day—May 1.

Sixth Quinquennial Convention, International Council of Women, Washington, D. C.—May 4-14.

Better Homes Week, under the auspices of the Better Homes in America Movement—May 10-17.

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

Fifty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Denver, Colorado—June 10-17.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, announced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

the women from the southern countries of our own side of the world, who will attend the All America Women's Conference, April 29-May 2. These latter delegates are:

Argentina: Señora Julieta M. de Pueyrredon, Señora Encarnion V. de Irizar (possibly), Señora Jean T. Raynes, Señora Celina Lauth de Morgan.

Brazil: Doña Bertha Lutz.

Chile: Señora Amanda LaBarca de Hewet (probably one other).

Costa Rica: Señora Sara Casal de Quiros.

Colombia: Señora María Suarez de Coronado.

Cuba: Señora Pilar Morlon de Menendez.

Mexico: Señorita Elena Torres, Señora Concha Romero James (interpreter).

Panama: Señora Ester Niera de Calvo.

Porto Rico: Señora Milagros Benet de Mewton.

Uruguay: Señora Olga Capurro de Varela.

Ecuador: Maria Flores de Becerra, Pastoriga Flores.

The delegates for Canada and the United States have not yet been named.

The Conference will open with a public dinner, with a program on "A Dozen Wishes of Any Intelligent Woman," each wish to be presented by a representative of a different country. Other dinners and luncheons will follow at which the foreign women and Ameri-

can women's organizations may learn about each other. The American Association of University Women, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs will each give a dinner in its own clubhouse; and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot will entertain at dinner on behalf of the League of Women Voters.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Pan American Scientific Congress, the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, the Young Women's Christian Associations have all planned luncheons. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, and Miss Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, will be joint hostesses at a fourth luncheon.

The subjects for Conference discussion are to be the status of women—in education, in industry, in the professions, in domestic relations, as well as the part women can take in promoting better relations between countries.

A First Degree

Margaret Kramer, concert singer, has been awarded a doctor's degree by the University of Halle, Germany. This is the first time such a degree has been conferred upon a woman since the creation of the department of musical science at the University.

Defeated

We are sorry to learn through the papers that Emma J. Harvat, mayor of Iowa City (see the CITIZEN of February 7), was not reelected for another term. The vote put in a man.

Councilwomen in Scotland

Two women have been elected—each the first in her town—to the Councils of two Scottish burghs, and both of them are staunch prohibitionists. One is Miss Georgina D. Sinclair, of Wick, and the other is Miss M. D. Gray, of Eyemouth.

More of Mme. Vogel

Our readers may remember that in the February 21 CITIZEN we published a picture of Mme. Marguerite Vogel, Under Secretary of the French Ministry of Labor, and marveled at the fact that France so recognized women—though our source was reliable. We also promised to tell our readers more. So we wrote to the *Union Française Pour le Suffrage des Femmes*, asking them about Mme. Vogel. According to their answer, she holds no official

position, being only an employee in the department. They regret it. We regret it.

Mlle. Curie

Children of the great are not always great—books have been written about it. But the daughter of Mme. Curie—famous French scientist, discoverer with her husband of radium—seems to be following firmly in her mother's footsteps. Mlle. Irene Curie recently read a thesis in the Sorbonne, looking toward the degree of Doctor of Sciences, which was promptly granted her. Her lecture, the result of ten years' work, was on the Alpha Rays of Polonium—with other big scientific words oppressive to the layman. The thesis was dedicated "to Mme. Curie by her daughter and pupil."

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

CALIFORNIA will in future have two state press chairmen, co-equal in authority and duty, one for the northern half of the state, and the other for the southern. Mrs. E. B. Latham, of Los Angeles, is the new southern chairman and Mrs. L. P. Boyce, of San Francisco, will take care of the north.

"SUGGESTED Study of Textiles," issued by the Division of Home Making—Mrs. H. A. Burnham, chairman, Newtonville, Massachusetts—and a "Suggestive Program of Work" for the same division are off the press and ready for distribution. Both are valuable in club work.

A BOARD of education is being demanded by the club women of Florida, who have organized a campaign to secure a constitutional amendment providing for such a board. Mrs. W. F. Blackman, president, Mrs. K. B. Tippetts, chairman of legislation, and Mrs. D. R. Read, chairman of education, are leading the movement.

THE establishment of a model practice home on the campus of every state university is a goal Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, has set for the General Federation. Asking other states to follow the example of Iowa, she says:

"The club women will seek to establish model homes on the campus of every state university, in which the young women students may live for limited periods and do the work of a normal home, and in which adult women may secure training. For younger girls, the women will demand more training in domestic science and home-making in the public schools. Everything involved in the making of the perfect home, from the sleeping porch and garden to religion, music and literature, will be included in the women's program, not forgetting politics."

The Bookshelf



By
M. A.

IN spite of the advertising which urges "See America First", the cross-country highways, and the national conventions, it is not easy to become thoroughly acquainted with this country. It is so huge, and so varied in population, geography, ideas, standards, and—notwithstanding the evidence of Mr. Sinclair Lewis—even in its Main streets. The recreations of Sausalito have no kinship with the delights of Jersey City, and even though Maine may spend its winters in Florida, it hugs its personal characteristics all the closer in that alien warmth. Only those few fortunate nomads who have lived east and west and north and south long enough to understand the traditions of their various homes can have real knowledge of this federation. The rest of us depend on vague generalizations from the beliefs of our own group, and it takes such an expression of national opinion as a presidential election to wake us from our soothing dream of homogeneity.

The nomad way is the most interesting, but for those of us who have habitations and families instead of camping Fords and good "loose" jobs, Mr. Ernest Gruening has edited *"These United States"*. In two volumes, there is an essay on each state, and one each on

Alaska, Porto Rico, and Hawaii. All sorts of people wrote the essays—authors, editors, professors, a farmer or two. Willa Cather wrote about Nebraska, Sinclair Lewis about Minnesota, Mary Austin about Arizona, and Anne Martin about Nevada. Manley Hudson, professor at Harvard and expert on international affairs, is surprisingly a Missourian, and Burton Rascoe, effete litterateur, claims roots in Oklahoma. The points of view are as varied as the authors. History, criticism, affectionate regard, calm appraisal follow each other in no particular order. Some of the essays would bring a glow of pride to the state residents, others might well arouse intense disagreement. All of them are interesting and spirited.

Taken as a picture of the whole country, the volumes are stimulating, and even thrilling. Our own plan was to read the essays in the order in which the states were settled, starting with Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, and drifting westward. It gave a sense of growth, of sprawling youth ordered by unseen forces, of possibilities that were infinite. It made the past, even of New England, seem yesterday, and it put the future squarely in our own hands. We are set and hardened neither in our sins nor our virtues, and our cruelest follies can be remedied with comparative ease. No one would accuse the essays of undue optimism, yet their reading left a glow of enthusiastic belief in the youth and vigor of our country. We have the strength and the courage to correct our own mistakes, and they are not old enough to be guarded with the sanctity of tradition.

Thomas Boyd's *"Points of Honor"* might very well be called "lest we forget". It is a group of war stories, concerned rather with the fringe of things than focusing on battle as did his earlier *"Through the Wheat."* Some of them are grim, some gay, some ironic in their grouping of incidents, all of them bearing the authentic flavor of the conditions and the atmosphere of the war. Their very slightness gives them added pathos. As human documents they are fascinating and throat-catching, and they make one a bit more determined than ever that something else must take the place of war as a means of settling international disputes.

The war in its after-effects is present in Philip Gibbs' latest book, *"The Reckless Lady."* It is a story of Helen Fleming, her two children, her worthless brother, and her ascetic ex-husband. There is considerable doubt as to whether the "reckless lady" of the title is Mrs. Fleming or her daughter. The



Next in Writers' Row is Rose Wilder Lane, whose latest book, *"He Was A Man,"* will soon be reviewed in these columns. From early accounts, Mrs. Lane has scored with her new novel, as she did with her *"Peaks of Shala,"* of which M. A. said in 1923: "Mrs. Lane is a good reporter, an adventurer, a philosopher and an artist in words." Rose Wilder Lane comes from the Dakotas, lived and wrote in California before she began to live and write in far places of the earth—and has a Missouri address.

former ran away from her husband when his stern sense of duty in an Indian post proved too bleak for her, and the latter married an American maker of furniture in Grand Rapids, and between the daring of the two there is really little to choose. One wonders how far Mr. Gibbs' pictures of America and Americans reflect his own impressions of this country. They are a bit strange to a native and yet we may look and sound just that way to eminent visiting Britishers. But Mr. Gibbs is seldom a satisfactory novelist even when depicting his own people. He is above everything else a journalist, and the very best parts of this book are the pages of description and conversation in and about post-war London. The pity is that something seems to compel him to write fiction.

"*Spanish Sunshine*" is one of those travel books which make you want to start immediately in its author's footsteps. Eleanor Elsner, who wrote it, is an Englishwoman of education and humor, who combines a thorough love of Spain with a more than ordinary knowledge of its history, people, art, and architecture. She has a rare ability to pick among masses of information the precise detail which will illumine her point. Writing mostly of the south of Spain, of Málaga and Córdoba, Cádiz and Granada, she pictures those sun-baked towns in terms that make the northern spring seem very chilly. Yet she never gushes, and she makes it quite clear that "if you like that kind of thing, that's the thing you will like." Her enthusiasms are quite definitely personal. She does not proselyte for them. The

book is full of sound information, deftly presented. It would serve equally well as a supplementary guide, or an arm-chair journey.



The Birth Control Conference

Margaret Sanger

BETWEEN five and six hundred delegates attended the first International birth control conference ever held in this country, which closed its week of sessions March 31. Distinguished delegates were present from foreign countries, and with these names and the names of eminent American speakers and representatives the program of the Sixth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference made an impressive showing of scientists and social workers. Their common concern was to discuss, from one angle and another, the essential birth control theory that intelligent guidance should be applied to the problem of population, instead of its being left to instinct and chance, with the cruel correctives of abortion and other ruthless methods of birth control. They varied, naturally, in the degree to which they consider birth control a general panacea.

The program alone is a testimony to the standing the movement has achieved, and to the many problems of great social concern with which it interlocks. Take a few instances: birth control was discussed for a whole session in relation to war—by Dr. Duvall, of Syracuse University, Mr. G. Hardy, of France, Dr. Helene Stocker, of Germany, etc. Harold Cox, editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, proposed a low birth-rate league of nations, each nation to limit its population to its resources.

Community health, in crowded sections; was an important topic, discussed by such medical authorities as Dr. William Allen Pusey, of Chicago; Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, of Hull House, Dr. Norman Haire, of England. Maternal mortality as a result of too many babies, and the responsibility of doctors toward it; the high mortality of babies where the mother is overburdened with child-bearing and poverty in deadly combination—were discussed with heaped-up figures and instances. An afternoon's program, in the hands of Dr. Alice Hamilton, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, and representatives of India, Mexico, China and Russia, dealt with the rela-

tions of this theory to labor problems, poverty, child labor. The social waste of spending billions for the care of the unfit in asylums, prisons, etc., who "should not have been born," was stressed.

Among other distinguished names represented either in person or by paper were Dr. A. A. Brill, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Prof. Corrado Gini, of Italy, Professor Roswell Johnson, Fru Thit Jensen, of Denmark, Dr. Aletta Jacobs, of Holland, Dr. Henry P. Fairchild, of New York University, Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes, of Columbia, Havelock Ellis, etc. G. Bernard Shaw and others sent messages.

One session was given over to religious and moral factors, with several clergymen of different denominations endorsing birth control and meeting the objections raised by those who fear it may mean either license or a serious decrease in the size of families. These objections were countered, during the course of the Conference, not only by argument that the social gain would far outweigh any possible loss, but by reference to actual conditions where birth control information may legally be circulated—e. g., in Holland. A point stressed was the flagrant unfairness of conditions under which, even in defiance of law, the wealthy have knowledge of contraception and the poor haven't.

Resolutions were passed urging that labor organizations study the problem; that it be included in the programs of eugenic societies; that the League of Nations be asked to study birth control as a means of preventing war; and a message was sent to President Coolidge asking him to appoint a commission to study the question and formulate recommendations. A special meeting on contraception attended by a thousand doctors affirmed that the important and complicated problem of birth control comes properly within the province of preventive medicine, should have a place on the program of medical societies, and become part of the work of suitable clinics, hospitals, etc.

Mrs. Sanger was elected president of the international organization.

Malvina Hoffman

(Continued from page 10)

there. That is why there are such spontaneous friendships between artists. Their work speaks a universal language that makes them intimately acquainted. And this thing is never a pose. That's what is the matter with so much that calls itself modern art. People find they can do one thing, and they keep on doing it, and calling attention to it. But real art creates its own attention. It knows no boundary, it is not nationalistic. It is universal, and everlasting."



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Fellowships

(Continued from page 15)

both these princely foundations open their opportunities to women as well as to men, is of immense advantage to our sex. More than almost anything else at this moment, women need the chance to develop their scholarly ability to the highest possible point.

During the last fifty years the opportunities for women to study in universities and to work in various fields have multiplied rapidly. But the creative achievement of women in the scholarly line has not, on the whole, kept pace with the increase of these opportunities. Our greatest handicap at the moment in endeavoring to obtain for women professorial posts in our universities is the comparative scarcity of absolutely first-rate women scholars.

There are a great many reasons why fewer women than men should achieve distinction in creative scholarships. There are still some handicaps remaining for the feminine sex. Women are more burdened than men with the mechanical routine of life and with social duties of various sorts. Moreover, it is still a little harder for a woman than for a man to gain a fellowship for advanced work or an appointment to an academic position. A woman must generally be not only as good as the men

candidates, but considerably better. These handicaps we must, of course, endeavor to overcome.

Several pieces of investigation have been undertaken recently to see whether women are treated as well as men in faculty and administrative appointments in universities; whether as large a proportion of them hold the rank of full professor; and whether their salaries are on a par with those of their men colleagues. These investigations are interesting and the facts they bring forth may throw some light on the situation. What would aid most, however, in raising the position of women in the academic world at the moment would be for the sex to produce several more Mme. Curies. If we can point to a number of women of this sort, of unquestioned preeminence in the field of creative scholarship, we shall have the best possible argument for the appointment of women to important chairs. To this end, we must try to find every woman of unusual scholarly promise and give her the widest opportunity for developing her powers. A fellowship for study abroad is one of the most admirable ways of providing such an opportunity. The new foundations recently announced are a happy augury for future achievement by women. We shall hope for other similar fellowships within the next few years.

Mrs. Ashby

(Continued from page 14)

The other is embroidery, an occupation which she declares is restful and soothing, and an aid to patience. She has brought her embroidery with her, and already it has paid its passage. "When we reached New York harbor," she explained, "it took us something like seven hours to land. I took my work out of my bag and sat embroidering, to the great amusement of the other passengers. But at the end of those hours, I was almost the only one who wasn't on the verge of hysteria. It is a great comfort." Another comfort of which she did not speak is her skill with languages. Her classical education gave her Greek and Latin as a background, and she has a modern language equipment of French and German as fluent as her English. When she rises to address an international meeting, she becomes her own ablest interpreter. It saves her the stress and strain of intermediaries, and is the best of aids toward clear international understanding.

She has been here too short a time to have formed more than momentary impressions, and she very wisely refuses to generalize about this country. She has an unquenchable curiosity about all kinds of people, and all shades of opinions, and she regards her complicated

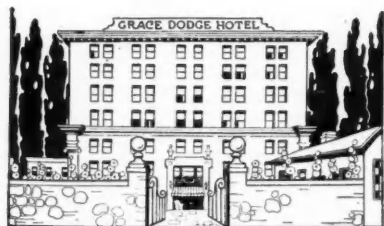
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The Farm Puzzle

(Continued from page 12)

regulation; continued application of the present tariff system in accordance with the rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff law—these appear to be the remedies which the Administration proposes to apply to agriculture—together with developments of foreign markets wherever they can be found. So far as this Administration is concerned, there will be no short cuts to agricultural relief by means of measures which are regarded in more conservative quarters as unsound.

The result is a direct conflict of ideas between the Administration and those Middle Western Republicans who have sponsored the McNary-Haugen bill in the past. It should be borne in mind that its sponsors are not men who have been in the La Follette camp in previous years, or who have participated in the political revolutions that have occurred in Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin. They call themselves conservative progressives. Throughout the sections represented by them, there are men, mostly engaged in business, who follow the Administration and heartily disapprove of the McNary-Haugen formula.

While these things have been develop-

ing, other elements in the story of the agricultural problem have been demonstrating themselves. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has given out a statement which makes it plain he does not favor such legislative cure-alls as are proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill. He tells the farmers only a small percentage of their ills are curable by legislation and that they must find the solution of their problem in better marketing systems, which means farmers' cooperatives.

Representative Dickinson, Republican and leader of the House farm bloc, has made public a new bill which he will introduce in the next session of Congress. This bill proposes an advisory commission for farmers' cooperatives, but says nothing about "regulation," which the Administration bill, defeated in the last session, stressed. It also proposes a new version of the McNary-Haugen bill, with the price-fixing feature left out. During the summer Mr. Dickinson will urge this plan up and down the Mississippi Valley.

Business organizations are taking a hand and a conference has been called at Kansas City for the purpose of having Chambers of Commerce confer with farmers' organizations, relative to their difficulties. Another conference, held at Cleveland, was for the purpose of bringing farmers' organizations of the East in touch with manufacturers' associations from the same region.

Last week the cotton manufacturers met in Washington and voiced their desire for a higher duty on cotton textiles, a suggestion which was frowned upon by the President, who probably does not want the entire tariff question reopened while the farm revolt is simmering in the rear.

Food for a Good Figure

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

College Physician at Barnard

THE possession of a good figure depends upon a body composed of the right quantity of tissues of the right quality, molded into a beautiful form by right use. Neither quantity nor quality alone would produce a good figure. Both are needed.

The first requisite for a good figure is the proper weight. The underweight must first bring her weight up to the normal for her height and age. The overweight must bring her weight down to the normal for her height and age. Then a maintenance diet must be planned which will keep the weight approximately stationary and provide the body with abounding health. Such a perfect diet is at once the diet to produce and keep a good figure: to prevent constipation, headaches and depression, to give a beautiful skin, and to endow the body with elasticity and vigor. A perfect diet, while maintaining a good figure, will also lessen the tendency to frequent respiratory infections.

There is an essential difference between the figure of an individual who is merely the proper weight but afflicted with a mass of minor ailments—as headaches, indigestion, constipation, quick debility, and muscular fatigue—and the figure of a woman who possesses one hundred per cent bodily efficiency. The one figure, though still the proper weight, will be stiff, awkward, without strength and muscular endurance; the other figure, proper also, will be supple, tireless, and in perfect running order.

In planning a perfect diet for a perfect figure, the muscular work to be done by the individual must be carefully considered. Upon this amount of muscular work will depend the amount of calories to be supplied. Caloric needs range all the way from eighteen hundred for a woman at light labor, to six thousand calories for a soldier in active service. The needs of a growing child approximate the latter on account of the extreme activity of his life and the growth demands of his body.

In the following diet, carbohydrates are cut to the minimum, as the diet is planned for the full-grown woman who inclines to grow stout, not for the slim growing girl; for the latter, at least a quart of raw certified milk should be added to the diet, and potatoes, rice and macaroni allowed.

BREAKFAST

A fresh raw fruit (whatever is in season)
A brown cereal (one containing both germ and husk) with certified raw cream and no sugar (If the patient is thin, brown sugar or honey may be eaten with the cereal) This cereal should be hot and freshly cooked.

One egg

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A homemade marmalade, or honey
Tea or coffee as desired

The fresh fruit stimulates peristalsis and provides vitamin C. The cereal also stimulates peristalsis and provides vitamin B. The cream, if unpasteurized, provides vitamin A, heat and energy. The yolk of the egg contains the highest amount of iron contained in an equal amount of any foodstuff, keeps the blood haemoglobin high and prevents anemia. The bread and butter represent heat and energy, and the butter vitamin A.

Vitamin A protects against respiratory disease and is found principally in fats, as cream, butter and cod liver oil. Vitamin B is found in vegetables and cereals and protects against nervous disease, though partly destroyed by our cooking methods. It is consequently the vitamin in which Americans are most likely to be deficient. Its absence devitalizes the skin, permitting boils and pimples. Yeast contains this vitamin, hence its value in diets that are not correctly planned and do not provide enough vitamin B.

LUNCH

The midday meal is as much a rest spell and a break in the day's work as an occasion of eating and should not be omitted even by overweights. The lunch should be determined by the weight of the individual. Sandwiches and a piece of cake, a bowl of soup and crackers, even bread and butter, do not constitute a good lunch. For a woman of approximately right weight who wishes to maintain her achievement, the following diet will meet all demands:

A fresh hot vegetable (not canned)
One or two slices of a brown bread and fresh butter (not pasteurized)
A raw salad, which can be taken to mean sliced tomatoes, cold slaw, sliced cucumbers
A raw fruit
The best beverage at this meal is water

AFTERNOON TEA

Afternoon tea should be taken or omitted according to the day's plan of eating. If dinner comes at six and lunch at one, it should be omitted. If lunch is eaten at twelve and dinner at seven, a cup of freshly prepared tea and one or two slices of thin brown toast, buttered, will bridge the gap between work and dinner. Tea, coffee and chocolate, being primarily stimulants, should be used when stimulants are needed and not as foods. Tea in itself often causes gas; coffee as often causes gastric indigestion, though it is a good intestinal stimulant. If an individual can get along without either tea or coffee so much the better. Instead of the cup of tea in the afternoon a glass of milk, or a bowl of bouillon will satisfy the bodily needs.

DINNER

A small bowl of bouillon to "prime the stomach"

One slice of meat or fish. After forty this protein should be taken on alternate nights only

One carbohydrate, as potato, rice or macaroni—if the patient is underweight or needs a good quantity of calories on account of muscular needs

Two freshly cooked fresh vegetables, one of which shall be a leafy vegetable

Salad
Raw fruit

In the case of children who need more calories, a sweet dessert can be taken at dinner as well as the raw fruit.

This diet will provide the body with sufficient calories to keep the weight stationary; with high iron and haemoglobin content in the blood, to keep off anemia and to keep the patient warm; with a large amount of roughage to keep the intestines active; with sufficient minerals in the vegetables and cereals to supply all the bodily tissues, and with a liberal amount of all three vitamins. In other words, this diet will maintain a good figure.

The subject of Dr. Alsop's next article is "Exercise for a Good Figure."

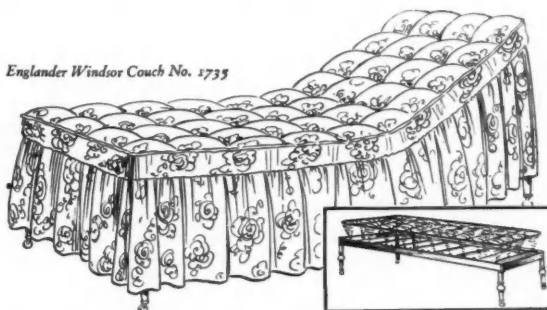
Washington

(Continued from page 8)

taria vines. Steam shovels and excavating cranes have been applied and in their places have come overpowering structures exuding soft coal smoke. The traditions of the future may be concentrated in metropolitan hospitals where Presidents first see the light of day in No. 23 Delivery Room; and what historic mansions there are may be those one reaches only by aeroplane, 'way off in the Virginia or Maryland hills, it being economically impossible to devote valuable land in town to anything but layers of productive footage. Senator Brandegee's old mansion is now represented by tiers of old bricks and other demolition and the John Hay house is reported to be sold to become another Harry Wardman Hotel, unless plans are changed. Senator and Mrs. Wadsworth have built themselves a new home farther out of town, and this corner, which is not only opposite the White House, but also opposite the "Little Church of the Presidents," already looks desolate.

Senator Borah is still taking his long horseback rides through the Park and

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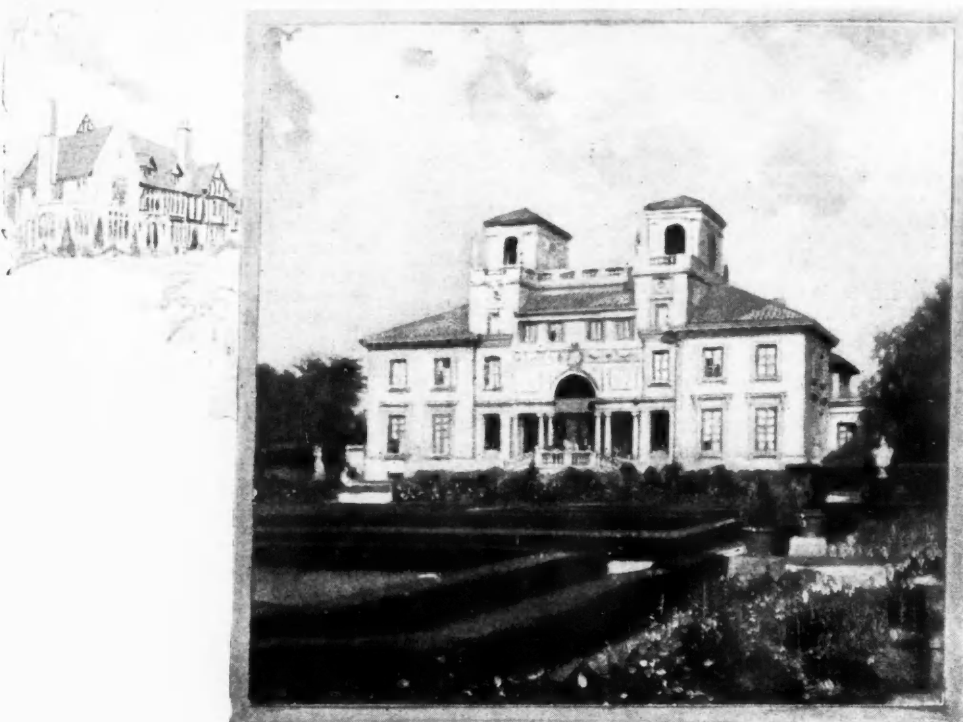
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This view of the formal gardens and west facade of the home of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, at Southampton, L. I., illustrates one of the main problems in curtaining windows of the modern house (as explained below). (The marriage of Judge O'Brien's son Kenneth to Miss Kathryn Mackay will be recalled as one of the notable social events of recent years.)

When a garden complicates your curtain problem

THE formal gardens of Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's Southampton estate, shown above, indicate the problem to be solved in curtaining the windows of the O'Brien home—or most homes for that matter.

Such a view demands a highly transparent curtain—a curtain which will give the desired privacy to the room with the least possible interference with the view.

Naturally, only a net or lace curtain will serve such a purpose. And the obvious suggestion is the use of a plain Quaker Filet net.

Indeed, such a choice might be called the “safe” course. The plain filet would give the desired privacy without obstructing the view of the delightful garden.

But like most “safe” courses in decoration it has one fault—it lacks that individuality which is, after all, the essence of good decoration.



In selecting Quaker Overtone Net in a burnt orange overtone, Judge O'Brien has obtained the essential transparency and privacy (the distinctive features of all net—or lace—curtainings) plus an expression of personality lacking in a plain fabric.

The illustration on the opposite page gives a fair idea of the happiness of the selection—at least as good an idea as can ever be gotten from an illustration. For the beauty of a curtain is not an obvious beauty; the curtain itself must be seen to be appreciated; in that very fact lies its charm.

One thing more: Quaker curtains are made for every type of house, made in many styles and at the widest range of price, but always in one quality. The name Quaker on a curtain or net is a quality index like the karat mark in solid gold.

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"Decorators' Methods of Window Curtaining," a booklet by Philip H. Pratt, head of the Dept. of Interior Decoration, Pratt Institute, will be mailed to you on request.



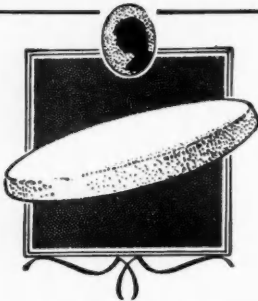
Quaker Overtone Net here solves a typical curtain problem: It affords complete privacy, though it is transparent enough to permit a charming view of the owner's garden; and it has just enough color to diffuse a soft, warm light throughout the room.



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his opponents say that although he enjoys riding, he dislikes the horse, for he knows that he is obliged to cooperate with him. The Senator never takes a vacation when the rest of Washington goes fishing. Consequently, he is still heard in criticism of the bureaucracy of the government and the President knows full well that such is the Senator's reputation as a fighter that when he goes to Plymouth the Senator will go to press, not for the mere desire for print, but for the mere reason of having kept up his work with the same zeal despite the approach of the vacation season. He is still being criticized here for inconsistencies in his attitude toward public questions, but whatever he says carries more weight and gets more attention than a pronouncement from any other person. There is a certain analogy between the fighting Borah and the fighting Roosevelt. The persistence of their labors and the strength of their convictions carried them ahead so forcefully that details and sometimes conflicting details never deterred their onward march.

But many a politician these days is more concerned over what his garden looks like, and in getting more box trees and finding out where to get a certain lilac bush and who knows how to plant wild thyme. If you go out into the back country in Maryland and Virginia and see a symmetrical and exceedingly handsome bush of old box guarding a chicken coop of disreputable and fallen-down proportions, thinking to yourself that probably it can be yours for a ten-dollar bill, you will find that some Senator has preceded you, paid the ten dollars and left a card to be tied to the bush, marking it as his own. And if the box has not been planted in sand, it

is likely to be transported to his town house with considerable ceremony. All through the countryside such box trees have been tagged with the name of the Minister of Sweden, Robert Woods Bliss, who has completed his restoration of an old estate. Many an old mammy is wearing silk stockings because of the box tree that somebody planted around her cabin a hundred years ago. The Lincoln Memorial is banked at the base with the most exquisite box in form and fullness, much of it a century old. All winter it has formed a mass of heavy green against the majesty of the white pillars through which the distant Potomac gleams.

But let us conclude with town news. The Bach Choir from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, comes this week and has stirred the capital with anticipation, notwithstanding the fact that the performance will last all day, with an intermission. The cherry blossoms are out around the Potomac and, as usual, photographers make miserable the lives of the Chinese and Japanese diplomats and their secretaries by asking them to pose in costume under the falling snow of the petals.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Mrs. Stokes advises us that she regrets having inadvertently referred to Secretary Weeks, in the last issue, as a lawyer. He is a banker by profession.

LOOKING FORWARD

In both the WOMAN VOTER and the CITIZEN pages for May 2 there will be something about the convention of the National League of Women Voters, to be held in Richmond, April 16-22.

The CITIZEN will also report the Woman's World's Fair which opens April 18.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Woman Citizen*, published fortnightly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1925.

County of New York } ss.
 State of New York }

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Raymond Brown, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of *The Woman Citizen* Corporation, publishers of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Name and Post Office Address:
 Publisher: The Woman Citizen Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
 Editor: Virginia Roderick, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Managing Editor: None.
 Business Manager: Mrs. Raymond Brown, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: The Woman Citizen Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
 Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Mrs. H. B. Wells, 46 West Ninth Street, N. Y.
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3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

Mrs. Raymond Brown.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1925.

HARRY RAUCH, Notary Public.
 (My commission expires March 30, 1927.)

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen (Continued)



Mrs. Walter Dillingham, Finance Chairman of the Hawaii League of Women Voters.



Mrs. Harry Van Sittert, of the Pasadena Shakespeare Club.



Mrs. A. C. Troup, of Harrisburg, Pa., Dauphin Co. League of Women Voters.



Mrs. J. B. Lorbeer, Los Angeles District, California Federation of Women's Clubs.



Winifred E. Weldon, Zonta Club, Rome, N. Y.

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Total\$7,758.00

Will every woman who is helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN, many of whom we cannot thank personally, please take for herself this public expression of the CITIZEN's warm thanks for her cordial and valuable co-operation.

ONE of the most hopeful signs for the future is the increasing interest that women are taking in their responsibilities as citizens. They want to understand what is happening in the world; they are interested in hearing both sides of controversial questions; they are eager that women's opinions should be intelligent and should be made effective; they are anxious that women should have equal opportunities to make good wherever their talents lie.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published through the cooperation of many women who heartily believe in its ideals. In 1924 the circulation of the CITIZEN increased more than 50% through their cooperation, inspired by the double motive of wishing a larger number of women to have the information the CITIZEN gives, and a desire to earn money for organization work. Commissions and bonuses which the CITIZEN paid them for various organizations amounted to thousands of dollars.

Many pictures of women who have earned \$100 prizes for their organization treasuries have been printed in these pages. The five above are among the latest. Mrs. J. B. Lorbeer presented her \$100 prize in \$20 gold pieces to the Los Angeles Presidents' Council to be used to further equip the Federation's rooms. She writes that her committee "were happy to place such a constructive magazine in a hundred new homes." The \$100 prize won by Mrs. Van Sittert went into the building fund of the Shakespeare Club. The Zonta prize won by Winifred Weldon of Rome, N. Y., went to finance the club's Vocational Guidance work for girls. The Hawaii League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Walter Dillingham is Finance Chairman, not only won a \$100 prize, but is on its way to another. Mrs. Troup's \$100 prize went to the Pennsylvania State Grange Memorial—the Girls' Dormitory of State College.

Many others did not quite reach the mark, but received substantial checks. Among them are Miss G. L. Jones of the Canal Zone Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. J. C. Russell, for the Saranac Lake (N. Y.) Woman's Club; Emma L. Greenacre, Chicago League of Women Voters; Mrs. L. B. Werner, League of Women Voters of Rochester; also the Erie County (N. Y.) League; Agnes Smith, New Hampshire League; Mrs. E. G. King, for the Athens (Ill.) Women's Club; Miss J. G. Moore, for the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, and dozens of others.

To extend further the work of making the WOMAN CITIZEN better known among women, and also to make it self-supporting and thus secure its future, CITIZEN Cooperators are building up an Educational Extension Fund through the use of which the magazine is steadily growing. There is a story about some of the gifts to the Extension Fund in the columns of Cooperators, which we are reserving for another Heart to Heart page. Watch for it!



Cantilevers for Style? New York Women say "Yes!"

SWING down Fifth Avenue, round the corner at Fortieth Street, and there, directly opposite the classically beautiful New York Public Library, is the busiest of all Cantilever Shoe Shops.

Women who are admired the world over for the perfection of their style, do all of their shopping here and hereabouts. Thousands of them know "Fourteen West Fortieth," because at this address they buy Cantilever Shoes for all-day comfort and conservative smartness.

In your city there is either a Cantilever Shop or a Cantilever Dealer showing the same Cantilever models that fashionable New York women approve. You will find a tempting variety of oxfords and pumps in the wanted colors—graceful styles and shapes to give you real foot comfort.

These well made shoes are fashioned to fit the foot and to please the eye. No shoe wardrobe is complete without at least one pair of Cantilever oxfords, or walking pumps. There will be many days when you will need and appreciate the wonderful comfort of these trim, easy shoes.

Go to one of the stores at the right or write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 426 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a more conveniently located Cantilever agency.

A flexible shoe for your flexible foot

Natural lines, modishly rounded toes and close-fitting heels make the Cantilever Shoe fit with true comfort. Snug, flexible arches conform to the exact undercurve of the foot, affording restful support without restricting the action of the foot or the circulation.

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You will like the comfort of this shoe and it will help you if you have foot trouble or will keep your good feet well.



Cantilever Shoe



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Albany—Hewitt's 5th Shop, 13 N. Pearl St.
Albanytown—455½ Hamilton St.
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Albionville—Follock's
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Bangor—John Connors Shoe Co.
Berkley—The Booterie
Birmingham—Parker City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—119 North 20th St.
Boston—189 Newbury St. cor. Chardon St.
Bridgeport—125 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primerose Bldg.)
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Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
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Cincinnati—The McLaughlin Co.
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Dallas—Hedrick Arts Bldg.
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Dayton—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Bick-Kumler Co.
Denver—234 Foster Bldg.
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Detroit—2438 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)
Detroit—187 W. First St. (at 1st Ave. W.)
Elizabeth—250 North Broad St.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
Erie—Wheeler Co., 916 State St.
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Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
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Harrisburg—30 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.
Haverhill—Bennett & Co.
Hoboken—Thos. S. Childs, 273 High St.
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Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—24 Hogan St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)
Jersey City—Bennett's 413 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—309 Altman Bldg.
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Milwaukee—Brewer Shoe Co.
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Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
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Nashville—J. A. Meadows & Sons
New Bedford—Olympic Shoe Shop
Newark—977 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Haven—151 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—189 Baronne St. (Rosen 200)
Newport, R. I.—Sullivan's, 126 Thayer St.
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—2500 Third Ave. (132nd St.)
New York—13 John St. (bet. E. 9th & Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Browning
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Oklahoma City—Feiler's Foot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pawnee—178 E. Colorado St.
Paterson—15 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peaslee—Kraus & Young
Peters—185 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—342 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Store
Pittsfield—Wm. Fisher, 24 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Allen
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—183 Union St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schenberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schwert
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Style
Richmond, Ind.—The Hammer Store
Rome—J. Buchrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (2nd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—310 Arcade Bldg. (opp. F. O. J. St.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—W. L. Tillingham
Sacramento—310 Occident Bldg. E. near 7th
Saginaw—Gonzalez-Kotter Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Maxson Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bookery
Savannah—Cable Shoe Co.
Schenectady—448 State St.
Scranton—Lento & Kelly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Pettie Shoe Co.
Shreveport—The Palletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crummett
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Union—L. Spiller & Son
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tampa—26 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Tulsa—Lafayette & Koch Co.
Trenton—7 Queen St. East (at 7th)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhes & Son
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—M. & B. Brannan St. Cor. Union
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Washington—1119 F Street (2nd floor)
Waterbury—Howard-Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Williamsport—John B. Irvin
Wilmington, Del.—Kearney-Pyle Co.
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Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

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The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

MAY 2, 1925

Number 23

Current Events

The Balkan Ferment

TROUBLE in the Balkans again. On April 14 King Boris, of Bulgaria, was driving toward Sofia, returning from a botanical expedition. In the car with him was M. Ilcheff, Director of the Sofia Museum. At a point where the road passed between high banks the car was attacked, the Director and a servant were killed, and a bullet clipped the King's mustache. He attempted to return the fire of the assassins, and then, remembering that his car had just passed an autobus full of passengers and mail, he and an aide ran back to warn it. At the same time in Sofia a General who had been one of the leaders in the revolution that established the present government was killed, and two days later as his funeral parade approached the crowded Cathedral, the explosion of an infernal machine placed in the ceiling killed about a hundred and sixty people and wounded twice as many, including the Premier—Tsankoff.

Immediately a strict military control and a censorship were imposed, and for several days the papers were filled with official propaganda which credited the outbreak to Communists, under direction of Moscow, and indicated that the issue was sharply between Communists and anti-Communists. Accounts of wholesale reprisals by the party in power leaked through. Then three eyewitnesses, two of them members of the British Parliament, arrived in Belgrade from Sofia and made uncensored reports. They said that the real struggle is between the peasant party and the Tsankoff government, which represents the military and the old landed aristocracy. The Communists, they say, are at present allied with these peasants, but are in a minority. The English observers testified to the terror that is being dealt out to the terrorists—arrests, tortures and executions without trial in great numbers.

It will be remembered that the peasant government, under Premier Stambuliski, was overthrown in June, 1923, and the Premier murdered, through a

plot fostered by the Officers League, and Tsankoff, a professor, was made head of the new government. It strengthened itself by uniting different parties of the right under the name of the "Democratic bloc." But recently one by one these different groups have pulled away, so that even before the outbreak and the Cathedral outrage the government was in a panic. All along the Agrarians have maintained a powerful organization.

The French Cabinet

WHEN Briand failed to form a ministry after the fall of Herriot, Paul Painlevé undertook the task. On April 17 he announced his Cabinet. It included Aristide Briand as Prime Minister, and—amazingly—Joseph Caillaux as Minister of Finance. Caillaux returned only a few months ago, amnestied, from the exile to which he was sentenced in 1920 by the senatorial high court on charges of treason. He was a consistent advocate of friendly alliance with Germany in pre-war days, and was accused of continuing that friendliness during the war. It was Caillaux, however, who thirteen years ago invented and put over the income tax for France, and he was considered one of the most brilliant ministers of finance that the country ever had.

When he appeared with the rest of the Cabinet in the Chamber there was a stormy scene. Painlevé's speech was constantly interrupted with jeers at Caillaux, and protests at his presence. Painlevé, restraining Caillaux, referred to the "legends" attached to his case, and reminded the Chamber that if Caillaux's early advice had been followed—to pay for the war through heavy taxation, as was being done in England—they might not be in their present fix.

Caillaux has shrewdly declared against the capital levy, remained silent on the burning religious issue and declared himself a moderate Republican. His program of financial reform will probably not be drastic.

Painlevé won a vote of confidence in

the Chamber—304 to 218. The Cabinet is hardly any farther to the right than was Herriot's, and the fear that Herriot would be followed by a sharply nationalist combination was not realized. But no one thinks the present Cabinet will last long.

Wheeler Acquitted

SENATOR WHEELER, of Montana, who was candidate last fall for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket, was acquitted in the suit brought against him in Great Falls, Montana. The charge was accepting fees from a client for advancing his oil interests with the Department of the Interior after he was elected senator. The jury discussed the case only a few minutes and returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. During the course of the trial the Government did not call against Senator Wheeler either Blair Coan or George B. Lockwood, who were involved in "getting something" on Senator Wheeler while he was chairman of the committee investigating the Department of Justice. A "surprise witness" was produced by the Government, George B. Hayes, who testified that he had been offered a split of fees to appear in Wheeler's place before the Department of the Interior. On certain matters Hayes's testimony contradicted that of a Wheeler witness, and it came out that letters written by Hayes to this witness which supported his statement, were being withheld by the Government counsel. The judge ordered the letters to be produced in court, and the prosecution's tactics have been sharply criticized.

It was supposed that the indictment pending against Senator Wheeler in Washington would be quashed as a result of his vindication, but the new Attorney General says that these charges and evidence are different and that the trial will proceed.

Russia Retreats

BIT by bit Russia moves away from Communism. Only a few months ago there was a change in the rule that

only Communists might be elected to public office in villages, and a short time after that came the official announcement that, state control of trade not working perfectly, favorable concessions would be made to private trade. Now a new admission concerns farm labor. The Soviet law has heretofore prohibited the use of hired labor on peasant farms, but it was a law widely broken, and the Government now abandons the effort to enforce it.

The German Election

IN spite of predictions that the German election would be close, the 900,000 majority that the aged Field Marshal von Hindenburg rolled up was a startling surprise. As this is written, the papers are filled with a medley of comment on the factors that entered into the election and the probable effects in Europe. Beyond doubt, von Hindenburg's quality as war hero and popular idol was of tremendous weight. Unlike Ludendorff he has not made any false moves since the war, and his popularity has stayed at top notch since the days of his successes against Russia. During the campaign—a campaign of great bitterness—his supporters even pled for votes on the ground that, having accepted the nomination, he must not be humiliated by defeat. That he drew the vote of the friends of monarchy and the old régime is obvious, and of those to whom he stood for repudiation of the war guilt of Germany. Rumors that American bankers would not make loans to Germany if von Hindenburg were elected, though denied, were emotionally capitalized to his advantage.

Though this choice can hardly fail to heighten French fears, it must not be forgotten that the President of the German Republic has only limited powers. Besides, whatever the intention of the voters, von Hindenburg is pledged to the Republic and no immediate change in form of government would be possible. For the present, at any rate, the Luther Cabinet will be continued.

Eighty-five per cent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

Mr. Culbertson Leaves

VICE-CHAIRMAN WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON, of the Tariff Commission, has been offered the post of United States Minister to Rumania, and has accepted. Mr. Culbertson is a familiar figure on programs of women's organizations that discuss the tariff, and was one of the speakers at the January Conference on the Cause and Cure of War. He is a Republican, but has not been an exponent of the extreme high tariff idea. He joined the Democrats of the Commission on the sugar report and thus made a majority which recommended a reduction of sugar duties.

There are those who are not averse to deducing that sending Mr. Culbertson to Rumania is not wholly for Mr. Culbertson's sake. The sugar report, by the way, has been held up now for nine months.

Exit, the Industrial Court

THE United States Supreme Court has finished off the once-much-discussed Kansas Court of Industrial Relations founded by Henry J. Allen. According to its decision, a state can not provide for compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, and the law that established the Court is unconstitutional. Under that law the Court had undertaken to fix hours, wages, overtime and working conditions.

Some time ago a case was brought against the Court by the Charles Wolff Packing Company. The Supreme Court of Kansas supported the Industrial Court, declaring the law constitutional; the Supreme Court of the United States then reversed the decision, and sent the case back to the state. Some changes were made, but the state court issued a writ of mandamus to force obedience to the provisions fixing hours of work and overtime pay. It is this decision which has now been overthrown.

Judge Lindsey

GOOD news from Denver is that the long drawn out contest of votes for Judge of the Children's Court has ended in the triumph of Judge Lindsey. Readers of the CITIZEN will recall the story in the CITIZEN for March 21. Judge Lindsey was announced as elected by a margin of 117 votes, but ouster proceedings were brought by his opponent, Royal R. Graham, and a full recount took place. Judge Lindsey had a majority of 35 votes.

"Leaded" Gasoline

THE professor of applied physiology at Yale University, Yandell Henderson, has made a startling charge against the Ethyl Gas Corporation and the Bureau of Mines. Some time ago

the latter gave the former a clean bill of health after the deaths of five laboratory workers in the Bayway Standard Oil plant. Immediately after the death of these men, who were experimenting with a certain kind of leaded gasoline that would eliminate the "knock" in motors, the New Jersey Board of Health prohibited the use of leaded gasolines in the state, but this ruling was withdrawn after the Bureau of Mines investigation, and the Ethyl Gas Corporation, described as a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, du Pont interests and General Motors, has been marketing its product in twenty-eight states. Dr. Henderson's charge is that this investigation was inadequate, and has already been criticized by two Harvard experts. He believes that the use of this gasoline may produce lead poisoning when breathed constantly in the city streets.

A Friend for the World Court

IN his first speech the new Secretary of State took a strong stand for the World Court and has won much appreciation from its friends. It was made in Washington before the Society of International Law of which his predecessor Mr. Hughes is president. Secretary Kellogg urged the duty of lawyers, "leaders in public questions," to teach the substitution of law for force. He disagreed definitely with those who while favoring an international court hold that the codification of international law must come first. "If we wait until international law is codified," he said, "there will be no court. International law can not be any more complete than our common law. It has to meet the new questions as they arise. . . . I believe thoroughly in the efforts to codify the principles of international law. It will be a work of slow growth. . . . Much of the opposition to a world court, I believe, exists because of a misunderstanding of the questions it will have to decide. They are purely legal questions and not political." He does not say whether or not he favors the principle of compulsory arbitration.

Mr. Hughes also, before the same body, reiterated his hope for American support of the World Court, and emphasized the importance of codification and clarification of international law by repeated international conferences.

Dawes Campaigns

VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES is making good on the battle cry he gave so startlingly on inauguration day, and is out campaigning to stir public sentiment to demand a change in the Senate rules to limit debate. Both in Boston and in New York he has delivered emphatic addresses to this effect, in Boston even taking a rising vote of business men in good old evangelistic style. —April 28, 1925.

Picturesque and appealing is Mary McMillan's Chinese Baby who looks out at us from the cover of this issue.

At the age of twelve Miss McMillan began, outside of school hours, to study drawing. After graduating from Smith College she took up the study of painting at Syracuse University, later returning to her Alma Mater as assistant in the art department. Miniatures always fascinated her, so she finally decided to come to New York to study painting on ivory with Mabel R. Welch. Since then she has specialized in this delicate work, her favorite subjects being children.

A member of the Brooklyn and American Societies of Miniature Painters and the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, she has exhibited with them, as well as with other organizations.

The New Way With Cities

By Emma H. de Zouche

The long, sprawling figure, identified to every American heart by his boot-straps, his striped trousers and starred claw-hammer, his plug hat and his pugnacious goatee as the patron saint of Liberty, really our own Uncle Samuel—or is he the efficiency man magnificently disguised? Is the alchemy of progress gradually transposing us from a union of units to a unionized unit, in which each sovereign commonwealth will be presently a counterpart of every other sovereign commonwealth under the Stars and Stripes?

In a word, is the City Manager the Man on Horseback we hear so much about, the benevolent despot, who in the name of the greatest good for the greatest number will patiently eliminate all contentious initiative of pride or prejudice with the rubber stamp of discipline? Is he merely a way out of political discontent, or is he, on the other hand, a great pathfinder to a clearer day? The problem is before us. He is literally at our gates, and unless all signs fail it is not far to see when those who fought graft and corruption by putting a city administration into operation as a cold-blooded business may have to face the larger evolution of that daring idea.

In 350 cities and towns representative of thirty-five states in the Union (and in eighteen cities and towns in foreign countries) the City Manager is now an

established fact—an amazingly successful fact—and in the tide of feeling for and against this apparently simple, but profoundly subtle reorganization of town government, one thing seems sure: the City Manager must advance or must disappear. He cannot stand still.



The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce
A glimpse of Cincinnati, the largest city to adopt the City Manager.

The City Manager had none of the signs of empire about him when he emerged seventeen years ago. He was simply our hired help—is still, for that matter—though like other fundamental

necessities his value is constantly on the increase. He has created not alone a new profession, but a new type. He is not a man without a country, but he is a man without a local habitat, for should he make good as a City Manager in a California town this year, like as not next year would find him in a Georgia or a Pennsylvania town, lured away with a sugared bonus, as the reward of his good record. Some of the City Managers are on their fifth "location," to borrow a phrase from the movies,

the only verified rolling stones that gather moss in their flight.

The peripatetic habits of the City Manager are explainable for two reasons: He is the product of no school, his profession is not made but in the making, and, up to date, experience has constituted the only available faculty. Some of the universities are reaching out with tentative courses in an effort to supply the liaison between the man and the job, to keep this new and alluring occupation well within the focus of the college-bred. Even the professors admit, however, that while political science may help the framework, no academic training can be more than suggestive in the hydra-headed business of running a whole town; and the university graduate would be expected to fill a minor position in a City Manager's office before being considered fitted by knowledge of actualities to launch out for himself.

The second reason which has made the City Manager a wanderer was the strongest argument for his introduction in the first place. He is usually, and preferably, a stranger to the town in which he assumes administrative responsibility. It is as an abstraction wholly unfamiliar with the feuds and alliances of the town he is to run that the City Manager is held to be most valuable, as outside the realm of politics. He is employed by the small elected Council, wholly on his merits as a good executive—acquired through former experience as a City Manager, as organizer of big corporations, or in public or private service along lines which may parallel some of the requirements of the City Manager. An engineer of public utilities has perhaps most often offered possibilities in this position. The slogan of his profession, to make one dollar do the work of two, in itself is the promise of economy. But, together with building and landscaping, providing water supply and lighting plants, street cleaning and garbage disposal, manipulating floating debts and other impedimenta, comes the necessary ability to deal with men. The



A park in Sacramento, one of California's thirty-two converts to the City Manager plan.



City Hall in Portland, Me., which adopted the new plan a year ago.

City Manager must be more than the creator of his job; he must be the boss of his job. If he doesn't measure up to the requirements, it is in the power of the Council to displace him at any time.

The City Manager system started in Staunton, Virginia, a town of something



Public Library at Roanoke, Virginia boasts many city managers

over ten thousand population, in 1908. The municipality, administered by a mayor, a board of aldermen of eight, and a common council of fourteen, was going steadily from bad to worse. The citizens were anxious to try a Commission government, then in the experimental stage in Galveston, Texas. When it became plain that the form of government outlined in their city charter must be adhered to, they devised a plan which should get round the difficulty. Hugh C. Braxton, of the city council, and Stephen Timberlake, an attorney in Staunton, are credited with originating the idea of a General Manager for a City. An ordinance passed by the board of aldermen and the common council and approved by the mayor put it into execution.

Charles E. Ashburner was selected as general manager and the experiment thus undertaken, while it brought wide renown to Mr. Ashburner, proceeded to demonstrate the futility of the ordinance plan as any permanent background for a City Manager government. In Staunton the council delegated to itself the appointment of department heads, leaving the City Manager responsible for their conduct in office, but without the authority to remove them. The council removed only after charges had been filed by the City Manager. Ward politics, which entered into the election of the councilmen, further complicated matters. But in spite of all obstacles, Staunton's pioneer City Manager system for four years kept alive the soundness of the principle. In later years the city adopted a City Manager charter.

On January 1, 1912, Sumter, South Carolina, a town of 9,508, took the plunge, adopting a City Manager form, with a small council to attend to legislative matters, and a City Manager appointed by the council as salaried official in complete control of executive and administrative functions. Nine more towns followed in 1913; twenty more in 1914, when some remarkable char-

ters were drawn up, that of Springfield, Ohio, being among the foremost. By 1915, the rush for the City Manager had set in like a rush for the gold fields. And in 1923, three hundred and twenty-six towns and cities were equipped with varying versions of the City Manager system, the infection had crossed our boundaries and swept through Canada: in Ontario, Quebec (two of the suburban districts of Montreal now grown to the dignity of towns being included), in Nova Scotia, and Manitoba. In England the city of Leeds, 431,000, has capitulated; New Zealand and Tasmania are represented; and Mr. Ashburner, Staunton's original City Manager, has testi-



Miami, Florida—one of the far southern cities on the city manager plan

fied that a delegation from Japan has called upon him to find out the best way of setting up such a government in the Flowery Kingdom.

The City Manager's triumphant progress sounds like an Arabian Night's tale. In the beginning, he was purely a mechanical pivot of the plot to do away with vitiated ward politics, first by the short ballot and promotion of a non-partisan choice of the small council by eliminating possibilities of patronage. It worked like a charm. Councilmen were elected for intelligence and integrity, irrespective of party affiliations. They appointed the City Manager. He, like a highly efficient housekeeper, employed the assistants, discharged them when unfit or unnecessary, inaugurated civic utilities, prescribed improvements, and kept down expenses. He was responsible to no one but the council, as its paid menial. A practical automaton, he was thus the reply to all charges of graft.

City Managers have not always been successful—even in wholly eliminating politics. In the dozen years since permanent forms of this system of government have been in operation, a large number have fallen from the ranks, through discouragement over local conditions, temperamental unfitness, or a preference for the emoluments of private employment which their broadened abilities in municipal administration have opened to them.

While three hundred City Managers have come and gone, the public appetite for something new and the engrossing—and diverting—experiment of whipping

the politicians round the stump, have so fired the minds of the people that the changing personnel of this novel system has caused barely a ripple. It is the figure itself that has taken hold of the popular imagination. This modest young man—the ideal City Manager is below forty—stepping out from a remote background to engage the dragons of corruption, armed only with the weapons of his clear insight into the city's problems, and his single-mindedness for the city's good, has been lifted in spite of himself to the stellar rôle.

Nor is this astonishing, when you stop to consider that Cincinnati, 375,000 population, the biggest city so far on the list, almost like a leap into futurity, will begin its career under a City Manager in 1926 as the sixteenth city in Ohio, which started a riot of big cities with Dayton in 1914, and dragged in Cleveland in an all but drawn battle in 1924. That thirty-two towns in California are led by Sacramento; that every town over



In the Pikes Peak region several cities are for it—for instance, Boulder and Colorado Springs

25,000 in Virginia with the single exception of Richmond, boasts a City Manager; that Michigan has thirty-six; Texas and Florida twenty-six each; Oklahoma eighteen; Georgia and Kansas twelve apiece; North Carolina and Iowa each eleven; Pennsylvania ten; Vermont and Massachusetts four each; New York and Tennessee six each; Connecticut three; and Maine with a brace. Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri (with Kansas City as the latest prize), Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin, have scattering City Manager towns. Legislatures have begun to be affected. Fourteen states—Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Kansas, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, North Carolina, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey—have passed state-wide laws permitting a simple referendum procedure to adopt the City Manager plan.

Such a record is apt to be a little heady. In the very early days of the movement, 1914, to be exact, the City Manager, skipping about from town to town, north or west or south or east, as demand and increased salary valued

(Continued on page 26)



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Mrs. Catt, the "Great Architect"



HE National League of Women Voters has just held its annual convention at Richmond, Virginia, and in the League's own pages, 18 to 21, you will find an account of what happened. Here we are going to ask about the League those questions which we have been asking in a series of sketches about other women's organizations: What is it anyway, this organization which we name so glibly? What would you tell an inquiring woman from Mars about it? Just what has it done? What does it try to do? And, in general, how come?

Of course any organization has a personality of its own. Certainly the League has a distinctive one, and nowhere is it better expressed than at a national convention. At Richmond you would have seen about four and a half hundred delegates and alternates gathered from pretty much all over the country—ranging from California to Maine, from New Mexico to Minnesota. They were a notably well-dressed group—stylish-conservative; well-coiffed; well-shod, and if made up at all, then exercising the popular arts of the make-up box extremely well because unobtrusively.

But the distinctive personality of a League audience is better heard than seen. It lies in the efficiency and the impersonality of the discussions from both platform and floor. It began with the able presiding of Miss Belle Sherwin, elected president last year, who combined smooth sureness with a sort of friendly cordiality in which discussion flourished. It was expressed in a well-timed program and firm insistence on parliamentary procedure; but most of all in the vivid and unassuming interest of these women in subjects that are abstract and often almost technical. County government is no child's play. Neither is Muscle Shoals, nor packer control, nor even the presidential primary. Yet these and a score more "hard" subjects were discussed with zest and without a shadow of suggestion that these are not the natural concern of women. The truth is that with their practiced com-

What Is This League of Women Voters?

The captions are from the League in Talking Pictures, given at the recent annual convention at Richmond, Va.



Mrs. Park, the "Master Builder"

mon sense women have seen that these subjects are *not* abstract, impersonal, remote, but things that most closely affect their homes and children. They have found that government is an everyday bread-and-butter affair.

Two other qualities of League conventions are outstanding—a middle-of-the-road progressivism, and a capacity for pegging right ahead, regardless. This year these women confronted the fact that they had not succeeded wholly in either of their major projects for

en's Clubs; the University Women's development out of older groups, and the Young Women's Christian Associations' more than seventy years. Suffrage, prohibition, religion, education are old established causes; citizenship for women is still a novelty. Though one might stop here to note how curiously remote pre-citizen days seemed as seen through the eyes of the college girls who were a brilliant feature of the Richmond meeting.

But of course the League of Women Voters did not lack a parent. It did not spring full blown into being, but is the direct inheritor and creation of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Back in 1919, at the St. Louis suffrage convention, when it looked as if Congress was about to stop struggling against the nineteenth amendment, Mrs. Catt, far-visioned as always, proposed a League of Women Voters. What she and other suffrage leaders saw was that the vote was by no means the whole of citizenship; that training was necessary if women were to take their new rôle intelligently; if they were to apply their own point of view and capitalize for the country the political lessons they had already learned in the long suffrage fight. So there was born the League of Women Voters, to get ready for what was surely coming, and Mrs. Charles Brooks of Kansas became the first chairman. Naturally the organization was somewhat tentative for that first year—a sort of tryout. But at the 1920 suffrage convention, with victory thrillingly in sight, the young organization, celebrating at the same time its own first birthday, got well under way, Mrs. Maud Wood Park became president, and before another year had passed it was standing alone—a sturdy, upright youngster—while the Suffrage Association was indulging in well-merited relaxation.

The aim of the new organization was quite simply practical training in citizenship, from a non-partisan or, better, an *all-partisan* standpoint. It began, in that presidential election year, with the ABC's of registration and ballot marking. It spread out into the or-



Miss Sherwin, the "League's Administrator"

the past year's work. Instead of getting out that seventy-five per cent vote which was the goal, they had only succeeded, with the cooperation of other organizations, in checking the persistent downward drift and raising the percentage of voters from 49 to 50.92 per cent. Then, the Child Labor Amendment had struck uncharted rocks, and the failure to ratify had proved a grievous disappointment. But the answer was "What next? Keep on."

The Richmond convention was the League's sixth, which means this is an infant among the national women's organizations. Compare the Woman's Christian Temperance Union's 1924 Golden Jubilee; the long-ago beginning of the General Federation of Wom-

ganization of state and local Leagues, which were themselves study classes, and of citizenship schools which have become an outstanding feature of League work. It went on with the development of a speakers' bureau and a publications department, whose output of pamphlets is a recognized source of citizens' guidance. In its local phases citizenship study includes quiz meetings for candidates, and study at first hand of any community conditions that seem to call for a little well-directed feminine curiosity. Under the Department of Efficiency in Government, which expresses the League's primary concern, it not only studies but strives, both nationally and locally, for the simplification of governmental machinery and processes. Here again women's common sense and freshness of approach come into play.

The Voter Is the Point

Another phase of League citizenship training is along lines less directly concerned with ballots. It is the social aspect of government, covered by standing committees on child welfare, women in industry, legal status of women, social hygiene, living costs, education. The distinction between the League's work for social welfare and that of other organizations is that the emphasis is always on the voting citizen and the influence he can wield. As Mrs. Rotch of Massachusetts put it at Richmond, if a maternity hospital is to be built, no League attempts to collect funds and build it; but it may go to the municipal authorities and get it built.

A natural supplement to this basic League ideal is work for legislative measures, state and national. Cooperating with other organizations, the

League at Washington works for measures which its national convention each year endorses; and the states adapt their legislative programs accordingly. A survey of these measures gives a pretty good idea of what the Leagues and co-operating organizations mean by the woman's point of view. For instance, measures for the protection of women and children from hard conditions in our civilization: the Sheppard-Towner bill, successfully backed; the Child Labor Amendment, on which the League concentrated in 1924; protective legislation for women in industry; the independent citizenship of married women, etc.

Both educational and legislative is the work of International Cooperation to Prevent War, which from a committee appointed in 1921 has grown into the dignity of a department with separate headquarters in New York, under the direction of a national officer. Through this department the League has worked valiantly for American membership in the World Court and fostered on a national scale the study of the causes and the cure of war. The League policy, sometimes attacked by rabid militarists, is to help build a world order for peace while at the same time supporting adequate defense against the remote contingency of attack. And observing that its policy is in harmony with that of the President of the United States, it might say—If that be unpatriotic, make the best of it.

Results of the five years' work might be summed up in the building of an organization in forty-four states, as well as in Hawaii and the District of Columbia; in the number of citizenship schools; speeches made; pamphlets distributed; in laws supported and some-

times passed; in study courses conducted; candidates questioned—in these and other tangible, countable matters. Yet the more realistic results are the intangible effects on the minds of those whom these things have touched—in a higher standard of government, a government that serves the whole people; in a heightened sense of personal responsibility; in a quickened sensitiveness to injustice, unfairness, a stimulated interest in government, and a general toning up of citizen head and heart.

Questions

Criticism and questioning of the League comes along two or three lines. One—why should women be educated politically apart from men? The answer to that is easy—women were at a different stage of development (higher or lower, as you care to look at it) when the vote came, but certainly with a difference in experience and in point of view. Besides, say some Leagues, men are welcome if they want to join, and a little training in citizenship wouldn't do them a mite of harm.

Then, certain political leaders have looked askance on the League for fear that it may operate against the parties. No one can mistake the League any longer for a separate woman's party, but there are those who dread women's independence in voting. The answer here seems to lie in the sheer point of fact that leading party women are also prominent League workers; that the League constantly urges work through the parties, and besides, if the League inculcates voting by issues and not on party order alone, in the long run it thus serves the party as well as the community.

One Who Sees the Dawn

To Lila Meade Valentine

By ADELE CLARK

*AS a recumbent statue of a Saint,
Supernal beauty in each sentient line,
Carved by some artist mystic and divine,
She lies, so holy that a calm restraint
Tempers the anguish of our earthly plaint.
For, shining through her flesh, so fragile, fair,
The dauntless courage of her spirit rare
Challenges us to strive, who else were faint.*

*Noble her type, from patriot lineage drawn,
And glorified by her own life and thought,
Freedom and truth and love, her social creed,
With vision clear, as one who sees the dawn
Of an old world's new day, she ably wrought
That those who come might reap where she sowed seed.*

Lila Meade Valentine of Virginia, to whom this is dedicated, led the suffrage movement in Virginia and laid the foundations of the State League of Women Voters. The years of her life—1865 to 1921—spanned a period of dramatic adjustments in the general social order and in the status of women, and in each movement for progress and for the public welfare she participated. She was one of the company of rare souls who, the world over, have devoted themselves selflessly to the cause of women's freedom.

The Virgin Islands

By Valeska Bari

Miss Bari made a trip from Porto Rico to the Virgin Islands to see how this newest possession is being governed. Formerly connected with the Children's Bureau, and an experienced investigator, Miss Bari has the training to see straight.



ALTHOUGH the Virgin Islands are the most recently acquired of the insular possessions of the United States, negotiations for their purchase began long before we thought of acquiring any of the other island territory now under our flag. During the Civil War the difficulty of preventing privateers from running the blockade of the Southern ports demonstrated the need of a naval base in the Caribbean, and at the close of the war we opened negotiations for the purchase of the two islands of St. Thomas and St. John; but at the last moment our Senate refused to ratify the treaty. From that time (1867) until 1916 the matter smoldered in Congressional committees. The Spanish War offered renewed arguments for the purchase of the islands, but negotiations again fell through. At last, during the World War, we took over the whole group of Danish West Indies to prevent their possible use by Germany as a submarine base—and the American people fell heir to another problem in the relationship between the nation and an annexed populace.

In terms of figures the Virgin Islands contain only 132 square miles of land and a population of some 25,000 persons—a small community which, if located on the mainland, would be quite lost in comparison with the size of the country. The one thing which gives the Virgins importance, and the only reason for which we bought them, is their strategic position and possible use in time of war. For this we paid \$25,000,000 or \$300 an acre for land worth, for peace-time purposes, possibly \$20 an acre.

It is this acquisition on a war-time basis which makes difficult the establishment of a normal basis of relationship between the islands and the rest of the country. St. Thomas is an unfortified Gibraltar, but we have taken no steps to fortify it as a military outpost. Economically the islands are not self-supporting, nor were they during the last forty years under Danish rule. The Danes held them, waiting for a purchaser—who would buy them for their war-time value and not on the basis of a legitimate peace-time investment—and ultimately got rid of their burden. And now we hold them, with few changes



Eighty-five pounds per person is the way ships are coaled at the Islands—men and women, it makes no difference

from Danish time, waiting for Congress to decide what relationship they shall bear to the nation.

The act providing for the purchase of the islands gave the President power to assign an officer of the Army or Navy to serve as Governor, and to the executive were assigned the powers formerly exercised by the Danish governor. The governor's staff consists of naval officers assigned to that duty, and the subordinate positions are filled mainly by Virgin Islanders. Election and all other local laws in force under Denmark were continued, and legislative power remained vested in the Colonial Councils, of which there are two, one for St. Thomas and the nearby island of St. John, and one for St. Croix, forty miles away.

This assignment of naval officers to administer the affairs of the island has its advantages and its drawbacks. The islands have had the services of men far abler than would otherwise have been sent to so small a community, and the spirit of teamwork and personal disinterestedness is conspicuously different from that found amongst most political



A mode of travel not noted for its speed

appointees. On the other hand the assignment to service in the Virgins is for a period not longer than two years, at the end of which time the officer is transferred to other naval duty. That is to say, the assignment of officers to service in the Virgins is a temporary matter, their permanent position remaining in the Navy and with it, unavoidably, their first interest. Tropical service presents many problems, particularly for men with families, and for the less responsible positions this rotation is probably advisable, but as regards the policy-forming head the frequency of change is an unsettling factor. The present governor is the fifth to occupy that position in eight years, which means that a large part of that time has been spent in educating governors, for, though small, the Virgins present many problems in human relationships which cannot be settled readily according to experience gained elsewhere.

The administration of the Virgins has been as unspectacular as the administration of a community of similar size in the States. Education and sanitation have been greatly improved and considerable outlay has been made on public works. This quiet policy has been a disappointment to many of the Virgin Islanders who had dreamed that annexation would fill the harbor again with ships and bring back the commerce which

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Outdoor bathing is always in season with these cleanly people



When Mrs. Gardener was a school teacher



RS. GARDENER'S eyes tell her story. One reads in them the energy, the introspection, the humor, the intelligence that have led her from Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia, to the Civil Service Commission in the national capital, through years of hard work, shot through with adventure and the unfailing interest that she has in people, in persons.

Her office in the Civil Service Commission Building was being done over; she herself had unavoidably been away for some time and the usual routine was somewhat upset, but she conducted me into another office, the occupant gladly giving way. A fellow member of the Commission came in to consult her on a delicate point. Her view prevailed. That she is the only woman on the Commission, the first to be appointed to such a position, is not wholly responsible for the deference with which she is treated. She has won the confidence and the respect of the other Commissioners by her hard work, her level judgment and her cheerful acceptance of a full share of responsibility.

One could talk to Mrs. Gardener for hours without exhausting the subjects which contact with her suggests. At first thought one might feel that it was a pity that such varied experience, such breadth of view, such quick responsiveness should be limited to a Government position. Yet, surely, nowhere more than in the service of the Government are such qualities needed. Mrs. Gardener falls into delightful reveries and opens vistas of the American woman's widening opportunities. But a vigilant secretary will not let Mrs. Gardener go over her whole story—not even for the WOMAN CITIZEN. "Sorry, but the time is up," she says, when it is, and the illuminating anecdote had to go over until another occasion for its conclusion.

"The Diplomatic Corps"

By Cora Rigby



At sixteen

The conversation had turned back from the technique of Civil Service, meandering through years of Mrs. Gardener's life that have been so full of work and of intercourse with people of parts, many of the years devoted to causes of more or less popularity. She has fought a good fight, many of them,

Here is another story of a Woman with a Career—Helen H. Gardener, our first and only woman Civil Service Commissioner. Those who filled in our recent list of questions, "What Do You Know?" about prominent women were nearly all able to answer "Who is Helen Gardener?" but we are guessing that they could not have outlined the interesting story of her life that Cora Rigby tells.

never ready to leave the field while an enemy was in sight. Perhaps most readers will think of Mrs. Gardener first in the great suffrage conflict. She participated in many skirmishes before that, however. In the latter days of the suffrage crusade she was referred to as "the Diplomatic Corps—the small select corps maintained by the suffragists in Washington."

She is Helen H. Gardener by legal right, although she has been married twice and neither husband bore the name of Gardener. Nor was she born Gardener. It was when she began to write for publication that she decided that she ought to have a name that would identify her—"a good, solid name," she explained, and Gardener was decided upon as meeting those requirements. Some persons knew her as



At the left—Mrs. Gardener at the age of half past two

Mrs. Selden Allen Day, but they are not many and even they think of her most of the time as Helen Gardener.

She graduated early from high and normal school and was teaching in the latter when she was only twenty years of age. Soon afterward she began her career as a polemical writer. Turning her back upon forms and traditions, she employed her pen in defense of agnosticism, a daring move for a young woman in those days, especially for the daughter of a clergyman. Among the friends she made at this time were Robert G. Ingersoll and his wife and today she looks back appreciatively to the Sunday evenings in their home, covering a period of twenty years, where she met many brilliant and congenial men and women. It was to Mr. Ingersoll that she turned for legal counsel when she was writing books and articles in which legal points were involved just as she checked up on her excursions into the field of medical science by consulting eminent medical specialists.

For a time Mrs. Gardener was one of the editors of the *Arena*, a magazine of liberal proclivities specializing in metaphysical and sociological subjects. She also lectured on sociological and ethical topics. Although she always had a special line of work, Mrs. Gardener was too interested in humanity and all its phases to refuse an invitation to turn into a byway when an attractive one presented itself. *Humani nihil alienum* might well have been her motto.

One day she was asked by Mr. Belford, of the publishing firm of Belford, Clarke and Company, New York, who was about to launch a magazine, to write a story. "I have never written fiction," protested Mrs. Gardener.

"But you can," countered Mr. Belford.

"Well, I will do it on one condition," she stipulated; "that is that if it is not up to the standard of my present reputa-

tion or not what you feel it ought to be, we will not publish it."

Mr. Belford agreed, commenting that few contributors sought to bargain in advance for the rejection of their work. Mrs. Gardener wrote "The Time Lock of Our Ancestors," which not only won the approval of Donn Piatt, the editor of *Belford's Magazine*, but gained for her the friendship of Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wrote her an amusing letter, in which he apologized for addressing her as "Mrs." when he did not know whether she were married or not. "You know it is an old English fashion," he explained, "to apply the matronly designation to authoresses of a certain standing."

"The subject of heredity, which is made so prominent in your writings, is one which has long engaged my attention," wrote Dr. Holmes; . . . "it is a matter which must come home to every moralist, to every parent and more and more to the anthropologist."

"I trust your stories will have the effect of making many persons think seriously of one of the gravest questions which can occupy the human mind, the responsibility of individuals, not only for their own characters but for those of the descendants who inherit their virtues and their vices to a larger extent than they are in the habit of believing."

In 1890 she wrote, "Is This Your Son, My Lord?"—making use of her favorite theme of heredity, but it dealt mainly with the double standard of morals and the book made a great stir. When 50,000 copies of the book had been sold she was given a dinner in Boston and at that time had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Holmes. Mrs. Gardener was in Florida shortly after this book was published and heard a man inquiring in a book shop if they had a book called "My God, Is This Your Son?"

Her handling of medico-legal subjects attracted much attention, without, as well as within, the two professions, and many persons prominent in their specialized lines of work sought her out to discuss problems in which they had a common interest. Among these were Clarence S. Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, who had been identified with many noted cases, in which the sociological element had been conspicuous.

It was through the writing of "Sex in Brain" that Mrs. Gardener was brought into suffrage work. She had been moved to write on this subject by the contention of Dr. W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States, an opponent of the higher education of women, that there was a fundamental difference between the brains of men and women. Accepting this as a challenge, Mrs. Gardener determined to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Although she had read widely in both law and medicine she was neither a lawyer nor a physician and before writ-

ing her thesis she sought out the best specialist she knew, Dr. E. C. Spitzka, of New York. Having framed ten questions regarding matters on which she wanted definite information, she went to his office and waited until he had seen all of his patients. Then she presented her queries.

"Who wrote these?" he asked.

"I did."

"Why did you write them?"

"Because I knew that you were too busy to see me unless I had something very definite to ask you."

"If you wrote them and if you are in earnest about wanting to study this subject, I will give you all the help I can. This is fundamental work, and it has never been done," he declared.

For fourteen months Mrs. Gardener studied with the eminent physician and, when she wrote, she did it with authority. With the same insistence upon accuracy in detail she asked Mr. Ingersoll



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Commissioner Gardener

to read her treatment of a case in court and give her a legal opinion on it. He assured her that the procedure was quite correct and added that this was because legal procedure is based on common sense and she had used common sense in her description.

Mrs. Gardener had up to this time taken no interest in suffrage, but because of the arguments that she had put forth in "Sex in Brain," she was invited to be the official guest at the first International Congress of Representative Women to be held here. From that time forward she became one of the most active suffrage workers, serving as a member of the executive board, vice-president and vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was while living in Washington and acting in a *liaison* capacity between the suffrage organization and officials in the

capital, including the President, the Speaker of the House and the Judiciary Committee during three Administrations, that she was dubbed "the Diplomatic Corps," an appellation which seemed to fit her exceedingly well.

For six years Mrs. Gardener traveled in foreign countries, making notes, taking pictures and always studying people. On her return she embodied her observations in lectures which she gave in University extension centers and elsewhere in different parts of the country.

Mrs. Gardener enjoys the distinction of being the first woman member of the Civil Service Commission, an office which sought her and not she the office. When President Wilson in 1920 asked her to take the place she demurred, but she was not the person to shirk when it was represented to her that her acceptance was a duty and a responsibility. This is not a political office. Mrs. Gardener was not appointed because of political affiliations. She was not asked what her politics were and most of the Senators who voted for her confirmation did so not knowing whether she was a Democrat or a Republican. All cases that come before the Commission are carefully deleted of politics.

The work of the Civil Service Commission is one of even-handed justice. It has to make its way through perilous shallows and frequently finds itself between the Scylla of misinformed public opinion and the Charybdis of personal and political misrepresentation. Examinations for 1,500 different kinds of occupations were held last year. Local secretaries at post offices in the larger cities and towns are charged with the responsibility of holding examinations and sending the papers to the Commission in Washington for rating, positions in Washington being duly apportioned among the several states.

It is due to the Civil Service Commission in large measure that efficiency rather than political pull is becoming recognized, slowly, as essential for public service. To maintain higher standards, to be free of partiality, to understand how the cogs may be placed and combined to improve the Government service is a work in which, as Mrs. Gardener has proved, a woman may share on equal terms with men and contribute equally to the progress of good government.

Like many women of today Mrs. Gardener is able to combine successfully public service with domestic life. She maintains a pleasant home in Washington, near Rock Creek Park. In her house are numerous reminders of her foreign travels, and especially of Japan, where she spent considerable time. These articles are not only interesting in themselves, but suggest many a tale based on experience and flavored with observation. Mrs. Gardener is a rare raconteur and at home in many fields.

Governor Ross of Wyoming (left) came to the Woman's World's Fair as a guest on Famous Women's Day.



H. F. Atwill Studios, Chicago

At the right is Helen M. Bennett, who had the idea for the Fair and was its Managing Director

The Woman's World's Fair

By Helen Burling

EVERY girl as she left the Woman's World's Fair, held in Chicago April 18 to 25, must have been saying something of this sort to herself, "Now shall I be a ceramic engineer? It must be a thrilling life prospecting for clay in Canada! Or shall I start a travel bureau? Or shall I go into insurance and sell \$200,000 worth of policies a year? Or shall I start out in the newest of new businesses—radio?" And every middle-aged woman must have been saying, "Think of the changes that have taken place in my lifetime. Why, when I was a girl it didn't occur to me that I might do anything else but teach, and now there are a hundred different occupations to choose from."

In those two reactions we find expressed the twofold purpose of the first Woman's World's Fair as conceived by Helen M. Bennett, originator of the Fair, and its managing director—"to make the Fair not only an exposition of women's wares, produced by hand and brain, but also a vocational clearing house for women and girls who have not found themselves."

"Spare Time" Suggestions

Women with "spare time" might have left the Fair wondering where among the many welfare agencies to put it—whether to weigh and care for babies at Infant Welfare Stations, to train themselves to be Girl Scout leaders, to work for shorter hours for working women and minimum wage laws and better homes through women's civic organizations. Women skilled in certain ordinary tasks might have thought, "Why can't I do something with my doughnuts as Aunt Mary did with her pie crusts?" or "I can make beautiful quilts too, but it never occurred to me that I could make a business out of it. Perhaps a few years from now I'll be employing fifty women in my plant."

One started out with theories to be tested: Will we find that women's achievements are still most of them connected with the home? Will we find that women are copying men's systems or that they are developing systems of their own? How much of the development can we trace to post-war conditions? etc., etc. But two acres of booths closely set together, narrow lanes filled with jostling crowds of men and women and children, flags and streamers above, all the colors of the rainbow in every lane, clothes, furniture, whirling machinery, good things to eat, flower-girls, bagpipes and bands, drove theories away, and one simply looked and asked questions and listened.

One of the delightful things about the Fair was the glorious jumble. Here was a booth filled with radiators and boilers and furnaces, with the name of the woman vice-president of the company in the place of honor, while the air was filled with the fragrance of perfume and powder from the plant of a woman cosmetic manufacturer. Here—bond saleswomen keeping their figures straight and their selling points intact amid the hubbub, and right across the aisle a doll booth with dolls of all kinds, including wooden ones, carved by a Montana ranch woman from the roots of cottonwood trees. Down this aisle was the WOMAN CITIZEN booth with its rainbow arch and challenging posters and nearby a tiny booth spicy with evergreen brought from Sherwood Forest, a girl's camp in the north woods.

And the exhibitors were just as various as the exhibits—insurance women who fairly pounced upon you to tell of their work, and the Indian potter who knelt upon the floor apparently oblivious of the crowd as she smoothed and rounded her clay; women of all ages from the girl who has built up a pyjama business of 2,000 customers in the four years since she graduated from college to the woman from the Old Ladies'

Home with her log-cabin quilts. There were women who were living evidence of the smartness of the garments carried in their shops and women who sold their food products dressed in kitchen aprons.

This is but a glimpse of the variety which made up the Fair. Among the approximately 250 exhibitors, there were at least seventy, and possibly more than a hundred, different occupations represented—the count depending upon classification. Shop exhibits of all kinds led in numbers—there were between twenty-five and thirty of them: antique shops, book shops, candy, lingerie, wall paper, linen and clothing shops—to name only a few of the kinds represented. Interior decorators and handicraft workers were also numerous. Next in number were the welfare agencies of all kinds—some twenty of them. Most of the other fields were represented by one or two or three exhibits. Then there were over forty organizations, chiefly man-made, which found their way into a Woman's World's Fair because they had women's departments, or because women occupied important positions in the organization, or even because they produced articles designed for women. This last only went to show women's double influence in modern business life, as a producer and as the inspiration for production.

Professions Answered Present

The professions were of course in evidence, the legal profession through the exhibit of the Woman's Bar Association of Illinois, which called attention to the 2,600 women lawyers in the United States today, and the medical through a group of Chicago women physicians whose posters announced a thousand medical women in the United States in 1923 and six hospitals in five cities staffed entirely by women.

One saw women in banks, women in
(Continued on page 28)

What the American Woman Thinks

Family Endowment

By Beatrice Forbes-
Robertson Hale

An American-born woman; yes, but English, and familiar with the woman movement in both countries. She discusses here a very controversial subject which has been attracting much attention in England. Mrs. Hale lectured on it here this past winter.

MISS ELEANOR RATHBONE of England, who is the president of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship,

published last year a book called "The Disinherited Family" (Arnold, London), which, in readable and sufficiently exhaustive form, sums up the program of the present advance guard of British feminism. One might better say an advance skirmishing party, composed of the younger intellectuals, for the older generation which brought us through suffrage does not, and probably will not, agree to go so far. But as the main march of one decade is likely to follow the path blazed by the skirmishers of the last, it is useful for us to watch the direction of the explorers' steps.

Like every advance that can now be made by women, the program of these feminists is economic. Natural limitations take care of themselves; nature has a sure way of dealing with moral iconoclasts; she defeats their ends in a generation, swinging them back to that norm which alone serves her purpose. Political limitations we have already largely dealt with. But in the purely artificial and society-made realm of economics the women's movement has taken only a few first steps.

Amusingly, it is these steps that terrify society most. Talk "free love," and society, properly enough, takes refuge in its moral sanctions, subconsciously aware that it possesses something stronger than any talk can permanently change. Besides, it rather enjoys such talkers, as an audience enjoys recognizing the villain of a melodrama at sight, saved from the taint of his villainies by the clarifying footlights which show him up. But talk of the economic independence of the married woman, and society's skin positively creeps with apprehension and dislike, as if your talk had changed into a spider which—here's the point—actually might drop on it. Society always fears change, but only to the degree that it is imminent. Say a thing will happen in a hundred years and you will be indulged as a harmless dreamer; say

you want to make it happen now, and you will probably be ostracized as a public menace—entirely regardless of the intrinsic merits or demerits of your platform.

The distressing thing for society, therefore, about Miss Rathbone's spider, is that it is actually spinning a thread, and beginning to drop. In other words, the economic independence of the married woman is here already in a minority of cases among professional and business people, and—anchored to a thread known as the "Family Endowment"—is swinging down upon "conservative" Europe.

The theory of family endowment is in



its essence simple enough, though Miss Rathbone's detailed statement fills a book of 316 pages and an appendix. According to it there is simply not, in the world, enough money to pay every workman a wage sufficient to support himself, his wife and his "average" family of three in that minimum standard of living which all good societies now admit the worker has a right to exact. The money is not there, yet all trades unions, all philanthropists, all eugenicists and social workers, all who uphold the solidarity of the family and the home, continue to point to that wage and strive for it in the interests of the race itself. Trade unions demand that an adult male wage shall be enough to support five people, on the assumption, apparently, that if the male has not the "average" family he will have in the near future, and in any case his children are his own, and if they do not exist it is nobody's business but his. Potentially they are there, and he must have enough money to provide for them or to save against their coming.

Now the nearer the workman approaches this ideal of the standard family wage, the heavier is the burden imposed upon industry, which has to provide for hundreds of thousands of potential children at the cost of expansion,

profits, and a possible increase in the minimum wage to meet the ever-rising standard of living. Meanwhile a great hardship is inflicted on the unhappy man who has more than the "average" number of children, for if industry is hard pressed to meet the cost of an average family it is obviously impossible for it to consider the needs of the father of a large one. So that industries are taxed beyond their capacity, to pay for non-existent children, while families above the average in size go hungry.

The French, with their urgent need of more births, have been attacking the problem since the war as follows: Either a basic industry, such as steel, throughout a district, or a group of industries in a given community, decide on a standard minimum wage calculated to support a man and his wife, or equivalent housekeeper, at the current cost of living. The industry, or group, then pays into a central *caisse* an additional sum calculated from the total number of workers, of both sexes, married and single, employed. (This precludes discrimination against the married.) From the fund so raised the *caisse* repays to the employed father (and in some cases directly to his wife) a wage bonus of so much a head per child. Another and more socialistic method is for the state to pay a portion of the compensation fund from taxes, or the city from local taxation. But while methods vary, the important thing for feminists to note is that wherever the bonus is paid directly to the wife her status is revolutionized. She gains official recognition as the family purchasing agent, and can make her budget regardless of the habits, miserly or spendthrift, of her husband. She lives no longer under the grinding fear that each new child is born only to filch food from the mouths of its predecessors.

This experiment has spread with lightning rapidity in France, and is in active operation also in Germany, Belgium, Holland and several other countries.

Objections to the scheme are twofold. Critics distrust the moral effect upon the father of any lessening of his direct responsibilities; and they fear that the lightening of the financial burden may lead to an orgy of births.

These criticisms, and the *laissez-faire* philosophy underlying them, are dealt with faithfully by Miss Rathbone in two lively chapters. In connection with the birthrate she quotes the query of a French workman: "*Croyez-vous qu'un ouvrier fasse un enfant pour 90 francs?*" Her arguments are detailed, but the

(Continued on page 29)

Editorially Speaking

How We Voted

IN the *Woman Voter* (page 18) is published the story of California's triumph in winning the cup offered by the National League of Women Voters for the largest percentage of increase in the state vote in 1924 over 1920—35.88 per cent. Besides, an analysis of the vote by states was circulated, which is worth careful study. California's victory margin was not wide. Of the states which entered the League's contest two others passed the twenty-five per cent increase line and won "honorable mention"—Texas with a gain of 35.73, and Rhode Island with 25.08. In both California and Texas there was a stronger issue than in many of the states—as Miss Delany explains, the La Follette candidacy sharpened the contest considerably in California, and in Texas there was the fight over Mrs. Ferguson. Wyoming, which has no League, showed the highest percentage of increase over 1920 of any state in the Union, as already announced in the *CITIZEN*. There again a special interest surrounded the candidacy of Mrs. Ross, and drew voters to the polls. In Mississippi, which was also not in the competition, the increase was 36.33 per cent, but the percentage of eligible voters who voted was only 12.90.

Seventeen states showed a decrease in the vote cast in 1924 over that cast in 1920: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

The total percentage of eligible voters voting in 1920 was 49 per cent, in 1924—50.92. No one claims that this increase is a great triumph. But a definite arrest of a downward trend which has been marked for a long period of years means considerable. It means at least encouragement to go ahead and try again—and above all, to try to see to it that there are some compelling issues next time to vote for. After all, a natural interest works better and faster than a sense of duty.



"Bringing Something Better Home"

AS a result of following April's meetings of women, this number presents a sort of panorama of the progress women have made in the past half century and more. There is the story of the reminiscence meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which, by concentrating on the vote for women, helped win for them so much else besides. There is the story of the husky young child of the Association which is studying the best use of the vote—the National League of Women Voters. And there is the demonstration of women's rapid spread over all lines of activities once known as man's, in the Woman's World's Fair at Chicago. During the same time the University women were meeting and so was the Parents and Teachers organization. And every one of these can claim the characterization applied by President Coolidge to the aims of the Fair—"All of these efforts are for broadening the outlook on life, for making better men and women; they all have the purpose to become effective forces at the fireside." For ages men and women have gone forth "each attempting to contribute to the satisfaction of the universal longing of the human race to bring something better home." That is, true whether the something be better government, better education, or better products, mental and material.

The End of Ellis Island?

ON the face of it, the news that the Labor Department is contemplating a new way with immigrants is good news. The idea is to examine immigrants, both medically and otherwise, abroad. If this can be done successfully, it will go far to humanize the administration of the quota law. When the prospective immigrant embarks, he will know that he is destined to arrive, and will not approach the land of promise with dread and uncertainty. His state of mind on landing should be much more conducive to "assimilation." Under the present operation of the quota law, if an immigrant has to be excluded he loses time and potential money on the journey over, and his disappointment is heightened by the long uncertainty and the nearness of his goal. At its worst, it has meant a cruel separation of families.

There are, of course, complexities to be solved if such a plan goes through. The cost of Ellis Island would be largely saved, but the work and the expense of consular bureaus would be greatly increased. These matters must be thrashed out, but at any rate the will to make a common-sense and humane adjustment is to be applauded.



Place for Play

THE marked increase in the number of youthful offenders against the law, even those charged with serious crimes, must be regarded with great concern, especially by women.

The police in New York City report 60 per cent more juvenile delinquents for the first quarter of this year than for the same period last year. Recent figures of prisoners in New York City institutions show that nearly one-fourth were boys under sixteen, two-thirds under twenty-one and three-fourths under twenty-eight. This is said to be typical of the rest of the country.

Authorities who come in contact with these cases put the blame on lack of proper home influences and religious training, but the remedy is not as easy to find as that would imply. Home influences are not the same today that they were even a generation ago, for reasons that are economic and social. The great massing of life in big cities has changed the physical characteristics of the home. Apartments have crowded out houses. Play spaces have almost vanished.

Young people, and especially boys, need space in which to stretch their muscles. They need a safe outlet for high spirits and daring adventure. They also need privacy and individual training. It is impossible for most parents today to provide any of these things for their children. Homes have not room enough so that a mother can make her boy's friends welcome, and he finds his gang outside. Where is the substitute for the hayloft and the swimming-hole of the country or the big backyard of the town? They are not to be found in the movie or the dance hall.

The truth is that the world in which we live has changed and we have not adjusted this new environment to children and young people. Since we cannot supply the needs of space and wholesome amusements for our children individually, we must do it collectively. Religious training and the teaching of high principles need to be accompanied by opportunities for children to work off high spirits where they will do no harm and to find adventure legitimately. It is a big task, but it must be met, and mothers must take a hand in it.

The Extravagant Sex—Guess!

WOMEN are not the extravagant sex after all, on no less an authority than the *New York Times*. The *Times* takes Mrs. Catt to task for saying that if women were as drab and colorless in dress as their men folks are, many great industries would crash and the commerce of the world would be disrupted, and affirms that men's clothes cost quite as much as women's and that their luxuries cost very much more.

It gives figures for 1921, showing that manufacturers produced women's clothes to the value of \$1,023,000,000 while the value of the factory output of men's clothes was \$935,000,000 plus \$232,000,000 for shirts, collars, and cuffs—a total of \$1,167,000,000. Even in luxuries, the *Times* gives figures to show that men consume very much more than women. Jewelry is supposed to be the chief extravagance of women, but the value of jewelry manufactured in 1921 was only \$134,000,000, while \$1,042,000,000 worth of tobacco was burned up, largely by men. The *Times* gives to golf a total estimated cost of \$400,000,000, largely spent by men, and would add an enormous bill for professional baseball. Also, it cites the club dues of men's fraternal societies with a membership near to ten millions. Women's club dues in proportion to men's, we know, are absurdly small, even in clubs in the large cities. "Beneath this legendary drab protective coloring, man manages to do very well for himself," says the *Times*.

For a long time women have known that the legend of women's extravagance is false. In view of these figures, isn't it time to scotch it?



The New Way in City Government

ONE of the most hopeful indications of the gradual improvement of popular government is the extension of the city manager plan shown in the article on page 7. With the growing complexity of modern life, government has become more and more confused and complicated. Too often people feel that their votes are futile, that the political situation is hopeless, and so they do not vote at all. In the earlier days of our republic, when government was comparatively simple and political questions well defined, people took a keen interest in voting. Let an issue arouse them today, and they still vote in large numbers.

The usual city government is a huge, confused, appallingly extravagant mess. Voters feel their helplessness when they think about it. They regard an election as a choice between two political machines equally blundering and corrupt. The City Manager plan has the advantage of placing definite responsibility on a few individuals. It is orderly and logical and easily understood. Women voters are seeing government with fresh eyes. They are disposed to criticize and try to improve, where men take things for granted.

All over the country are healthy movements to simplify governmental processes, such as the extension of the city manager plan to county government, the short ballot, and the executive budget. Women are particularly interested in these changes and their influence can be counted on to help bring them about.



How Shall We Fight Filth?

WHAT about the sex magazines? On another page Mrs. Root, of California, objects to some of Mr. Van Loon's ideas, published in the *CITIZEN* for April 4. We think she has mistaken him in the matter of the Gideon Bibles, and we wish she had told more precisely what answer she would make to the challenge of this soiling

influence in our civilization today. There wasn't time to ask her to do that, but we hope some of the rest of you will tell us what you think is the answer—whether you agree with Mrs. Root on the general principle of censorship or not. If so, how censor? If not, how shall we make the force of public opinion effective against such filth?

According to Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, speaking at the recent convention of the League of Women Voters, it has been estimated that eighty per cent of the readers of this poisonous stuff are women. This and bad movies are among the influences against which such organizations are fighting when they try to get out a big vote or mobilize sentiment for some reform. Can citizenship, can public welfare be interpreted in a way interesting enough to intrigue these people? Can their sense of responsibility be aroused? One thing is certain—the women's organizations that are seriously at work are after all only a fraction of the woman population that must be reached if we are to have a responsible and informed woman electorate, and the heaven must be very active.



Public Housekeeping Wanted

THE season is at hand when the motor car and the picnic basket will pervade every country road. On Sundays, great business trucks carry thousands to beaches and woods for a day in the open. Unfortunately, they will leave behind them a trail of waste papers, bottles and boxes. The countryside will be strewn with the débris of their lunches. It is this disregard for the rights of others that is in a measure responsible for the antagonism against the extension of state parks among country property owners.

Once upon a time Americans prided themselves on their good housekeeping. Now parks and streets, as well as country roads, are littered disgracefully. Subway and railway stations and stairs are swept several times a day and the next ten minutes finds them with a new crop of discarded papers, cigarette boxes and other débris. What has become of our sense of orderliness, our love of cleanliness?

It is a popular custom to put the blame on the foreign-born of our population, but many suburban stations in prosperous so-called better class districts have the same littered lawns and roadways as our Sunday picnic grounds.

Isn't it time that women cast their housekeepers' eyes on such surroundings, and above all, isn't it up to them to give their children a sense of responsibility toward public orderliness?



Bowlegs and Other Matters

WE have always been interested in the clipshets and releases from the Department of Agriculture that come to our desk—we find them very readable and human. And now here is the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture stressing children's nutrition during Child Health Week, May 1-8, and getting out a popular series about it. The one in hand is entitled "Jack Brown's Bowlegs," and is aimed at showing that bowlegs are due to lack of calcium and phosphorus in children's food, and are correctible by including the right elements. Others in the series are "Filling Up the Boy," "Why Coddle Eggs?" "A Day's Meals for the Growing Child," etc. Such studies as these—they are popularly presented too—have the merit of being both disinterested and authoritative, and should be of real help. They bring the Government closer to the every-day life and needs of the people—and what *should* concern any government more than the health and welfare of its children?

The Woman Voter

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Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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What the Convention Means to the League

ONCE a year delegates from all the state Leagues of Women Voters meet together in convention to review the achievements of the year that is past and to set a goal for the year to come, a goal which includes a program of organization, study and legislation. To guide us in setting the goal and to give us enthusiasm for attaining it, there are addresses of instruction and inspiration during the convention by the most eminent men and women obtainable from our universities, or in public office.

So much for a convention in the Call or the program—but if it were actually all, many of those who were entitled to attend would content themselves with reading about the proceedings comfortably at home. That other part of conventions which brings the same women back and back again, year after year, at considerable sacrifice of time and money, is hard to analyze or describe, perhaps because we perceive it through our not-understood sixth sense. It is an atmosphere, intangible, a give and take, the look, the sound and the feel, and then a *something*, which can not be put into words by the most gifted journalists.

My own first experience of a national convention was a good many years ago, a meeting of the old suffrage association. I have no recollection of anything that was said, but I remember distinctly the effect on me and my first impressions of certain persons, new to me then, but now my familiar leaders.

I remember, too, how I wondered at the quick-wittedness of the discussions. With all my experience at suffrage and League of Women Voters' Conventions since that time, I have lost none of my wonder and admiration for the clear and quick thinking of the women who, either from the platform or the floor, stimulate the duller wits, even though we would not take an outspoken part ourselves.

The instruction, the inspiration, the exhilaration of discussion and debate are important features of conventions certainly, but even all of these are not the whole or the best part. I believe that a person who could hear none of the spoken words would still get that thing of greater value, as in a high altitude at night (though we can not see the mountains or the distant views) we feel the softer air on our faces and the blood flow more quickly through our veins. It is the consciousness that other women from all parts of our land care about the things that we care about and share our faith, thus giving us courage to meet the disappointments of the

year ahead; it is a comforting realization that we are not pioneering alone, but in the best of company with leaders we can trust; it is a happy feeling of friendship for women of sympathetic minds.—M. S. D.

How It Feels to Win the Cup

California won the silver loving cup presented by the National League to the winner in its Get-Out-the-Vote contest. The cup was presented to Miss Marion Delany, California state president, by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, one of the judges.

IF anyone was watching the California delegation at the Convention when it was somewhat casually mentioned on Friday morning that California had won the cup, that observer must have realized that California's paramount feeling was one of stunned amazement.

Not that we had been lazy about our job. Mrs. R. E. Danford and Mrs. Frank G. Law, co-chairmen of the Get-Out-the-Vote campaign; Mrs. Paul Raymond, chairman of the San Francisco Committee; the State League office; the Southern California group, under Mrs. Harmon Zahn's leadership and in conjunction with a city-wide group under Edward Owen, worked intensively and continuously. In the smaller local Leagues, painstaking and effective campaigns were put over.

But no matter how much hard work by groups or individuals we can truly say went into the campaign, we have to admit, in the final analysis, that fate, or luck, was stronger than we were. A study of the figures shows this. Our percentage of increase (35.88 per cent) was surpassed by Wyoming by over 10 per cent—and there is no League in Wyoming. Such states as Ohio and Missouri are in the column of states showing a decrease, yet we know the valiant work the League did in both states. And there is Texas, with only .15 per cent less than California's increase. Not to mention Rhode Island in the third place, with a tremendous record of work.

We won't minimize the hard work that was actually done, but we will freely confess that fate was good to us. California, for instance, has good registration laws, tending to make voting as easy as possible. And it happened that in California there was a more lively issue than in many of the states. The La Follette movement had real momentum with us, partly because a Supreme Court decision preventing his name from appearing as an independent candidate, and forcing it on to the Socialist ticket had stirred up a great deal of feeling among the more radical group. Besides which, California has a natural leaning toward the progressive wing in government, so that La Follette would have had support in any case.

And finally, because of the foresight and the long preparation on the part of the National League of Women Voters, California women in general knew their job, whether there was a California League of Women Voters or not. We played our part and did our work, but because the National League began long ago to prepare the ground, men and women all over the state were "up and doing," with us and without us. From year to year the National League devises some new high adventure for us. These "tasks in deepest insight willed" are for us to carry out gallantly, conscientiously, persistently. Sometimes we are fortunate enough to ratify a Child Labor Amendment or to win a cup, and then we accept the honor with gratitude and humility.

MARION DELANY.

The three vice-presidents of the National League of Women Voters. Center—Mrs. Caspar Whitney, of New York, elected by the convention to succeed Miss Julia Lathrop as first vice-president.



Left—Miss Adèle Clark, third regional director (and president of the hostess League), becomes second vice-president. Right—Miss Ruth Morgan, who, as third vice-president, continues the portfolio of International Cooperation to Prevent War

What Cheer From Richmond?

IF there are those who come to League conventions with a sense of discouragement, or a wavering inclination to lay down the hard burden of constructive citizenship for lighter loads, the opening session is sufficient to resolve their uncertainties. After the officers have related the story of the year, there can be no question of whether or not to go on—there is only a question of making sure of the direction and adjusting the load.

Miss Sherwin, in her president's address, elected to speak of the "rewards of work" of the past year as only one who knows those rewards by personal experience, as well as by observation, could possibly do. Many more League members than crowded Richmond holds in convention week will return many times to her words and be grateful for their translation of the "stern experience" of a laborious year into a source of strength and conviction for the course ahead.

So it was with every other report that opening day. Miss Lathrop, as first vice-president, followed Miss Sherwin to report the Child Labor Amendment unratified—except in four states. Admitted that "the present time is one in which it requires unusual courage to be courageous," it is, she told us, only an opportunity "to keep up and keep on with our eyes wider open, and our minds better informed and our courage stouted."

Miss Ruth Morgan, introduced as the lady who keeps the peace, which is another way of saying she is the vice-president in charge of the Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, told of a great upbuilding of opinion all through the year in behalf of the World Court—and no action yet in the Senate of the United States. But Miss Morgan drew only this conclusion: "Nothing worth while has ever been achieved without work, effort, pain and temporary defeat. In the League of Women Voters we believe in the reality of moral victory, and we recognize they have but one alternative—moral defeat."

Of statistical victory in the Get-Out-the-Vote campaign, Mrs. James E. Cheesman could report that all the League's horses and all the League's men—and all the "horses and men" of a score of other organizations—had succeeded in hoisting the percentage of voters voting only a little way back up the wall from which it had so disastrously fallen. Yet here too the revelation of the seriousness of this American Humpty-Dumpty's predicament was taken only for a challenge to future effort.

If the first days of the convention told few stories of goals achieved, they were abundant in evidence that the League has grown strong and vigorous on a diet in which hard work is the substantial fare, and victory only an occasional dash by way of seasoning. The Committee Conferences of the opening day, the business sessions in which oratory completely yielded to a fairly intense application to the consideration of the program, the dinners, luncheons and special conferences—

impromptu as well as scheduled—were well attended, most of them crowded, and all of them lively in discussion. Every one of them testified to the truth which Miss Sherwin expressed that "the gains in ability to do which grow with doing have been marked and that in every one of the seven Regions the working capacity of the League is greater than it was a year ago."

With every arrangement made by the local committee went the gracious touch of Southern hospitality. Everywhere there were flowers, but nowhere more charming or profuse than on the convention platform. Of the pictures which the delegates carried away, certainly one they will remember always is that of the New Voters' evening on which Judge Florence Allen, Miss Sherwin, Mrs. Park and Mrs. Pinchot shared the honors of the stage with a dozen young speakers to whom the struggle for getting the vote is so remote that one of them gave it as a sort of feat of recollection that she could "remember the days of the suffrage campaign."

Another distinctive session certainly was that so beautifully presided over by Miss Adèle Clark, when Professor MacMahon of Columbia, Professor Gaus of Minnesota, and Professor Earle of Columbia, turned upon each of the great fields of government in which the League concerns itself the searching light of dispassionate survey. It was a new feature—this "background" evening—and one for which the program committee received many words of appreciation.

The last day was one of changing scenes. In the morning the weary but still smiling members of the Richmond Convention Committees massed the stage for a few brief moments as they were introduced to the delegates they had so tirelessly served through all the days of Convention week and for many weeks before. The afternoon program assembled speakers of many states, all holding public office of some kind and all, from justice of the peace to chief of a Federal bureau, speaking for high standards in the public service and for seeking through government to serve the needs of human welfare. Two hours later the convention hall was magically transformed to make the setting for the banquet—and on the stage was set the table for the speakers—Madame Adjemovitch of Serbia; Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby, of England; Miss Josefa Llanes of the Philippines; Doña Bertha Lutz, of Brazil; Mrs. Margaret MacWilliams, of Canada, and the Countess di Robilant, of Italy—and for our own officers and leaders—Julia Lathrop as presiding officer, Belle Sherwin, Carrie Chapman Catt. That, too, was an unforgettable picture stirring a sense of pride and joy for what women in these days can do and be in all the nations of the world.

If all were said that could be said of banquet and mass meetings, receptions and gala luncheons, and special programs, there would still remain to be told the story of the convention itself. For every true League delegate considers that the business sessions are, after all, the convention. What of them?

There are three things at least that must be said:

First, all that the convention did rested very evidently on a basis of more extensive study of the proposed program than ever before.

Second, the ability displayed in debate was so keen as to suggest that a convention of the League of Women Voters in which scheduled platform speeches should fail altogether would not be lacking either in information or in interest. Discussion went straight to the points of major importance, remained until the facts and issues on both sides were clearly presented, then yielded promptly to the taking of a vote in which understanding and good temper joined.

And, third, action on the program was taken with a sureness and a conviction which meant more of resolution and devotion to the task ahead than any oratory.

The work for the Child Labor Amendment will go on. The work for the World Court will go on. The work to educate the electorate and improve election laws so that voters will vote, and may hope to vote intelligently and effectively, will go on. The League continues to stand firmly for these principles of public welfare which it has supported in the past. The League has pledged itself to study of all proposals of methods of amending the Constitution and meanwhile to oppose attempts to choke the living force within the Constitution by crippling the amending power.

These are no easy tasks—but in the convention at Richmond was exhibited the evidence that thoughtful, patriotic citizens in increasing numbers and with increasing earnestness consider that these are tasks which must be done, and that they are willing to repair to the standard of that organization which sets itself soberly, efficiently, and above all, courageously, to their accomplishment.

The National League of Women Voters will have among its officers for the coming year two new leaders. Mrs. Caspar Whitney, of New York, comes upon the Board as first vice-president, succeeding Miss Lathrop, who felt that she could not carry another year the many administrative responsibilities which go with that office. Mrs. Whitney has been vice-president of the League of Women Voters of New York and brings to the Board the experience that comes with having faced all, and solved very many, of the problems of finance, organization and program, which every state League knows. The Richmond convention was the bright crown of Miss Adèle Clark's term as director for the Third Region, and she now becomes the second vice-president, the first officer of the League to be elected from Virginia, hostess state of the convention. North Carolina knows best the ability and devotion of Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, who succeeds Miss Clark as director of the Third Region, but a career of teaching and social service which has taken her to many states has won for her friends in many parts of the country, who rejoice to know the qualities and devotion to the League program which she brings to the Board.

And so this article, which will be followed by others in this issue and the next, brings a clear answer to its own title—good cheer, brave cheer, from Richmond! G. H.

Honoring Press Representatives

AMONG the new features of the Richmond convention was the "staff-press dinner" on the first evening. Held at the beautiful Commonwealth Club, which accommodates only four hundred, it proved so popular to delegates as well as the staff and writer folk, that many had to be turned away. Not often is an occasion graced by such gorgeous flowers and such unusual speakers.

Miss Anne Williams, Press Secretary of the National League of Women Voters, presided, and announced the evening's theme as "Our Opportunities for Promoting Public Opinion." Miss Sherwin gave a few words of welcome quoting from Whately, "We may print; but not stereotype our opinions."

Never before has a League convention been so well covered by newspapers and magazine writers, and Miss Williams was able to call upon a brilliant list of speakers, representing most of the prominent women's magazines of the country, and two Richmond papers. Included among the convention press were representatives of: the *Boston Globe* and *Evening Transcript*, *Chicago Daily News and Tribune*, *Cleveland News and Plain Dealer*, *New York Tribune* and *World*, *Christian Science Monitor*, *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia North American*, *Baltimore Evening Sun* and *American*, *Detroit News*, *Providence Journal*, *Atlanta Constitution*, *Hartford Times*, *Newark Evening News*, *United Press*, *Associated Press*, *Consolidated Press*, *International News Service*, and the *N. E. A.*

The sparkle of the press dinner made the minutes fly until speakers and guests alike were borne away to the Executive Mansion, where Governor and Mrs. Trinkle received the members of the convention. L. J. B.

Putting It Up to Us

THERE is a kind of complacency of middle age that comes with the sense of a job well done and the realization that there are so few of your own contemporaries to whom you can shift the job that finds expression in the time-worn phrase, "Well, I can see this organization now, but when the present leaders die who is going to carry on?" That feeling was expressed by a League officer on Friday morning of the convention session, and Friday afternoon saw the solution begin to appear.

Girls, young girls, not just the younger women, who have begun to reinforce the old Suffrage group of recent years, came flocking in. They were eager, perfectly calm, they were bobbed-haired and short-skirted, but by Saturday morning in no mean numbers they crowded the convention hall, armed with note-books and with a quick perception and grasp on the matters at hand that was an eye-opener.

That afternoon, at their own session, presided over by Dean Mary L. Keller, of Westhampton College (Richmond), for the first hour, and by Miss Gertrude Ely for the closing hour, they were seventy-two strong, not counting the representatives of Westhampton. They came from fifteen states; from Massachusetts to Georgia—from the Atlantic Coast to Nebraska and Illinois. They represented thirty-seven colleges, and also the Girl Scouts of America, the Junior League, and the industrial, farm, business and professional groups.

These young voters listened to what we told about our program; they heard Mrs. McBride's fine plea for a new citizenship; they renewed their acquaintance with Mrs. Maud Wood Park; they discussed how the League could help them, how they could help the League; they told in a way that it was a pity the colleges should have missed, what the colleges were doing to awaken an interest in government—and then the National Board came in and interviewed them.

Miss Ludington summed up the emotion of the occasion when she turned to them and said, "I think we older women who fought for suffrage and are fighting for a higher type of government feel very much as the French did when the American troops began to appear in Paris. We see the hope of a better day."

On Saturday evening at a great meeting the representatives of the group told us what they expected of us. They said over and over again that they were ready to serve—to work—but the League must make plans so simple and so clear that they could know how and where to start. As one of the girls put it, "All girls are not self-starters!" "Be definite, get your ideas into clear shape and we'll help" was the message that came to us.

It was an inspiration, this coming of youth, but it was a challenge such as the League has rarely had hurled at it. It must be answered in the days to come. Fortunately there was one there who could come and speak of citizenship in so

simple, so understandable a way as to set a goal before them that could not fail to leave its impress: Judge Florence Allen, of Ohio, who in the closing speech of the evening charged them as young voters to cultivate those characteristics that all who return verdicts should have—a willingness to hear both sides of every case, and the habit of constructive self-criticism.

The new voters were entertained over the week-end by the College at Westhampton and to Dean Keller the League owes much in making this event of the Convention possible.

F. L. H.

The Gala Finance Luncheon

DURING the war we thought of giving in terms of pain, but Katharine Ludington has so thoroughly succeeded in developing a new psychology that the slogan of her annual subscription rallies might well be, "Give till it delights."

The gala finance luncheon was held in the ballroom of the Commonwealth Club in Richmond on Monday, April 20, and was one of the most beautifully staged events of the convention. In a setting of white and red colonial dignity, made real by the presence of youthful ushers in hoopskirt and crinoline, five hundred League delegates and friends partook of a Virginia luncheon. Spring flowers and state flags decorated the tables and gaily colored toy balloons, distributed as receipts for pledges of money, floated above the tables. Miss Ludington, as mistress of ceremonies, presented the Reverend Cary Montague, Colonel David Hodges and Mr. George S. Chappell, the *Dr. Traprock* of "The Cruise of the Kawa." After the formal addresses a scenario, "The League in Eleven Pictures," was produced.

The pledging of subscriptions took the form of a huge crossword puzzle, written by Mrs. Sumner McKnight, who was in charge of the money-raising feature of the gala luncheon. Ably assisted by Gertrude Ely and Mrs. Jacob Bauer, Mrs. McKnight auctioneered off letter after letter and word after word of the puzzle, until the sum of \$70,000.00 was realized. Convinced that "there was more money in the room" Miss Ludington urged on her lusty lieutenants and amid shouts and cheers, pledges came for daughters, for sons, for grandchildren, husbands and prospective husbands. A cablegram from Lady Astor was read announcing a gift of one thousand dollars and then the cablegram itself was auctioned. After one hour of spirited pledging, state vying with state in the desire to outbid, the grand total was reached—\$85,000.00.

An observer on the side lines was impressed by the spirit of it—by the zest and fervor and pride, and yet, each pledge made, each dollar subscribed, seemed somehow to be a personal tribute to Katharine Ludington.

ANN WEBSTER.

The Merry Go Round

THE day of the "little convention," which is the afternoon before the annual meeting of the National League of Women Voters convenes, is too short. We always think so. For on this afternoon there are six committees and two departments in session, half, this year, holding their open conferences in the first two hours, and half in the second. The very wise and very self-controlled woman chooses a committee and sticks by it, forsaking all others, but the eager and unwise trot between parlors "A" and "H," always arriving just too late to hear what they have come for!

Under Mrs. Ann Webster, the discussion of measures for Social Hygiene and the stories of work in the different states ranged from suggestions to acquaint ourselves with the chance there is for decent fun in our town to laws making men and women equally responsible for sex offenses.

Across the corridor another small parlor was crowded for four hours with those who were tired of doing nothing about

Muscle Shoals, and who thought the packers should have less to say as to the price of ham and eggs. Along with these matters the Committee, under Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, urged women to inform themselves on the relations between the tariff and the children's shoes and stockings.

In the Women in Industry Committee, under Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, delegates spent their hours on such practical questions as how to interest legislators, how to arouse other women, how to get facts, what the state constitutions allow. Leagues were asked to study ways of preventing unemployment, so that when we know more about this legislation may be recommended. Meanwhile, for most states there is still the fight for the forty-eight-hour week, better enforcement of the laws we have, and prohibition of employment for six weeks before and after childbirth.

We traveled the length and breadth of the hotel to learn from Miss Esther Dunshee's Committee about the Legal Status of Women, and then we had to stand back of the folk who had arrived early and crowded the doorway. When we peered between the shoulders of the tall first comers, Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge was telling of the answers to a questionnaire on the management of family funds sent out as a start in gathering data on which to frame a joint family property law. A uniform marriage law is another of the tasks to which this group has set itself.

Around another corner we found Mrs. Walter DuBois Brookings' educational conference—a cheerful gathering where better training for teachers and better standards for schools were discussed. What a Federal department of education with a seat in the Cabinet could do that the present bureau can not, and whether to stand for Federal aid to states were the questions on the carpet when we slipped off to hear Miss Lathrop answer the question—"What next?" in the Child Welfare room.

No surrender on the Child Labor Amendment there! Just an adjustment into a long siege instead of a short battle. The serene confidence of that slight and worn and gallant leader outweighs all the sad stories of the state legislatures! Nobody is disheartened. Everybody is thinking how to wage the campaign in the wisest fashion. But there are other matters in the Child Welfare program—the story of the good done for mothers and babies under the Maternity and Infancy Act and the demand for fair appropriations for that and for the Children's Bureau.

Wanderers from conference to conference did well to go last to Miss Morgan's parlor, given over to International Cooperation to Prevent War, for no one seemed to leave it. Word came from every section of the country that interest in foreign affairs is on the increase, and that the World Court is hardly longer a matter of debate among the people, but only of delay at Washington. But until Washington acts the Court will be on the League program and the Senators will be told about it frequently. Then there is an item in the program that is intended to hearten these timid United States to join international conferences whether they be proposed by us or by one or by many countries, and again we are urged to study our methods of diplomacy to see if we can not hasten the day of open instead of secret dealings with our neighbors.

Miss Sherwin's Efficiency in Government Conference promptly fell to discussing why the vote didn't get out last November, not as idle political speculation, but to find out how to get out a bit more of it next election and a bit more the next, and so on till we again become a nation of voters. Complicated registration and voting laws are added to discouragement and human nature in this problem. Mrs. Caspar Whitney, of New York, told of the citizenship schools and the round tables and classes held by the League, and here in this last conference we come to the very heart of the League's work. "Educate citizens for citizenship if you want them good workmen." It doesn't sound like a new idea, but as a practical venture in patriotism it is just about five years old, and already it is beginning to prove its uncommon common-sense.

EVELINE W. BRAINERD.



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

The Last Chapter

With Pictures of Some Pioneers in the Cause of Woman Suffrage



Susan B. Anthony

THE last chapter in the story of the long struggle for Woman Suffrage was enacted in Washington, D. C., on Thursday, April 23, at a final session and luncheon of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which at the last meeting held in Cleveland, April 13, 1921, had been made a continuing body. In 1921 legal attacks were still being made on the suffrage amendment, and also there were bequests to the Association of which settlements were pending. Since then, the suit against the Nineteenth Amendment has been decided by the United States Supreme Court, so that the validity of the amendment is now secure beyond all attacks, but the bequests are still unsettled, and provision had to be made for their adjustment.

The luncheon gathered together not only many of the Executive Council, which consists of the president and one member from each affiliated state organization, but four hundred women, representing thirty-six of the forty-eight states. Present were women voters of several generations, from Mrs. Hester A. Poole, of New Hampshire, a suffrage pioneer ninety-two years of age, and Mrs. Rudolph Blankenberg, of Philadelphia, who claimed to have been born before the suffrage movement began, to many young voters who had a rare opportunity of hearing first-hand reminiscences of one of the most thrilling epochs of American history. Ida Husted Harper, official historian of the woman suffrage movement, Harriet Taylor Upton, Mary Garrett Hay, who began her career as organizer under Susan B. Anthony, Helen Gardener, who paid a tribute to the illustrious dead, and Carrie Chapman Catt, all reveled in personal experiences of the struggle from the time when a woman did not own her own hairpins or wedding ring to the present day, when Mrs. Upton declares that nearly every woman in the country claims to have been a suffrage worker.

The report was made of the completion of the History of Woman Suffrage, which has been financed by the Leslie



Lucretia Mott

Woman Suffrage Commission, and the placing of the last volumes in libraries throughout the world and in the larger colleges and universities. The complete record of the suffrage movement, with many mementos, has been presented to the Smithsonian Institution and complete files of records of the suffrage movement have been presented to the libraries of New York City.

The chief business of the Executive Council meeting was providing for a brief popular history of the Woman



Lucy Stone

Suffrage Movement, the appointment of a committee to ensure the choice of Susan B. Anthony for the Hall of Fame in 1931, when she would become eligible, and a final request for Mrs. Catt to sit for a portrait to be painted by Mary Foote.

The suffrage movement was epitomized by Mrs. Catt in the opprobrious terms which have been applied to those working for the emancipation of women during more than a century. Beginning in

1800, women who wanted to study geography were called "indelicate"; a little later, when they wanted to study physiology they were "immodest," in the forties, when they asked for property rights, they were called "immoral." In the fifties they were branded as "free lovers," then "ultraists," whatever that is."

A pause came during the Civil War when suffragists devoted their time and strength to war service and were praised as patriots, but soon after they were called traitors, because when the vote was given the Negro man by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, they protested at the word male, and still asked for suffrage for women.

"Freaks and frumps" was the popular term when Mrs. Catt and Dr. Shaw came into the movement and at each Suffrage Convention it was said "the screaming sisterhood has met again." "By 1914," Mrs. Catt continued, "we were all 'Socialists' and from the moment the word 'Bolshevist' was found it was turned on us. All these terms meant the same thing, simply that people did not agree with us."

Mrs. Catt told how Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton had adopted the bloomer costume, invented by the shy and modest Amelia Bloomer—"the ugliest dress in the world"—but in spite of the freedom of movement it gave, the ridicule it aroused was too much for even the heroism of the suffragists, and they gave it up after two years. "And now, after nearly everything else is won for which women have been striving, their clothes are more than ever in the hands of men, and if women should suddenly change their clothes, it would bankrupt the world."

The final charge of Mrs. Catt was a ringing challenge to the women leaders of the political parties, Mrs. Emily Newell Blair and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, to call together a joint conference of women to consider the entire subject of women in politics—why it is that more women do not vote, what the matter is with the political parties, and especially how the woman vote can be made more effective and more women can be elected to office.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

The Roosevelt Medals

Announcement has been made of the award of the 1925 Roosevelt Medals for distinguished public service. And this year one of the recipients is a woman—Martha Berry, founder and director of the Berry Schools of Georgia (see the March 21 CITIZEN). This is the third year that the Roosevelt Memorial Association has given recognition in three of ten specified fields of activity.

"Prosanis"

The word "Prosanis" sewed in a dress or coat is a sign that the dress or what not was manufactured under sanitary conditions. New York manufacturers have accepted it; the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in New York has endorsed it, and it is hoped that the movement will spread to other sections of the country. The first labels were sewed by Emily Smith, daughter of the Governor of New York, and Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Jr., national president of the Junior League.

Of Maiden Names

Close on the heels of the English government's granting a passport to Helena Normanton in her maiden name (see CITIZEN of February 21) comes a controversy in our own government. Ruby Black, who is the wife of Herbert A. Little, applied for a passport to travel abroad under her maiden name, and was refused. She made an appeal to the Chief of the Division of Passport Control, and a hearing before Secretary Kellogg resulted. The National Woman's Party became interested, as well as Mrs. Normanton, who is still in this country.

After the hearing, Secretary Kellogg said he would issue a passport in the name of Ruby Black, with a notation that she is the wife of Herbert A. Little, and would take up with President Coolidge a proposal to change the regulation so that passports could be issued under maiden names. And there the matter rests.

New Members

Governor Ross, of Wyoming, has become a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club, which has just perfected a state organization in Wyoming. So has the CITIZEN'S Contributing Editor from Wyoming, Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, who helped with the organizing—as she does with about every good thing that happens to her state.

CALENDAR

Sixth Quinquennial Convention, International Council of Women, Washington, D. C.—May 4-14.

Better Homes Week, under the auspices of the Better Homes in America Movement—May 10-17.

Council Meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, West Baden, Indiana—June 1-6.

Annual Conference of the International Association of Policewomen, Denver, Colorado—June 8, 9, 10.

Fifty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, Denver, Colorado—June 10-17.

Convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, Portland, Maine—July 13-17.

A Club Institute at Chautauqua, New York—July 14, announced by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

Election Prospects

Election waters are already beginning to stir. In New Jersey the Bergen County Civic Forum, which is a non-partisan organization, is sponsoring Margaret Porch Hamilton, of Leonia, as a candidate for the next legislature. Mrs. Hamilton has been active in the New Jersey League of Women Voters, and is an associate editor of the *Civic Pilot*.

In another section—New Egypt—Lila W. Thompson, now state representative, has announced her candidacy for the Republican nomination for state senator from Ocean County.

Honored

Four more trees were added April 18 to the two already planted in the New York City Federation of Women's Club's grove in Central Park—to honor the doers of good deeds and the leaders of good causes while they still live. The trees bear the names of Mary Garrett Hay, former president of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs; Cynthia Westover Alden, president of the International Sunshine Society; Angeliue V. Orr, of the Relief for the Aged organization, and Mrs. Clarence Burns, president of the Little Mothers.

The two trees already in the grove were named for Belle de Rivera, Honorary President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Thomas Slack, its former president.

On the Board

A woman has been elected to the board of directors of an insurance company, says the *News Bulletin* of the Bureau of Vocational Information. She is Miss Agnes Anderson, who for thirteen years served as secretary to the president

of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company. It was in recognition of this service that she was appointed to the board.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

AT West Baden, Indiana, the General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its seventeenth biennial council, with formal opening on the evening of Monday, June first.

Delegates from forty-eight states, Alaska and other United States possessions, as well as a number of foreign delegates are expected. The program is being outlined by Mrs. Joshua Hodgins, of Marinette, director from Wisconsin, in consultation with Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, and the several national department heads, each of whom will have in charge a section of the general program.

A novel feature of the Council will be an open forum on one evening, when subjects will be divided under three general headings—"Club Problems," "State Problems," and "General Federation Problems."

THE Better Speech Committee is now ready to give suggestions for study classes for next year, and for observance of Better Speech Week, February 21-28, 1926. Each club can secure publicity for its campaign through its local newspaper and the state club organs. The study of the vocabulary is a feature of the work this year.

A SCHOLARSHIP is offered by the Conservation Division of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs—Mrs. W. W. Milar, Akron, chairman—to the student who writes the best five hundred word essay on forest conservation. Eligibility to compete requires only attendance at an Ohio college or university. The contest ends January 1.

THE national press exhibit, founded by the Press and Publicity Department at the Los Angeles Biennial, has been followed during the year by dozens of smaller displays at state conventions. It inspired an exhibit at the Woman's World's Fair in Chicago, which included a digest of the process of preparing pictures for presentation to newspapers. Miss Kate Webber, of the Chicago *Tribune* survey department, was in charge and showed clubwomen the best kind of print for newspaper reproduction and how a newspaper photograph should be marked.

Miss Judith Waller, manager of the *Daily News* radio station and chairman of radio music in the General Federation, made possible an exhibit of a radio talks program. These radio talks were arranged for broadcasting by Mrs. J. F. Decker, chairman of publicity.

THREE conferences in connection with bill boards and highways, gardens and minerals, and forestry and parks will be held at Canton, Ohio, May 11-13. The conferences are partially in connection with the Ohio state convention of clubs at Canton, which will be held on the same days.



© Harris & Ewing
Katherine Lenroot

The Americas Unite

By

MILDRED ADAMS

THE United States has so often been suspected of cooperating with South America only when there was something material to gain that there is double pleasure in reporting its cooperation in two recent conferences. It was represented by a delegation which included Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Dr. C. P. McKnight, Miss Rose McHugh, and Miss Katherine Lenroot of the Children's Bureau.

Miss Lenroot has recently returned, bringing with her more than the casual tourist's interest in the southern continent as well as news of the conferences which she attended.

She went first to the Fourth Pan American Child Congress in Santiago de Chile. A woman started this series of congresses, Dr. Julieta Lanteri Renshaw of Buenos Aires. They have been held every two or three years since 1916, and are of great value in bringing together the socially-minded people of Latin-America. Sixteen out of the twenty-two American countries were represented at Santiago, some by officials stationed there, others by delegations which had made long journeys over or around the sparsely railroaded continent.

The method of work was very different from any used in similar conferences here. Meetings were held in sections—Medicine, Hygiene, Sociology, Legislation—and any delegate could submit in advance a paper on any theme included in the agenda. A Chilean "relator" for each theme was appointed whose duty it was to study all papers presented on that theme—to study the papers, digest them, and prepare a résumé of the subject with conclusions to be acted on by the section. Frequently the author of the paper also

submitted conclusions. Each day the section committee on conclusions prepared a report for the general committee on conclusions.

"It certainly made for definiteness," Miss Lenroot said, "and the fact that each section had to vote on the conclusions held the interest of the members. On the other hand, I do feel that there is an advantage in the free interchange of ideas and experiences without the necessity of formulating in each case conclusions to be voted on. "We had an interesting discussion of institutions versus foster homes in the care of dependent children. Although two of the Latin-American delegates were warm advocates of the foster-home plan, the majority felt that present conditions make its development exceedingly difficult.

"Buenos Aires has had a juvenile court for several years, and Rio de Janeiro is just starting one. I understand that Peru has a juvenile court law, but no court has been established under it yet. The delegates were familiar with the principles of juvenile court organization as they have been developed in the United States and Europe, and in complete agreement that they would be desirable in their countries. Someone recommended the appointment of women judges, and the women present applauded vigorously.

"We took an exhibit with us which aroused so much interest that one of our delegates, Mrs. Migel, purchased part of it, and left it there permanently. The Children's Bureau part of the exhibit consisted of miniature models, with explanatory posters in Spanish. These included a maternity and infancy center, a playground, a cottage institution for dependent children, an outfit of clothing for expectant mothers, and a layette.

"We were sorry to leave Santiago. They have a delightful phrase in Latin-America which says 'When will you return to my house, which is your home?' It makes you want to stay right there. But we had the trip over the Andes ahead of us—and it is marvelous—and another congress in Buenos Aires."

The Spanish word *Museo*, which means literally museum, is more nearly akin to our bureau, so that the Museo Social Argentino is a kind of Sociological Bureau. It was that organization which brought together the First International Congress of Social Economy, to which Miss Lenroot went next.

That Congress included delegates from most of the countries represented in Santiago, and some eighteen countries outside the Americas. It considered "social museums," labor questions, social hygiene, education, agrarian questions, social statistics, and social problems in general, with particular emphasis on their international aspects.

South America is much interested in

social insurance and its effect on labor problems. Argentina has a law providing for compulsory workmen's insurance. Her new child labor law affects children up to eighteen years, and applies to agricultural and domestic as well as to factory employment.

Miss Lenroot's own personal conclusions drawn from her trip down the west coast and up the east, her contact with hospitals and eager people, and the two congresses she attended, are particularly interesting in that they find certain things necessary on the part of the United States "in order that our people may meet the citizens of the Latin-American countries half-way." She urges more and better teaching of Spanish in our schools, so that the language barrier may be overcome. Exchange of students and professors she regards as most important. And she suggests a thing which is seldom mentioned—namely, adequate teaching here of the history, government, and life of South America. All these things are avenues "by which the United States may enter into closer cultural relationship with the peoples of Latin America."

New York's Medical Center

WOMEN to the number of several hundred are taking an important part in an outstanding civic enterprise now before the public eye, the building of the first unit of a Medical Center for New York City. A modern development in the practical application of medicine, the Medical Center aims to coördinate in one place the necessary facilities for treatment, training and research in matters pertaining to health—hospitals, clinics, laboratories, medical, dental and nursing schools.

A site of twenty acres overlooking the Hudson at 165th street has been given for New York's Medical Center. Columbia University, through the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Presbyterian Hospital are uniting to build the first unit on this site. This will consist of a fourteen-story building for the Hospital with a seventeen-story wing which the Medical School will occupy, and a connecting axis—the entire unit to cost \$10,000,000.

Columbia's Medical School having already available the \$3,000,000 required to complete its section of the first unit, and the Presbyterian Hospital having secured \$5,000,000 of the \$7,000,000 which its section will cost, a public campaign has been inaugurated to secure the \$2,000,000 necessary to complete the building fund. Three committees of women who believe in this piece of public welfare work are included in the five committees that are cooperating to this end. Among the five associate chairmen is Miss Sarah Schuyler Butler, chairman of the Women's Republican State Executive Committee.

The Bookshelf



By
E. O. G.

THOSE who, as "They," are cited as final authority on all questions, may proclaim the passing of the church and a loss of interest in things religious, but signs indicate their error. The bookmarket, that barometer of the public interest, seems to show that men of the church are of as much significance as they were in the days of Jane Austen's Mr. Collins or Trollope's friends in Barchester. Walpole's "Cathedral" and Wells' "The Soul of a Bishop" have been followed by books on bishops in and out of office by minor literary lights.

Now May Sinclair has taken up the lesser clergy. "A Cure of Souls" showed one type, and one side of clerical life. Her new book, "*The Rector of Wyck*," offers a more admirable man and one for whom the greatest sympathy is felt. John Crawford loved his work with all his heart, and his wife Matty loved him devotedly although she had never intended to marry a clergyman. We first meet her meditating on the fact that she is rather cleverer than her sister and a little proud of the fact that she is engaged in reading Dante in the original. "Not even to herself would Matty own that it was a relief to have done with him, that in some of his moods Dante bored her." Her love for John satisfied her throughout a life full of trials and minor annoyances, and minus that trip to Rome of which she and John dreamed so long. Their daughter Matty was a hypocritical prig. Let us hope her parents never completely realized it. Derek, the affectionate and charming son, took after a wayward uncle in his fondness for drink and only discovered his proper niche in life with the outbreak of the Great War in which he met his death. His parents are carried through by their pathetic dependence upon each other and the rector's faith in the goodness of God. May Sinclair shows again in "*The Rector of Wyck*" her wonderful skill at taking a trite situation—what more conventional than the blacksheep minister's son?—and making of it a work of art. The deftness with which she presents each situation and her subtle irony are always delightful.

A contrast both in subject matter and style is "*The Shadow of the Gloomy East*" by Ferdinand Ossendowski. It is always a question whether or not his books should be put with the fiction on the bookshelf. His latest is not a tale of personal adventure like "Beasts, Men and Gods," which made his fame. It is a study of Russia and Russian character, and a gloomy picture he paints of

sorcery, demon-worship, of a people ready to believe in Rasputin and his like, ridden by the fear of malicious supernatural powers. That country of darkness and solitudes has, in spite of its gloom and apparent lack of connection with the rest of the world, a great significance. Not only is its mineral wealth beyond computation, but the people hold a place in the world that was not realized a few years ago. There can be no peace for the rest of us until the tumult in Russia is stilled. Dr. Ossendowski considers Russia the real danger threatening Christian civilization from the East.

The Prince of Wales on his recent visits left deep imprints in the hearts of the débutantes of the day. One is reported as having an enormous portrait of him on her wall, and taking to her bed whenever the Prince falls off his horse or otherwise endangers his life. Genevieve Parkhurst, in "*A King in the Making*," shows herself almost as enthusiastic as the devoted débutante. The Prince of this book can do no wrong. It is an author-



Sarah Gertrude Millin deserves a place in anyone's Writers' Row for her recent book, "*God's Stepchildren*," reviewed in the CITIZEN of March 21. Mrs. Millin knows the people of whom she writes—the brown and black people and the tragedies of their lives—for she has spent all of her own life in South Africa. Her first work was published when she was nineteen. Three books, "*The Jordans*," "*The Bark River*" and "*God's Stepchildren*" have been her literary output. Besides her books she does a regular weekly column for the leading South African paper, the *Cape Times*, and contributes articles to papers in England. Her husband, Philip Millin, is an advocate in Johannesburg, where the Millins make their home.

ized biography and contains many photographs from his private collection. On looking over the pictures we come to feel a great sympathy for him as we note the change from the chubby baby at his great-grandmother's knee to the worn and rather sad young man who appears later in the volume. It would seem that a prince's life is not wholly a jolly one.

The arrival of a circulating library in a small New England town, and the detective stories it brought with it, resulted in a revolution in Ann Hale's life, hitherto so intolerably drab that a night-blooming cereus seemed worth a two days' journey and problems in algebra had a thrill all their own. Ann had a questing heart. Murder mysteries seemed to her simple to plot, and unfortunately for the town's peace of mind, she proceeded to formulate one out loud and in the hearing of the village gossip. Therefore, when her miserly old uncle is found dead, exactly as she had planned, Ann is suspected and thoroughly enjoys herself. Alice Brown knows so well the New Englanders of whom she writes that in "*The Mysteries of Ann*," exaggerated in spots perhaps, we recognize many residents of our own favorite village. It is an amusing though rather brief tale she tells, and as it is Alice Brown writing, we feel a very definite sympathy for those whose lives are so starved that even a Jason Hale can find someone to love him, and the mere planning of his taking off can give so much excitement.

The Virgin Islands

(Continued from page 11)

flowed through the port of St. Thomas seventy-five years ago.

To understand the problem which the Virgin Islands present today one must remember the history of the islands. During the eighteenth century, when sugar was sought as men now pursue oil, the handful of white owners attained great prosperity through the labor of African slaves. Partly because of its harbor and location and partly because of the neutrality of Denmark during the long European wars, St. Thomas became a great market for slaves and for all manner of European, American and West Indian goods, legitimate and illegitimate. With the development of steam in the nineteenth century commerce changed. No longer did the ships of the world unload their goods in the warehouses of St. Thomas and take back to Europe cargoes brought to St. Thomas from all over the West Indies. The ships now journeyed

The Rector of Wyck, Macmillan, 1925. \$2.50.

The Shadow of the Gloomy East, Dutton, 1925. \$3.00.

A King in the Making, Putnam, 1925. \$2.50.

The Mysteries of Ann, Macmillan, 1925. \$2.00.

on to the other islands and bought and sold direct; and the trade of St. Thomas dwindled year by year. The emancipation of the slaves in 1848 ended agriculture on St. Thomas; on St. Croix government regulations concerning labor kept the Negroes in a state of semi-slavery until the Negro uprising of 1878, since which time, between droughts and labor difficulties, the island's agriculture has received serious setbacks.

As commerce dwindled the more enterprising whites departed and today over 90 per cent of the population of the Virgins are colored, with the handicaps of African descent and of their previous conditions of slavery. They have never stood on their own feet, receiving value for their services and paying their own way. They have been exploited on the one hand and have been taken care of on the other, and all the wisdom which social agencies have acquired in helping charity "cases" to a normal, self-supporting relation to the community is needed to teach them to stand on their own feet. "We hope," said a member of the Colonial Council, addressing the Governor at the recent dedication of the reservoir system, "that you will be still further imbued with the free and democratic spirit of doing still more for us." The process of teaching the islanders that "free" and "democratic" imply responsibilities as well as gifts will be long and fraught with misunderstandings.

Unfortunately, there are virtually no Americans on the islands, except the officials, and there are no business opportunities which will bring in Americans to live in normal, community relationship with the islanders, teaching them automatically the meaning of our institutions. The Virgins present the same problem as that of Porto Rico—that of making Americans out of an alien people at long range—with the added difficulty that we have to support them while we try to teach them what democracy means.

The paternal attitude of the Danes was reflected in their institutions, which have been continued under American rule. Navy doctors and Navy nurses staff the hospitals, and treatment and medicines are free to the poor and given at very low rates to those who can pay. Government midwives handle in their own homes the cases of women who prefer not to go to the hospital. All school children receive dental care at public expense. The pension list—principally for old age benefits—goes on. And "squatting" on government land, or land rental at nominal rates, is common practice. These services are administered by the Navy officers with probably more patience and understanding than would be shown by any other group of Americans. Perhaps the fact that the Navy personnel receives similar benefits from the Federal Government

makes it possible for them to see Federal money spent on these paternalistic services without the irritated sense which many of our taxpayers would feel.

At the present time there is some agitation for the extension of the machinery of popular government. This is not particularly a matter of race, as some of the most prominent families have colored blood and most of the members of the Colonial Council are colored. It is due, partly, to the property qualification, continued from Danish time, which restricts the franchise to a small percentage of the male citizens of voting age; partly to the presence of a considerable proportion of British-born Negroes who reflect the political agitation now making itself felt in most of the British West Indies; but largely to the belief that the machinery of popular government would bring with it the prosperity of New York. Recently, at the request of the Colonial Council for consideration of changes in political status Governor Williams asked that attention be concentrated instead on improving economic and social conditions; and so long as the chief source of revenue is the Federal Treasury we may expect that the representatives of the Federal Government will wish to maintain clear control.

In spite of the fact that the islands are not self-supporting the general condition of the people is probably better than it has ever been before. When the islands were at the height of agricultural production the prosperity of the whites was derived from the misery of a vast number of slaves. The commercial prosperity of St. Thomas was founded largely on speculation and various dubious practices; money circulated feverishly, but most of it was taken away by those who made fortunes and went home, and little of it sifted down to the common people.

The population of the Virgins has been decreasing ever since 1840. Considerable numbers have gone to New York since annexation, but their places have been largely filled by newcomers from the less prosperous French and British islands. There are still more inhabitants than there is work, at least on St. Thomas, but its hillsides lie bare while the people import their fruit and vegetables. On St. Croix, after years of scanty rainfall, record crops are now being harvested.

As a port St. Thomas lost its best customer when the war stopped the activities of the Hamburg-American Line, which made St. Thomas its principal port of call in this part of the world. Shipping in 1924 was slightly less than that just previous to the war, but the difference was less than that represented by the Hamburg-American business. Prohibition raised questions about shipping, as in all other American ports, but the ships' liquor was bonded and commerce has not been affected. The man-

ufacture of bay rum, the principal industry of St. Thomas, received a setback when the product had to be denatured, but that difficulty has been met. What commerce and agriculture the islands now have they can hold; to increase the amount is the task to which the Government is bending its energies.

When the Virgin Islands ceased to be self-supporting Denmark held them with as little expenditure as possible, waiting for a purchaser; and now we hold them, but with no prospect of solving our problem by finding a buyer. Denmark we paid handsomely, but what obligation we owe to the human beings she transferred to us remains to be acknowledged. With time and capital and wise administration they can probably be put on their feet. This calls for a constructive, continuing policy, which we owe to our own self-respect as well as to the islanders and to the men to whom we give the anomalous task of guiding a people toward democracy.

The New Way

(Continued from page 8)

his services, had already recognized that he was something of a discovery and had organized the City Managers' Association (International) with headquarters at Lawrence, Kansas.

The exhilaration of the game in its initial stages was one of the chief allurements.

When Dayton, a city of 152,559, decided to end the steals of successive administrations by installing a City Manager government, the charter commission settled upon the Sumter, South Carolina plan, which in its salient features was a hold-over from Lockport, New York. In 1910 Lockport had originated the system combining the Commission Government—five department heads—with the Staunton City Manager idea. The Lockport plan became famous all over the country, though the New York state legislature then blocked its adoption by the town. Dayton Commissioners resolved that no misstep should endanger the prestige of their new administration; they looked about for a man as City Manager of such measure as to make the world talk. They invited Colonel George Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal, to serve at \$25,000 a year. Colonel Goethals declined. H. M. Waite, the city engineer of Cincinnati, just concluding his connection with a reform administration, accepted, sacrificing a \$15,000 salary offered by a private corporation, to become Dayton's City Manager at \$12,500.

Then began the history of a Spotless Town. Free nursing, medical service and clinics, extended food inspection, summer and winter recreation, boys' and girls' school gardens, a Correction

Farm, instead of a workhouse, parole system, free legal aid bureau with one thousand cases a year, more parks, training schools, crime prevention bureau and juvenile police, likewise police women, building inspection, sanitation and smoke prevention, and an eight-hour day for all city labor. Dayton added to all this a self-supporting garbage disposal plant, did miracles at unbelievable savings with the water supply system, and reduced the floating debt from \$250,000 to \$50,000. A civic music league was established presumably to celebrate these victories.

Each City Manager town has its saga. The little towns tricked out like a village belle on a holiday, proclaim their prosperity to the world. The cities have begun the reclamation of their derelicts. Grand Rapids, Michigan, with a population of 137,634, having paid off \$230,000 of floating debts, and developed a police system that recovers 95 per cent of stolen property, even automobiles, has assumed care of all destitute families. The sidewalks of the entire town have been brought up to standard. In St. Augustine, Florida, where the inherited floating debt of \$37,000 has been wiped out, and a \$16,000 sinking fund on water bonds established, they now hold weekly street dances, with concerts, bowling greens and other recreations, and crime has practically disappeared. Alameda, California (28,806), now cleans its streets by direct instead of contract labor twice a day instead of three times a week, at one-third the old cost. Labor pats itself on the back for the record of Dubuque, Iowa, which took on a City Manager in 1920, having elected as its first council, a banker, a union labor man, a lumberman, a manufacturer, and a physician. They met once a week with no white collar requirements, and for the rest of the time attended to their private jobs. But the council engaged a highly qualified Manager, who had served in Springfield, Ohio, and earlier in Niagara Falls and Cadillac, Michigan, paid him \$8,400, and let him alone. In ten days his reorganization of the city staff had saved \$20,000 net in useless positions; his expense cut of \$100,000 a year, and the paying of old debts amounting to \$168,000, were less amazing than the collection of \$300,000 of delinquent taxes, and the saving of fire loss by the improvement of fire fighting.

The stories of doughty deeds in high finance, in immediate welfare of the citizens, in sanitation, housing and recreation, are endless. Women have been called upon from time to time for volunteer co-operation and one woman, Mrs. Barrett, in an Oregon town, served for a time as City Manager. One result of the plan, conceded to be a valuable contribution, is its invariable development of civic pride. The importance of the system in public estimation may be

gauged by the fact that the Model Charter, drafted for the National Municipal League by a committee including President A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, is a City Manager Charter. When that charter was presented to the voters of Cincinnati in 1924, the campaign for its adoption, which carried the city two to one, was conducted by Miss Emily Kneubuhl, a teacher of political science and organization, who had once taught in the public schools. The Charter provides for proportional representation in the council.

It is true that seventy-six City Manager towns have abandoned the plan. It is equally true that all but four of these had created the City Manager by ordinance as an adjunct to the existing government, not by the vote of the people. He was likewise destroyed by the re-

scinding of the ordinance, not by the voice of the electorate. These lost towns, whether or not dissatisfied by the failure of this first imperfect system, as the proponents claim, appear to have renounced the City Manager plan for good.

Opposition to the City Manager plan, while it centers largely in the politician and the defeat of patronage and the spoils system, has a deeper argument in a certain resentment of its too much efficiency. The objectors declare that the average American's aversion to be standardized is stronger than his distrust of a political system, even a bad one. Whether this objection will stand against the extraordinary impetus of a system which has already broken through all sectional lines is an open question.

Muscles vs. Beauty

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

ALL ideals tend to precipitate themselves into action, so with the racial ideals of physical beauty. The Hottentots, the Arabs prefer their women fat, and the women obligingly and comfortably become fat. The Greeks admired the figure that could do things—the figure of a dancer, an archer, a horseman, a warrior. To them action presented greater beauty than repose, yet even in repose a figure whose proportion and shape has been molded by action was beautiful. A hundred years ago Americans worshiped one of the most fantastic ideals of the female figure—sloping shoulders, wasp waist, and the lower part of the silhouette shaped like a large bell instead of a stem. While that ideal flourished women did their superhuman best to fulfill it.

At present the ideal of a good figure is one that is tall and slim and willowy. The great danger in this ideal is that mere thinness is often substituted for willowness. The moment one uses the word "willowy" one admits into this ideal the element of graceful motion, and this is precisely the most important attribute of a good figure. For graceful motion not only gives charm to the body in action, but molds the shape of the body as the hands of a potter mold his clay. Many activities overdevelop certain parts of the body so that occupations have their bodily earmarks, as the enlarged legs of a toe dancer, the heavy shoulders of the blacksmith, and the scholar's stoop. Each of these abnormalities is the result of over-use or under-use of selected groups of muscles. Only by an all-round, harmonious development of all the muscles of the body

will the human tissues be molded into a beautiful form.

Two good places to observe and study the muscular actions of the body are sport and dancing, and manual labor. A lumberman swinging an ax presents one of the most beautiful and most graceful motions performed on this terrestrial globe. The backward swing of the entire torso with the ax held in the two upflung arms, the downward twist and the final stroke are actions consummate in grace and beauty. The torso of a man chopping wood is a muscular instrument rippling with the powerful interplay of a mass of muscles. It represents muscular power, it no longer represents eating capacity or girth. The figures of peasant women who toss hay or plant rice present the same qualities of good muscular proportion producing beauty.

Looking at the famous statues of the past in the galleries of Europe, one realizes that all the most renowned groups of sculpture represent the human body in an instant of action. The ancient, unconscious ideals of physical beauty embedded in the race have been ideals of the body in motion. Clothing has tended to corrupt this ancient biological ideal, and to substitute the ideal of an inanimate manikin, since people have not realized that a good figure, even in repose, is the figure that has acquired its shape and proportion by action. The human body is essentially an instrument of motion, as much so as the wings of a bird. The "discus thrower," "the archer," the "frieze of horsemen," "the dancers"—so runs the list of titles that have inspired the greatest sculptors of the world with the wonder of the beauty of the human body.

Each figure can only be beautiful within the limits imposed by its type. Mere uprightness, mere proper weight are only the first steps in the way to the acquirement of a good figure.

The great essential then in the production of a good figure is persistent muscular exercise. For those who are lucky enough to have muscular activity as an integral part of their daily lives, the problem is much easier than for those who pursue sedentary existences.

For those whose daily occupation provides them with no automatic exercise, a conscious, definite adjustment of life to meet the muscular needs of the body must be made. Food, rent, clothes, and even doctors' bills are all reckoned up in making out a budget. Instead of reckoning in the doctors' bills, reckon in sport. A health program should include for the sedentary woman, ten, or better yet, if her will power holds good, twenty minutes' morning exercises, one hour's daily walk, in the sun if possible, two periods of violent exercise a week as a muscular workout, a country weekend, and an athletic summer vacation. This muscular program is not for youth

only, or middle age, but for the entire lifetime.

Fads should be cultivated. They are choice garden hybrids, and lend themselves to cultivation that will help to satisfy the bodily demands of health. If your fad is clothes, lean in the direction of giddy sport clothes and take up the sport to match. If your fad is antiques, ride it hard, to the extent of investing in a tumble-down farm house. From antiques one naturally progresses to the old-fashioned garden and ends by becoming an enthusiast over early-morning digging of weeds. If your hobby is music, dance to it. In other words, build muscular activity into the very foundation of daily life. Nothing spasmodic, nothing in the nature of a truncated New Year's resolution will keep the figure beautiful; only muscular activity, as regular and unfailing as three meals a day, will produce the desired results.

The World's Fair

(Continued from page 14)

real estate, newspaper women, magazine writers and editors, advertising women with a striking poster showing the advance of women in advertising from file clerk to copy-writer, advertising executive, assistant manager, and secretary, employment experts, a woman printer, a florist, an architect, telephone and telegraph operators, women as nurses and hospital managers.

The Y. W. C. A. was there featuring its summer camp work and in an adjoining booth was the exhibit of the Grace Dodge Hotel. Salvation Army women were there with pictures thrown on a big drum illustrating women's part in that organization. The exhibit of the Moody Bible Institute was as foreign as the foreign exhibits, with its students from India, Palestine, Korea, Russia and Japan.

Women's educational work was represented by such local organizations as the Chicago High School Teachers Council and by such far distant ones as the American Woman's College in Constantinople.

The German women had an exhibit of their handiwork, laces, linens, carved wood figures—and less conspicuous but even more interesting, a statement about the modern German woman calling attention to the fact that there are thirty-three women in the Reichstag, 8,030 women students in the universities, some 2,000 women physicians, etc.

The works of 150 women artists—etchers, painters, sculptors, designers, made it clear that woman is still holding her place in a field in which she has been longer recognized than in some of the others. One booth was devoted to authors, composers, and poets, and another held the books of one hundred modern women writers.

There were ten or more manufacturers of various products and in several cases women were not only the manufacturers but the inventors as well. Among these inventors one was struck by the fact that each invention was the result of a genuinely felt need in the woman's own experience. Mrs. I. S. Os-good began to work on her electric wringer with its new safety device while her hand was still bandaged from an injury she had received in an electric wringer. Mrs. W. W. Collier invented her Shelterette (a portable bath-house) because she lived in a lake country and had often felt the need for such a convenience. Mrs. E. Edtbauer's Duplex Automatic Net Weigher was the result of her observation of the slowness and inaccuracy of the ordinary weigher when she worked in a wholesale grocery as a girl.

One could not help wishing that the great women's organizations which have done so much to pave the way for woman's entry into most of the fields represented at the Fair had been more prominent. However, the Women's City Club of Chicago made plain women's part in civic life, and the National Women's Trade Union League, the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Evanston, Illinois, did their share in bringing out women's place in public affairs.

And in this review of woman's achievements we must not forget that the Woman's World's Fair was in itself a woman's achievement, originated by a woman and carried out in every detail by women. The committee of two hundred was composed entirely of Illinois women, the board of directors of Chicago women, including: Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, honorary chairman; Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, chairman; Mrs. Howard Linn, vice-chairman; Mrs. Frederick W. Rawson, treasurer; Mrs. T. W. Robinson, secretary; Mrs. Medill McCormick, general executive; Miss Helen M. Bennett, managing director. The business arrangements were conducted by women, the space sold by women, and, incidentally, all expenses were paid before the doors opened. In the early days of the week the indications were that 35,000 tickets would be sold. The program was the first program which is entirely the product of women—artists, copy writers, advertising sales-women, and even the printer were women. Mrs. Coolidge pressed the button that unfurled the flag on the first day of the Fair. Governor Nellie Ross traveled from Wyoming to be one of the guests of honor on the day devoted to "famous women"—a list that included Judge Mary Bartelme, Alice Hamilton, Jane Addams, Mabel G. Reinecke, Mary Synon, Katherine Cornell, and many others.

For besides exhibits there was a daily program. There were musical programs, including women's club choruses,

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receptions to various classified groups, fashion shows. But the program was subordinate to the exhibits.

Of course, one can think of many ways in which the next year's Fair (for it is hoped to make it an annual event) might be an improvement over this first attempt. One hopes, with the Board, that it will be more world-wide, and certainly national in extent. One felt the need of something to show that the half-dozen bank exhibits, the twenty-five shop exhibits and the entire lack of exhibits of women in politics did not necessarily represent woman's relative influence in those fields. One wanted to know the steps by which women had found their way into different fields and what steps still need to be taken before the gates are wide open. And finally, one felt that there ought to be a stronger emphasis on women's achievements in other than commercial fields.

Perhaps those who are managing the World's Fair are simply using that well-known pedagogic principle, namely, to arouse interest in the first lesson, and then in the second, third and fourth lessons to put in the connections, show the balance, the relation of the parts to each other, put the correct emphasis on each element, etc.

As an interest arouser, a visible evidence that women are doing almost everything known to man, the first Woman's World's Fair passed a high test—and we must not ask for a full course in one lesson.

Family Endowment

(Continued from page 15)

sum of her conclusions seems to be that it is better that paternal responsibility should be lessened than that children should go hungry; and that, in fact, with the rise in the family standard of living involved in the scheme, families show their invariable response to such a rise by tending to remain small. In any event, the responsibility remains, basically, with the father, since his employment is the source of the bonus. But while he is the origin, his wife and children are the recipients of a benefit so revolutionary as almost to force him, willy nilly, into a rounding of Meredith's famous "Cape Turk." Supplies for her children become the wife's *by right*; her maternity has, for the first time, a recognized economic status.

Family endowment also makes practicable the feminist slogan "Equal Pay for Equal Work." So long as wage scales are based upon the needs of a family, women are at an insuperable disadvantage in demanding equal pay with men. Change the basis to the needs of the individual worker plus a house-keeper (or equivalent expense of lodging or boarding-house) and equal pay becomes not only possible, but just. In

fact, from whatever angle one examines this scheme, it leads one deep into the fundamentals of feminism. I, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend a study of Miss Rathbone's book to all good readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN, as the most important contribution to the theory and literature of feminism made since the war.

The Family Money

Here is the first and very prompt answer to our request for intimate confidences about how you divide up the family money. Please let's have more.

IN making a budget one must first ask, *Where do you want to live and how do you want to live?* One family may prefer to pay a higher rent in order to live in a certain neighborhood and do without something else. So get firmly fixed in your mind a picture of the home which the budget is to cover. Next get the idea into your mind that a budget is not a hard and fast thing but something to be worked over and compromised with from time to time, and then to be diligently studied at the end of the year and to be used as a working basis for next year's budget.

My first step in the making of a budget is to set down the items from which there is no getting away. Rent (or the carrying charges if you own your home), taxes of all kinds, insurance of all kinds, cost of education for the children, some allowance for doctor and dentist, and the cost of commutation and lunch for the business man—these or similar items are usually inevitable and each family will add to the list for themselves. It depends on how much leeway there is for the family income whether a summer vacation comes under

that head, and whether church and charity contributions are included in the inevitable list or are eked out by the month.

I call these "inevitables" annual expenses and deduct them from the entire income, leaving the remainder to be divided into twelve equal parts to cover the monthly household expenses. I think this list, in order of importance, should run something like this: Food, fuel, operating expenses (such as electricity, gas, telephone), service, clothes, recreation, household replenishing, luxuries. Do not scrimp on food, or you will add to your doctors' bills.

My principal idea in making a budget is that both husband and wife shall agree to it and this will be easy if their ideals of home are similar. Then, after they are agreed, do not let them talk of an allowance being made to the wife by the husband but say instead that he gives her the "household share" to run.

HELEN POOR THOMAS.

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3. Name a woman honored in the Hall of Fame.
4. What actress won't wear furs?
5. Who is president of the International Council of Women?

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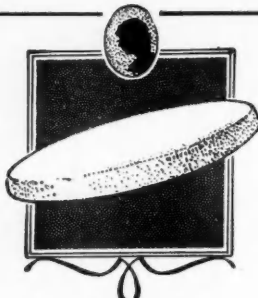
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With Our Readers

IN the WOMAN CITIZEN I see so much about this state and that opposing child welfare. I think you are quite wrong in speaking of these states as opposing child welfare, for practically all are now working for the betterment of children and women. What is opposed is giving Congress the unlimited power that is distinctly stated in the amendment. That is why the club women who oppose the amendment do so, for we are working, and have for some years worked, for child welfare; but we do not stand for unlimited power being given to Congress—we do oppose that strongly. It hurts the WOMAN CITIZEN to write as though those not favoring the Child Labor Amendment were opposed to child welfare, for that is not the stand that the majority of opponents take. It is not alone club women but men in all walks of life who oppose Congress being permitted to have such power. You say they would not use it extremely. We don't know whether they would or not, but we certainly should not grant Congress power they could not use. An amendment stands for future years. The personality of Congress changes. We have no power to restrict them, except by refusing to grant this power to them.

The statistics you quote are 1920, and during the past five years there has been far greater work done for children and women than in all the years before 1920.

MRS. T. H. COUSINS.

Carrington, N. D.

In working for the Child Labor Amendment, the CITIZEN does not mean to imply that every opponent is lacking in concern for children. But it does want child labor stopped, and the Amendment seemed to it a quick, safe way.

THE article, "Sense or Censorship," in the April 4 issue of the CITIZEN is so much more lurid than illuminating that I beg leave to submit its conflicting censorship-theories to your readers.

"Licking Hades" out of people for reading things, a practice excelled by religious persecutors by setting a pan of hot coals on the belly of readers, *who were not so powerful as their censors*, parental or public, stopped reading by the caught censored one, but not by the uncaught ones, which, history records, multiplied and waxed strong. Any boy of ordinary gumption, who was bullied by brutality out of reading censored magazines, would speedily resort to the bootlegging tactic in vogue among our best citizens, and combine with other censored victims in reading on the sly and lying about it, which would be our idea of "licking Hades" into him, and the world. Besides, as high schools and fresh-water colleges are the hotbeds of this reading, the proposed domestic by-law has its drawbacks, especially if nine-tenths of the parents have too much to do earning the means to educate their families to read enough to know what magazines are filthy, or otherwise. Any cat or dog-parent can cuff its helpless offspring into submission; we should like some treatment indicative of the piped-state and of dawning intelligence, if so be we have evolved past the quadruped state.

In case of physical epidemics, would public sentiment permit the disease to run riot save as suppressed *only* by parents with children of their own, which, being duly "licked," would be released as cured? Or would a public quarantine, in the nature of strict censorship of conditions, be regarded as necessary additional preventive where parents are ignorant or missing, and other people's children are exposed, at the peril of the whole community? Would people be allowed to go to any place, with or without parents, where the disease bacilli were known to be, even to such high-toned places as skilfully draped

them, as Rabelais, Goethe, and others, drape filth with flowery instead of crude language?

It is all of perplexing to learn that the author censures the lack of discretion on the part of the Gideonites in placing "poorly printed" Bibles in hotels, because some travelers have gone to the trouble of reading much wholesome matter in order to discover and mark "dirty" passages. The fact that a few obscenely-minded persons profane the pages of other people's property, would seem wholly disproportionate to the good accomplished by clean and right-minded travelers having inspiration and spiritual reinforcement at hand when away from home and friends. Considering the proportion of good to evil in the most badly printed copy of the Bible, we are obliged to infer that the censorship vouchsafed the author, would, if applied to things physical instead of mental, eliminate a wholesome meal of victuals, served in earthenware, because an inedible element like a fly or ant had incidentally dropped in.

Is it, after all, a question of *who* should or should not do the censoring? Are book-reviewers censors? Are authors of articles publicly printed and circulated, censors? Is it only official censorship that offends—as official quarantine offends, but is considered less of an evil than the spread of disease, unchecked thereby? Is it possible to exclude the author of the article in question from actual censorship, public, if not official?

Confusedly yours,

NELLY HALL ROOT.

Long Beach, Calif.

But what shall we do about the unclean magazines?

IN the issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN of date April 18 I have read your report of the Birth Control Convention recently held in New York City. It says: "A message was sent to President Coolidge asking him to appoint a commission to study the question and formulate recommendations."

As a Christian physician I have been deeply interested in this question for many years, and I am growing fearful that the European practice of contraceptive birth control will eventually be legalized in this country. Already a bill for that purpose has been introduced in Congress. Nothing could happen to this country that would be so disastrous as the *legalizing of contraceptive birth control*—a purely Pagan practice. The only legitimate method of birth control is the Christian method taught in I Thess. iv:4-5.

This is the first-born Christian nation—the hope of God for a redeemed human family and a Christianized social order. This can never be achieved if God is shut out of the family life by contraceptive birth control. Already we are reaping the fruits of such practice in purely accidental progeny—the lawless youth of today. I hope you will discourage all contraceptive birth control propaganda and encourage the Christian teaching of consecration.

MARGARITA A. STEWART, M.D.

Washington, D. C.

I LIKE your substitute for the cross-word puzzle. I hope you will make it a permanent thing. I believe it will prove quite educational, by startling us when we realize our ignorance or our forgetfulness. I could not answer four of those questions, which I should have been able to do from reading recent issues of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

Omaha, Nebr.

MRS. H. J. B.

A new rule: letters should not exceed four hundred words in length, and, of course, many must be shorter if we are to have variety in the department.

Six Club Programs—No. 4

To Eliminate Illiteracy

1. OUR ILLITERATE COUNTRY

Appalling illiteracy in the United States revealed by World War. 25% of soldiers drafted, illiterate. United States **ninth** in literacy among nations.¹ 58% of illiterates white. Menace of illiteracy in self-governing country.

2. OUR EDUCATIONAL MACHINE—A Survey.

YOUR FEDERAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Its scope. How much money does it cost? How is money spent?²

YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. Education, so far, has been left to individual states. Outline your state educational system. How many children of school age in state? How many days a year do they average? How many one-room schools? How many schools with less than 10 pupils each? How much truancy in rural schools? Compulsory school law?³

YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT AND SCHOOL TAX. How many school districts in state? Size? Average School Tax rate? Your district, size, amount of taxable property, school tax rate, amount spent per child? Compare with nearby districts.⁴

YOUR BOARD OF EDUCATION. How chosen? Women on Board? If not, why not? Kindergartens, night schools, consolidated and high schools, continuation schools? Teachers' salaries? Compare with other places. Are classes overcrowded? Sanitary conditions of buildings? Are buildings used for community purposes outside of school hours? If not, why not?⁵

3. THE IMMIGRANT WOMAN—What Are We Doing for Her?

Number of immigrants in your state? Your community? Nationalities? How many of them are women? How many of these women are citizens?⁶ Americanization measures for women? Are they taught English? Do they vote? If not, why not? Describe Cable Act which gave direct citizenship to women.⁷ Its effect on immigrant women?⁸

4. THE PROPOSED FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

What are provisions of measure endorsed by General Federation of Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters and many other women's organizations?⁹

5. DISCUSSION

How can your club help?

1. Census Bulletin: "Illiteracy in foreign countries."
2. Illiteracy Report: National Education Ass'n, Washington, D. C.
3. For these facts write Bureau of Education, Dept. of Interior, Washington, D. C.
4. For these facts write your State Department of Education at State Capitol.
5. Consult local school and tax officials.
6. Figures may be found in State Census Report.
7. Pamphlet on Cable Bill, published by N. Y. League of Women Voters, 5c.
8. Send to Foreign Language Information Service, 119 West 41st Street, New York.
9. Material may be had from National Education Ass'n, Washington, D. C.

THIS is the fourth in a series of six programs, arranged for the use of any woman's organization, which the Woman Citizen will print. The fifth will appear in an early number.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

171 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK

The Woman Citizen

Volume IX

MAY 16, 1925

Number 24

Current Events

The War

NO elections and no Cabinet crises this fortnight. But there is a war going on—between the Riffians and the French in Morocco. Both France and Spain, of course, have holdings in Northern Africa, and the disaffection that has meant several years of fighting between the Riffians and the Spanish troops has now spread into French territory. French outposts have been attacked by native forces, and so far the French tactics have been defensive. The situation is serious enough that the French commander has found it necessary to ask for reinforcements. A tiny detail of interest, showing the possibilities in aircraft, is that a shortage in water at certain points has been met by airplanes dropping chunks of ice.

Oil Tanks and a Suit

NEW indictments against the two Dohenys, Fall and Sinclair are being asked of the Grand Jury in Washington. The original indictment, it will be remembered, which charged fraud and conspiracy, was quashed by the court as defective on technical grounds. It is reported that subpoenas for a number of witnesses have been issued but that the names are being carefully guarded lest the witnesses may leave the country. Several witnesses were conspicuously absent during the recent suit to recover the oil leases.

A strange situation exists with regard to the oil tanks at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which were a part of the Doheny lease, now in litigation. There is no oil in the tanks and they are threatened with destruction through corrosion of their floors. Naval officials are unwilling to make any move to save them for fear this may be interpreted as acceptance of the lease which is before the courts, and have definitely declined to make an agreement with Doheny. At stake is the fate of a reserve containing two hundred million barrels of Navy oil, and the Government attorneys, Pomerene and Roberts, have advised against making terms. However, the tanks may be filled with oil by Do-

heny without objection from the Government. It will be interesting to see if he does anything to save them.

Traffic in Arms

THE United States is now sharing in the League of Nations Traffic in Arms Conference at Geneva, Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, heading the delegation of nine. Several years ago this country declined to ratify the treaty resulting from a similar conference. The object of the present conference is the destruction of illicit traffic in arms and international publicity on all legal trade. It has gone on record for permitting the sale of arms to the governments of all countries great and small alike—a triumph of the Latin-American states—under a system of restrictions. Sales to foreign individuals will be forbidden.

The American delegation has introduced a more than usually controversial question by bringing up the subject of poisonous gas and liquids. These were not included in the official summarizing of the agenda by the president of the conference, and it is understood that the conference will probably not admit the subject. The American proposal is for prohibition of the exportation of these modern war weapons, the article declaring that public opinion has condemned poisonous gas and liquids and that treaties prohibiting their use have been signed by most of the civilized powers. The Burton proposal is said to follow substantially the Washington treaty pledging the signatory powers not to use such gases and liquids—a treaty which France never ratified because it is bound up with the clause concerning submarines which she protested. It remains to be seen whether this forward-looking proposal will win or whether it will upset the conference, as did the American proposals at the Opium Conference.

The conference is of outstanding importance, and incidentally is the largest yet held under League auspices. Great Britain, France and Italy as well as the United States each sent nine delegates, and Germany has seven.

Indiana's Dry Law

INDIANA has a new bone-dry law. Under the interpretation of her Assistant Prohibition Director, Wright, it makes the possession of any liquor except that for sacramental purposes, or pure grain alcohol, a violation, punishable with a prison penalty. The plea of purchase before prohibition is not held valid, and the smell of liquor on a container is enough evidence to incriminate when officers enter and search, as it seems they may do without a warrant. According to the papers, about 250 people were jailed in the first week. This is probably the most drastic prohibition law in the country.

Five Wishes

THE League of Nations Non-Partisan Association has made a plea to Secretary Kellogg for an American share in international cooperation. It asks five things: Membership in the World Court; permanent membership on certain League committees and commissions—for instance, those to which this country has already sent delegates; registration of American treaties with the Secretariat of the League; American ratification of treaties drafted under League auspices, as the convention on traffic in women, and participation in the study of methods of outlawing war. Mr. Kellogg deferred response.

Leaded Gasoline

THE protest made by Professor Yandell Henderson, of Yale, against the Bureau of Mines report on leaded gasoline, sold by the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation (see the May 2 CITIZEN, page 6) has become effective. The New York *World* aired the protest thoroughly, and the Surgeon General of the United States, Hugh S. Cumming, called a conference at Washington for May 20, inviting an imposing number of experts of various kinds to make a searching investigation.

Part of Professor Henderson's protest, it seems, applied to the fact that the investigation made last fall by the Federal Bureau of Mines had been

financed not by the Government but by the companies controlling the gasoline product in question. According to the Bureau investigation, the report was not intended to be final or conclusive; but the report itself did not indicate this, and in New Jersey the ban which had been put on the gasoline after several workers' lives were lost was promptly lifted. The leaded gasoline has indeed been in use in a number of states. However, shortly after the Surgeon General announced his conference, the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, to its credit, suspended sales of its product pending further inquiry.

If Professor Henderson and other scientists are right, the use of this leaded gasoline would be a grave menace to health and life. The charge is not conclusively proved, but it is a serious one and it is reassuring that the Surgeon General acted so promptly.

Marking Time

THE first outcry of fear and suspicion that followed the election of von Hindenburg to be President of Germany seems to have died down, even in France. There was reassurance in the fact that the Luther Cabinet is to remain for the present, which means the continuance of the program followed by the republican group. Hindenburg and his followers have borne themselves with restraint and Chancellor Luther and former Chancellor Marx have both made reassuring statements about German policy and its present interests—which are the application of the Dawes plan, the settlement of the security question and the evacuation of German soil. There is, however, a report that a republican policy is to be overturned when Premier Briand sends his answer to the proposal made by the late German Government for a peace pact with France, England and Belgium. It is said that it will be refused. But for that matter the French have cooled off considerably on the pact and the tone of Briand's response, not yet delivered, is uncertain.

Speeches

SOME of the most interesting news of the fortnight has been what has been spoken—Ambassador Houghton's speech in London, in which he told Europe they would have to show a will toward peace or American help would cease; the speeches of Dean Inge about America's attitude toward democracy as the final and sacred form of government; and Admiral Fiske's claim that only his deftness in reversing the policies of Secretary Daniels and President Wilson won the war. He admitted that this involved positively illegal acts on his part, but that his stand for preparedness swung the balance for the allies.

The speech of the new Ambassador to Great Britain is construed as having

the backing of the Administration. Mr. Houghton said that America would help to its generous utmost if Europe goes the way of peace, but intimated that otherwise its bounty would stop. He did not specify what these helpful processes which are now in motion may be—whether private or public—and the press has been divided in its comment. The response of the foreign press has been interestingly varied, the republican Germans being quite confident that the nationalist Germans as well as France are meant, and the conservative French press showing pique that the shoe is not carefully designated as intended only for the German foot.

The Gold Standard

GREAT BRITAIN has returned to the gold standard, and at the same time has reduced the income tax by sixpence to the pound, bringing the rate to 20 per cent. Authorities differ as to the effect of the gold standard on British prosperity—Mr. Maynard Keynes is inclined to pessimism, and predicts trade depression. But the general financial opinion seems to be favorable. The outstanding facts about the British financial policy since the war have been that all obligations have been faced, and inflation has been bravely borne. Throughout, too, the unemployment situation has been very serious, and there are still 1,200,000 idle.

In announcing the change and presenting his budget, Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed import duties on articles of luxury—e. g., automobiles and silks. His budget was attacked by former Chancellor Snowden, his predecessor, as strongly on the side of the millionaire, with a scheme for workmen's insurance thrown in as a screen.

Mock Battle

THE "Battle of Oahu" was fought in a Navy game played off Hawaii to decide whether or not the islands would be safe in time of war. The

maneuvers, which involved battleships and air fleets, were followed by a five-day "critique," at which eight hundred Army and Navy officers expounded the battle, move by move. The conclusions were that Hawaii is not now strongly enough fortified to withstand the attack of a powerful enemy fleet; our own fleet, however, would presumably have to be reckoned with before an enemy would attack. The next thing is a campaign for many millions to add troops, planes, guns to Hawaii and to dredge the harbor. Chairman Butler of the House Naval Committee proposes to introduce legislation next December to make Hawaii a really great sea base.

Meantime, some of the press are inquiring what has become of the naval treaties which were ratified and depended on for mutual protection against aggression in the Pacific.

Senator Wheeler

THE speedy acquittal of Senator Wheeler in Montana was greeted with rejoicing by more than his immediate friends, as the suspicion gradually gained ground that his trial had been, as he claimed, a matter of reprisal. The evidence was too obviously inadequate, and the fact that the jury took only a few minutes to decide naturally made an impression. When it was settled that Senator Wheeler must still stand trial in Washington, that the expected quashing of the District of Columbia indictment would not take place, a Wheeler Defense Committee, with an impressive list of names of prominent people, was organized. The committee takes the position that "Daugherty's plans of revenge have been carried forward under his successors." It aims not only to reduce the heavy financial strain on Senator Wheeler, but "to protest against the use of the executive departments of the Government for personal or party revenge."

A State's Right?

THE Federal Government has started a law suit to restrain an Indiana State Commission from building an irrigation canal across the Lincoln Highway. The Commission holds that the state has power to decide for itself whether a canal shall cross a road, within the state borders, and the Government claims that the canal will interfere with interstate commerce. The question will be thrashed out in the courts, and meantime furnishes good material for one of the hottest arguments of the times—state's rights vs. Federal power. Governor Ritchie, of Maryland, arch defender of state's rights, has already protested, and predicts the passing of "the idea of a sovereign state," if this attack is successful.

May 11, 1925.

Alice Troxell McCoun can not remember when she did not want to put down, in some form, her impression of what she saw and thought. Take, for example, our cover, "Silhouette," which is her interpretation of Marion Brown Shelton's poem by that name.

Although almost entirely self-taught through observation and experiment, with only short periods of instruction at the Art Institute of Chicago, the University of Nebraska and under private individuals, Mrs. McCoun has worked successfully with charcoal, water color and oil. Just at present she is particularly interested in effects obtained through the medium of etching—copper and acid. During the last year and a half she has specialized in this field, and after only five lessons with Ralph M. Pearson, has had work exhibited in New York, Chicago, Kansas City and Los Angeles.



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In the garden of the Pan American Union. Left to right (see article for their countries): Mrs. Thorburn, Señora Oliviera, Señora de Mewton, Dr. Robert, Mrs. Catt, Señora de Calvo, Señora de Quiros, Señora Labarca, Doña Lutz, Señora Raynes, Miss Brainerd (Pan American Union), Miss Adams (unofficial delegate and interpreter), Mrs. Hale, Señora James, Señora Almillategui, Señora Torres, Miss Shuler

Introducing the Youngest

By Mildred Adams

OF all the conferences which have celebrated the coming of spring in Washington, none was more interesting, or more inspiring of hopes for the future, than that one which resulted in the Inter-American Union of Women.

It is a new name on the list of women's organizations, and as such it deserves the kind of introduction that tells its history and its family background.

Three years ago the feature of the National Convention of the League of Women Voters was a Pan American Conference of Women, called by the League and entertained by them. Delegates from twenty-one of the twenty-two American countries filled the platform of the convention hall and the homes of hospitable Baltimore hostesses, and at the end of the week they formed a temporary organization of their own. It was to work for the advancement of women, in whatever field they were farthest behind in the individual countries. And after mutual congratulations and farewells the delegates went their various ways to begin the long, hard task of communicating their acquired enthusiasm to those at home.

Between then and now, Mrs. Catt, who was honorary president of the organization, made a trip to several of the Central and South American countries to gain first-hand knowledge of conditions and obstacles. It was her hope that the next meeting could be held in one of the southern countries, and at one time she was in receipt of an embarrassing number of urgent invitations, but one thing and another intervened, and it was finally decided that only the

United States was in a position to call the delegates. So just before the quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women, at a time when women from all over the world were bound for Washington, Mrs. Catt called the "small, working convention" of members of the temporary Pan American organization.

The story of that convention is the tale of a group of women from nine countries who sat around a long table in the Pan American Union Building and talked over their common difficulties and their common aims. As a happy augury, they had the Columbus room for their meeting place, and it was in the spirit of adventurers that they made their plans.

There was Señora Jean T. Raynes of the Argentine, an Englishwoman by birth, but long a resident of that country and an ardent admirer of its organized women. She contributed perfect Spanish and English and a sure discussion of problems and conditions.

From Brazil came Doña Bertha Lutz, brilliant young scientist, secretary of the Brazil Museum of Natural History, and an able worker in feminist causes. The United States knows her well, for after the Baltimore convention she made a speaking tour that covered the entire country. She travels accompanied by strange pets, this time a box of dried specimens for one museum, and three live frogs for another.

Canada's representative was Mrs. Ella M. Thorburn, an energetic, experienced clubwoman, and an able spokeswoman of her country. She has had a lifelong experience as treasurer of various organizations, and the delegates joy-

ously heaped on her capable business head another burden.

Chile sent Señora Amanda Labarca, who is one of its foremost educators. The only woman to hold a full professorship in her country's university, she has the unique distinction of occupying the chair of philosophy. She also heads a girls' school, and in her spare moments she is essayist and novelist. President of the Chilean Council of Women, she was accompanied by two delegates who are prominent members of the same organization, Señora Beatriz Letelier de Reyes and Señora Luz Oliviera.

The Costa Rican delegate was Señora Sara Casals de Quiros, who came three years ago to Baltimore, and has accomplished since that time an amount of work that is little short of miraculous. It includes the acquisition of the English language.

Señorita Elena Torres, Señora Concha Romero James, and Señora Maria Fernandez Esperón represented Mexico with the quick enthusiasm of youth, and a knowledge of conditions that is supposed to be the exclusive possession of much older heads. The first two were prominent at the Baltimore convention, and the third is an enthusiastic convert.

From Panama came Señora Ester Niera de Calvo, who was also in the front rank of the Baltimore delegates. She is head of the Normal and the Vocational Schools in her country, and an authority on its educational affairs. She founded the National Society for the Advancement of Women after she went home, and has done remarkable work through it. She brought with her a young cousin, Señora Teodolinda Al-

(Continued on page 29)



Your Department of Commerce

IT is somewhat difficult to describe the activities of the Department of Commerce because they are so diversified. That is one thing that distinguishes this department from other departments in the Federal service. Say "State Department" to the man-in-the-street and he gets the picture quickly enough—conduct of our foreign relations, Consular and Diplomatic services (they call the two combined the "Foreign Service" these days), treaties, peace conferences. Similarly "Treasury Department" connotes liberty loans, income taxes, Government economy. The War Department and Navy Department are even more unified in their impression; the very title of the latter is an adequate definition of activities.

Not so the Commerce Department. Look up the description of its functions in the fine print of the Congressional Directory and it doesn't help very much:

"The Secretary of Commerce is charged with the work of promoting the Commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests."

and so on. Without doubt the ordinary mortal would find that description rather vague and unsatisfying. The reader of the *WOMAN CITIZEN* would not learn from that account, for instance, that if she has a sealskin coat those skins were taken and sold under the auspices of the Department of Commerce; that if she cooks canned salmon for her husband's supper tonight that salmon was in all probability caught under regulations issued by the Department of Commerce; that if, after supper, they tune in on XYZ that broadcasting station got its



Here is some of the Department's varied work. At the left—the commercial looking Bureau of Census; next to it the open spaces near an Alaskan salmon cannery, and below a stretch of seals.

wave length assigned to it by the Department of Commerce; that when their daughter comes home from a year's study abroad on a vessel flying the American flag her safety is assured by the inspection of that vessel by the Department of Commerce and the licensing of her officers by the Department of Commerce, and that they, vessel and daughter alike, are guided and welcomed to their home shores by Fire Island Lightship—lighted by the Department of Commerce.

Perhaps that gives a bit of the picture of this far-flung enterprise. Before going into its activities more in detail, however, there is this that should be said, for it conditions the whole work of the Department as now conducted. When Secretary Hoover took hold of the Department four years ago he proposed a reorganization of departmental activities which should have as its purpose "to change the attitude of Government relations with business from that of interference to that of cooperation." He wanted the Department to be "effective in service to the producers, manufacturers, and distributors of commodities, able to give economic interpretation

By *Harold
Phelps Stokes*

ASSISTANT TO
SECRETARY HOOVER

of importance to the American public generally, and to stimulate American trade." In the space of the first few months of his administration this reorganization was successfully carried out, in the closest cooperation with the commercial and industrial community. At every step the industries concerned were consulted and often specialists they recommended were called to the government service to help make the reorganization effective.

With this in mind let us tackle what you want. You ask for a "direct, simple article telling what the Department of Commerce does."

We might start with the Bureau of the Census. Every housewife sooner or later comes in contact with that Bureau, for once every ten years she is visited by a Census enumerator, who wants to know all about her and her family—their birth, citizenship, education and occupations, and whether their home is mortgaged or not. Besides, the Bureau is continuously engaged in the compilation of statistics relating to a wide range of subjects including births, deaths, marriage and divorce, defective, dependent and delinquent classes, public finance of states and cities, national wealth, public debt, taxation, manufactures, electric industries, and so on.

American business has never had anything approaching adequate statistical service either as to commodity supplies or general business trends. Mr. Hoover is a firm believer in the practical usefulness of such up-to-date statistics. Accordingly during his administration the current statistical services of the Bureau of the Census have been widely expanded. The figures have been made available to those engaged in industry and commerce through the monthly

"Survey of Current Business." Nobody enjoys slumps in business or industry, the housewife least of all, for time and again they throw her husband out of a job. But slumps, the modern doctrine of the business cycle teaches us, are the inevitable aftermath of booms. So if we would avoid slumps we must watch out for booms, and the only way to keep a trained weather eye on the advancing storm clouds is through a vigilant study of current statistics—production, stocks on hand, and so forth. That is one of the fundamental reasons for this insistence on up-to-date statistics. They help all of us to spread prosperity out and make it last.

So much for the Bureau of the Census. Now for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. What does it do? Well, for one thing it answers five thousand inquiries a day received from manufacturers, dealers, trade associations, and others relating in a thousand ways to opening up new foreign markets for American products, or keeping in smooth operation the foreign marketing system already built up. The Bureau directs the Commercial Attaché service in studies of foreign markets for American goods and has representatives at the principal capitals of the world who work in cooperation with the Foreign Service of the State Department.

Making a Pound a Pound

Within the Bureau itself, as now organized, are twenty-odd commodity and technical divisions—foodstuffs, cotton, coal, electrical equipment, transportation, and so forth—each headed by an expert in that particular line and all organized in cooperation with the industries and with a view to the expansion of American exports. The Bureau publishes a weekly called "Commerce Reports." An active trade directory of business houses and prospective buyers and agents all over the world is maintained for the benefit of American manufacturers and exporters. The Bureau claims on the basis of voluntary returns from business houses that it is instrumental in promoting at least half a billion dollars' worth of foreign trade for the United States every year.

Then there is the Bureau of Standards—really a national research laboratory for science and industry. The Bureau of Standards sees to it that a yard is a yard and that a pound is a pound. It has scales which will measure down to the millionth part of a gram—scales so delicate that the man operating them has to sit in the next room for fear that the heat of his body might affect the balance. It possesses testing machines with a capacity of 10,000,000 pounds. During the past year the Bureau completed upward of 130,000 tests covering a wide variety of materials and devices, all the way from clinical thermometers and radium to cement and

full-sized structural steel beams and columns.

A great deal of testing work is conducted in connection with the preparation of Government specifications. The results of this work are just as important to the general public as to the Government's purchasing agents. Nearly three hundred such specifications are now in force. Closely related to this work is the preparation of a complete directory of representative specifications in use all over the country. For several years the

"Shoes — and ships — and sealing-wax—cabbages and kings" have nothing on the Department of Commerce. Personally, we never realized the astounding variety of its work until we got this article from Mr. Stokes. "Commerce" doesn't do much more than start to tell it. We asked Mr. Stokes for a "direct, simple article telling what the Department does." He wrote it and threw in a lot of interest with the information.

Bureau has been engaged in a complete study of automobile engine problems, both in the laboratory and on the road. If that study results in lowering the gasoline consumption by only ten per cent for a given mileage it will represent a saving of something like a hundred million dollars a year. Again we often read of illness and even death resulting from carbon monoxide generated by faulty gas appliances. The Bureau just now is studying the performance of domestic gas appliances so that they may be made safer and more efficient.

In many directions the work of the Bureau of Standards touches the home even more closely. The Division of Building and Housing, for instance, has been seeing what it could do to lower construction costs, which are usually such a boggy to the prospective home owner. An investigation carried on by this Division showed that the average two-story brick house cost the home builder two hundred dollars more than was necessary for its proper construction. They found that the lack of standardization of brick, tiles, lumber, fixtures and certain other materials entering into the construction resulted in increased costs. They at once set about improving standards, with results which are already notable.

A standard Municipal Building Code for small-house construction, a recommended State and Municipal Plumbing Code, and a Standard State Zoning Enabling Act, all drafted under the auspices of this Division and in cooperation with the architects, engineers, fire underwriters and other groups concerned, have already been widely adopted. The Division has cooperated with "Better Homes in America," an unofficial or-

ganization for education and public service, of which Mr. Hoover is president, in stimulating home ownership, encouraging wise expenditure for household purposes, and promoting local solution of housing difficulties. More than 250,000 copies of a pamphlet "How to Own Your Home" have been sold.

Another division of the Bureau of Standards, known as the Division of Simplified Practice, at the same time tackled the problem of eliminating a special form of industrial waste. "Simplified Practice" is a vague-sounding title but it means something very real in the direction of economy. No new principle is involved in this; in fact, a good example of what may be accomplished along these lines exists in a field exploited some years ago. Do you remember the number of different kinds of electric light attachments there used to be in the old days? Ten or fifteen years ago there were in existence no less than 179 varieties of lamp bases. This made the business of installing electric lights in the ordinary home one of ridiculous complexity, and complexity means cost. Today the manufacturers of the United States are producing six standard bases. That is a splendid example of the application of the principle of simplified practice. It meant in this case a reduction in manufacturing, selling, and distributing costs which ultimately reaches the consumer in lower prices for electric globes.

Fewer Styles of Bricks and Bottles

The Division of Simplified Practice was set up to help American industry apply this principle on a very much wider scale. Since the establishment of this division four years ago, simplified practice—which, by the way, concerns sizes and grades, and has nothing to do with style, design, or invention—has been successfully applied in many fields, always in the closest cooperation with the industries affected. Paving bricks have been reduced from 66 to 5 varieties; beds, mattresses and springs from 78 to 4; grades of asphalt from 88 to 9; files and rasps from 1,351 to 496; milk bottles from 49 to 9; bed blanket sizes from 78 to 12, and so on down the list. The estimated annual savings by the industries as a result of this method of waste elimination applied on a national scale range from half a million dollars in one commodity field to a quarter of a billion dollars in another. These savings eventually find their way back to the consumer either in lower prices or better quality or both.

The Bureau of Fisheries is another agency under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce. The great salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast, with their annual domestic production of 475 million pounds, constitute one of the country's most valuable food resources. It is

(Continued on page 25)

"How? I Don't Know"

By Peggy Wood



THINK I must have fifty people a year ask me "How shall I go about going on the stage?" and each time I find myself stumped for an answer. Once I thought of evolving a stock reply to say to them all, some tosh about "hard work, my dear, and perseverance," a lot of words signifying nothing.

The awful thing is that they want to be told "Do this" and "Do that" and only an actress knows how difficult that is. Therefore, if you have any sense of fairness, you can't recite the hard work story, the string of meaningless words, and you find yourself again embarrassed and at a loss. It is my private opinion that the dramatic schools are fuller than they need be because actors can't think of anything else to tell advice-seekers to do.

How *do* you go on the stage anyway?

I don't know. You just go on, that's all. Perhaps you win a beauty contest, or perhaps you have a friend who knows Arthur Hammerstein (as I did) who will let you work in the chorus until you know "up stage" from "the flies;" or perhaps you work in a stock company in your home town, or perhaps you are in a society scandal. I don't know. Ask anybody in the theater and they will all tell you a different story, for no one knows how anyone else managed it; they only know how they got there themselves.

As far as I am concerned, it all began with my father, Eugene Wood, and it began when I was very young. He had read somewhere what a shocking number of young Americans are tone-deaf, and to prevent that in his daughter's case he began singing to me every night and morning—simple nursery tunes, for instance "The Old Gray Goose Is Dead"—in my cradle, and as soon as possible actually teaching me to sing with him. Not that I remember it, but the family used to boast about how soon I could carry a tune, and naturally my imaginative father from that day on visioned me in the Metropolitan. He carried me along to the study of motifs and melodies from grand opera, and took me to see my first opera—*Lohengrin*—at four. Of course, I promptly

resolved to be a grand opera singer. There were singing lessons always, and by the time I was seventeen, I began going from office to office to hunt for a job. That was where Arthur Hammerstein came in, and that was where—eventually—I got a foothold, in the chorus of "Naughty Marietta." But it was my father's faith and tire-

less devotion that gave me my start.

Somehow the initial plunge seems the hardest. Getting into that first chorus was much more of an achievement than getting my first small part—in "The Madcap Duchess." But I don't mean that after that everything went without a hitch. For let me tell you that the stage is a Looking-Glass country where

you have to run twice as fast as anyone else if you want to get somewhere in it. There are so many demands. I mean you are liable to need so many things more than the initial equipment with which you make the running dive and land on the boards. For even if you want to be a dramatic actress they may ask you to dance and sing, speak French, play the piano or talk with a brogue. Even playing the ukulele has now come to be almost as important as good diction. I believe that old standby—fencing—has been discarded as a requirement these past few years. I know I never learned it although I did have to fence once, and a sorry mess it was. In short, you really ought to know everything.

Things have a way of fitting together on the stage—no experience seems ever to be lost. After "The Madcap Duchess" I spent a season on expensive vocal lessons on the vague chance of some day breaking into an opera company—being much less sure of it than my father was.

Presently there came a chance in a Cohan revue, and this was closely followed by "Young America," in which I had a speaking part that was excellent preparation for the rôle I am playing now. In "Young America" as in "Candida" the rôle was that of the eternal mother. Of course, musical plays have filled most of the time between.

There have been several articles lately in the magazines on the time-honored angle of "hard work and perseverance, my dear" in the theatre, but when I read them I am reminded of the line in that immortal play, "The Show Shop," where the girl rehearses her curtain speech—

"We are all so glad you like our play, for we have worked very hard—"

"Never say that, dear," admonished her mother. "They don't care a hoot how hard you've worked."



© Henry Waxman, Hollywood

Peggy Wood, who says, "you just go on" the stage

We have been much interested in the CITIZEN lately in asking people how they got to be what they are—the reasons for choosing their careers, how they got into them, and how they worked up. So we asked Peggy Wood—who just now is winning laurels as CANDIDA—to tell our readers something of what training a young woman bound for the stage goes through to get there, and in general what it's like. Not that all experiences would be the same, of course; but we felt sure Miss Wood's would hold some hints for girls ambitious for the stage and for the mothers who may, or may not, back the ambition. And anyhow, we knew it would interest.—ED.

And it is as true of getting on the stage as it is of plays. People want to believe it is as easy to get on the stage as it seems to be to put on a play. The audience wants to think that by some miraculous intervention of the Divine Powers the actors and the author get together a few times and the next thing you know there is another play on Broadway. I remember a friend once who came to a rehearsal and was simply astounded that the lines and business had to be gone over and over again to make it all dovetail and fit so that

there would be no holes in the general flow of the scene. I don't know how she expected it to be done otherwise. She just didn't think.

And considering how many people have almost weekly contact with the theater and the actors in it, it is amazing how little they know of them or their ways. The great public seems to know vastly more of the movies than they do of the stage, and yet the stage is so much more tangible. Perhaps it is because they know movie folk keep regular hours and therefore do not come

under the category of that strange race which works at night and sleeps half the day. I know a certain romance in my life never resulted seriously because I couldn't and wouldn't give up the stage and our hours would never have fitted. We were going to compromise on the movies, I remember, but eventually it came to nothing. Now I am married to a man to whom time and hours mean nothing, and it is a glorious thing to be as free as that. I shall never attain it for there is nothing so rigid in the

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Three Young Laborers Speak

Reported by Mary O. Cowper

Executive Secretary of the Legislative Council of North Carolina Women



HE Legislative Council of North Carolina Women, which is made up of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Business and Professional Women, Parent-Teachers Association, Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, State Nurses' Association, and the Young Women's Christian Associations, had a bill introduced in the legislature just adjourned to limit the working day of children under sixteen to eight hours in mercantile and industrial pursuits. The present law allows an eleven-hour day and sixty-hour week in industry, with no limit in mercantile pursuits, except that no child under sixteen is allowed to work after nine o'clock at night or before six in the morning. The members of the Council knew that enemies of the bill would say that the women were sentimentalists, without knowledge or experience, so they invited three young women who have worked in industry for more than ten years to come to the hearing before the committee which was to consider the bill. It is said that this is the first time in the state that those who would benefit most directly by a labor law have come to the legislature to ask for it, and it took great courage on the part of the girls to testify before what was seen both by the attitude and the vote as an antagonistic committee. They are all natives of North Carolina, children of natives as far back as their family history is known, and they are sure that they have a right to express their views about the laws of their state. Their pleas were as follows:

No. 1

"I BEGAN working between the age of thirteen and fourteen, because there was a large family, and my parents needed the \$3.60 I was able to make.

My first job was in a mill in Roanoke Rapids, N. C. I began spooling, which required me to stand on my feet all day, which was eleven hours a day. This caused me to be willing to come to the legislature to ask you to pass this bill, because I realize from my own experience that my health was impaired by working long hours, and I want to do all I can to keep others from working as long hours as I have had to do. Everyone who has worked long hours realizes that they missed much of the pleasures and recreation that is necessary for a child to have in order that they may grow and develop as boys and girls should.

"One of the reasons children should be allowed to work only eight hours is because they are too tired to go to night school, and if they go to work at fourteen or fifteen they couldn't have finished the high school, and many that are now working did not finish the grammar grades.

"There has not been much labor trouble in the South and if employers and employees will cooperate and get better conditions, the employees will not be anxious to organize unions and will be better satisfied."

No. 2

"I WENT to work a few months before I was twelve years old. I worked in a hosiery mill from the hour of seven in the morning till six in the evening, for \$1.89 per week. I was paid this for two weeks. Then I was put on piece work. The first day, I remember, I made nine cents. I worked at that place for three years. When I quit I was making about \$3.50 or \$3.75 a week.

"The sanitary conditions were bad, and the long hours made them seem worse. The work I did was topping, and many a day I sat from seven A. M. till noon without getting off my stool,

which was about twelve inches across without a back, and so high my feet could not touch the floor. Often I would get some of my fellow workers to bring me water, if they happened to have time to go for any; if not, and I didn't have time to go, I had to do without it. I had to do so much work in a given time or I would lose my job.

"Of course this is bad for anybody, but especially for growing children. Lots of children have to go to work at an early age as I did, and such long and strenuous hours injure their health.

"When this bill came up in our legislature to prohibit children under sixteen working more than eight hours, I was so interested I was glad to come to the hearing and ask for it to be passed. I know from experience that it is injurious for children to work such hours. They have no time for recreation, nor any time to develop mentally, and I hope conditions for children workers in the future will be better than they were when I was a child."

No. 3

"I STARTED working in a cotton mill in Raleigh at the age of ten years, and worked eleven hours a day. At the age of twelve I was making \$5.08 a week, which was a woman's wage. The reason I went to work was because we were a large family and I had to help support the family.

"I do not think anyone should work such long hours because I feel like it ruins their health, as I have tuberculosis and I feel that it was mostly caused by long hours and confinement. For this reason I have come to the legislature so that maybe the law can be changed and children can not work under sixteen years. I do not think a child under sixteen should be allowed to work more than eight hours a day, because they can not get schooling and recreation and develop as they should."



Maud Swartz
President

The National Women's Trade Union League

By Winifred L. Chappell

*The fifth article in the series describing the great
national women's organizations*



Elisabeth Christman
Secretary-Treasurer

I SUPPOSE the National Women's Trade Union League differs from every one of the other women's organizations more than any one of them differs from any other. For a very specific reason: It draws its membership from a different economic level. Its members earn their livelihood by working with their hands. They work in cloth, metal, paint, paper, celluloid and food products; they are manicurists and scrubwomen, soap-makers and printers, stockyard workers, household employees.

No invidious comparison is intended. If discrimination were in order, it would be against that class of women who live merely by owning. I fancy that we are all revelling in the recent government categories of "earned" and "unearned" income whereby the dignity of work is definitely recognized; that we all accept the new classification of the British Labor Movement, "workers by hand and brain," and anticipate the time when women in the professions shall have their "unions," perhaps affiliated with the Women's Trade Union League. May we not frankly concede at least that those "working women" who might become "brain workers" but who choose to throw themselves into the labor movement have chosen the better part, albeit by all odds the harder part?

"Picked Leaders"

Of the leadership of the League, one writes: "They are certainly a picked lot of girls. They are trained . . . in practical discussion. They have met with employers in trade conferences where an error in statement or a hasty word might mean a cut in wages or an increase in hours for two years to come. They have met with their fellow-workers in union meetings where, if a girl aspires to lead her sisters or brothers, she has to show both readiness of wit and good-humored patience in differing from the others."

These working women are favored in the associations they have had with those outside their ranks—such spirits as

Mrs. Raymond Robins, their president for years, Jane Addams, Mary McDowell, Josephine Shaw Lowell, and others. But so are these women favored. The government recognized the worth of trade union women during the war by such appointments as these, as their chronicler, Alice Henry, points out: "Agnes Nestor, glove-worker, member

OFFICERS

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS, HONORARY PRESIDENT
Chicago Women's Trade Union League

MRS. MAUD SWARTZ, PRESIDENT
International Typographical Union

ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America

ELISABETH CHRISTMAN, SECRETARY-TREASURER
International Glove Workers' Union

of the Advisory Council to the Secretary of Labor and member of the Women's Committee under the Council of Defense; Melinda Scott, hat trimmer, Assistant Director in the United States Employment Service; Mary Anderson, boot and shoe-worker, Assistant Director of the Women in Industry Service of the Department of Labor; Elisabeth Christman, glove-worker, Chief of the Field Representatives of the Women's Division of the War Labor Board; Florence Thorne, office employee, Assistant Director of the Working Conditions Service of the Department of Labor."

Rich associations these—provided for officially indeed by the category "allies," which includes men and women who are not themselves "workers" but who have contributed of their sympathy and some also, through the years, of time and counsel and money; rich and colorful—sometimes tragic—the experiences which they have shared, making our middle-class organization history seem a bit drab in comparison. For instance, this about a strike in 1909: "From every waist-making factory in New York and Brooklyn, the girls poured forth, filling the narrow streets of the East Side. . . . It was like a mighty army rising in the night . . . but it was an

undisciplined army. . . . For the first two weeks from 1,000 to 1,500 joined (the union) each day. The clerical work alone (of union officers) involved in registering and placing recruits was almost overwhelming. Then halls had to be rented and managed, and speakers to be secured. And not for one nationality alone. Each hall, and there were twenty-four, had to have speakers in Yiddish, Italian, and English." Or this: "In 1911 occurred the appalling fire in the Triangle factory in Washington Square. A fire in a new fireproof building . . . yet the corpses of 143 girls . . . bore witness to the fact that no fireproof building spells safety unless the lives of the workers are protected by proper management. The Women's Trade Union League came to the front immediately, leading a campaign for fire prevention bureaus which have since been established in many cities.

Its Beginnings

The League was organized formally in Boston in 1903, followed by the organization of local Leagues in Boston, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis, and, in time, in other cities. In its remoter background lie those earlier brave little efforts represented by the Female Labor Reform Associations and other working women's organizations; in the more immediate background, the presence of women along with men in the regular trade unions and—an influential factor—the British Women's Trade Union League. And in bolder relief the great strikes of the first decade and a half of the century in the garment industry, notably in New York and Chicago, in which the women workers truly found themselves.

The League is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, which has often welcomed its help; for women are not easily enlisted, as every organizer knows—the workers are often young and ignorant, needing protection but unaware of their need; pay envelopes so meager that dues to a labor or-

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Of, By and For Women

By Edna Warren

WHEN the Town Club of St. Louis, an organization of business, professional and home-keeping women, opened its new seven-story home in the heart of the business district last January, a new record in the financing of women's club buildings was established.

Without a single assessment on members; without increasing the modest initiation fee of five dollars or the annual dues of fifteen dollars; without any kind of endowment or gifts, the new \$400,000 Town Club Building is a monument to the cooperative enterprise of women who have applied modern business methods to their own affairs.

But the proof of the pudding being the eating, look at the club itself before you consider how it got there. It is a colonial design, built of reinforced concrete, faced in brick and trimmed with stone; with a stone balcony on the third floor and wrought iron balconies at the fourth and seventh floors. The club occupies four floors with the first two floors planned for commercial purposes. The lounge, extending one full floor with a balcony at the front and a little roof garden at the other end, with a beautiful fireplace and charming se-

cluded corner, is the pride of the club.

In planning the new building earnest attention was directed toward the "housekeeping" side of hospitality which would make it possible to serve members and guests luncheons, dinners and teas when they met for more important social, civic and economic interests. With that in view, a service dining-room was added to the cafeteria service, which had been a feature of the club. Commodious kitchens located on the dining-room floor are arranged to serve the cafeteria on the floor below and the three private dining rooms on the sixth floor above. Combined dining capacity of about a thousand is available at one time.

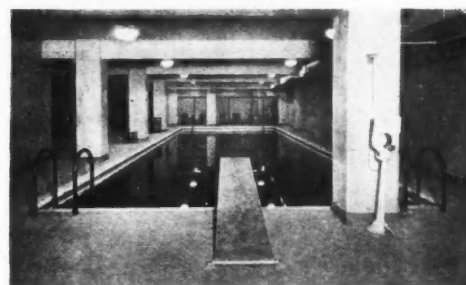
On the top floor is the auditorium and ball room, with a seating capacity of five hundred, and a most modern tile swimming-pool is a new popular feature of the club. Twenty by sixty feet, with a graduated depth of from three and a half to eight and a half feet, it furnishes the only adequate downtown swimming-pool for women in the city.

The feat of financing involved in building this club was accomplished by the Town Club Investment Company, organized among Town Club members. It was incorporated under the state laws as a stock company with 4,000 shares at twenty-five dollars a share. Stock was sold only to members of the Town Club, but the purchase of stock was wholly a voluntary affair on the part of members.

With the first \$70,000 worth of stock sold a lot was purchased. Then, through the sale of first and second mortgage bonds, the \$300,000 needed for the erection of the building was secured. From the first it was definitely understood that the purchase of Town Club Investment stock was not a con-



The lounge, where one can easily sit and chat an afternoon away



The pool—a joy both summer and winter

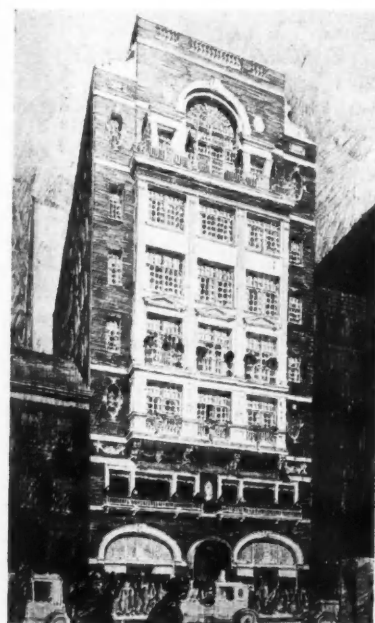
Photos by W. C. Persons, St. Louis

tribution to the club but a business transaction and that all stock would bear accumulative dividends. No member was allowed to purchase more than \$2,000 worth of stock.

When the investment company was organized the club had a membership of 1,400. A membership drive was conducted so that when the new building was dedicated 3,000 women belonged to the club. Only about half of the club members belonged to the investment company as stockholders. At the beginning, many honestly opposed the building campaign as a visionary dream, but as the plan was successfully put into execution, doubt changed to enthusiasm and even the dismal prophets forgot that "it could not be done."

The work of the Town Club Investment Company was managed by a board of nine women, who represented the highest feminine business ability in St. Louis. All of them are successfully managing their own business enterprises or are high in positions of trust in other organizations. Margaret Barry, of Barry's Corset and Lingerie Company, is chairman of the board. Other members are: Mrs. T. M. Sayman, of the T. M. Sayman Products Company; Myrtle Wood, an attorney; Nelle Frazee, treasurer of the Wimmer Construction Company; Mrs. Phil Price, of the Central States Insurance Company; Mate Meyer, of the Meyer Commission Company; Ida Rosenblatt, buyer

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P. R. Papin, St. Louis
The new Town Club of St. Louis—
Woman-Built

What the American Woman Thinks

An International Link

By Olivia Rossetti Agresti

We welcome a foreign guest into the department this time—a very distinguished Italian woman, Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti, of Rome. This famous woman was in Washington a year or so ago, and at that time Mrs. Stokes, in her Washington letter, wrote a paragraph of impressions about her which at the last minute was crowded out for lack of space. We frugally and hopefully saved it, and here it is, put—as an introduction to Mme. Agresti's article.

When the United States opened its doors to the international conference, held under the auspices of the League of Nations through its International Labor Office, there came with the Italian delegation a slight, rather sombre woman who sat among the Italian statesmen with the air of an intellectual chaperon. They appealed to her advice in their group on the floor of the Pan American building and apparently regarded her as general housekeeper of their delegation. When the speech-making fully began and delegates from the Spanish-speaking countries were rapidly followed by French, English and Italian in what sounded like inextricable bedlam, this figure in black arose without nervousness and in a low, ringing voice, richly pitched, filled the great hall with the most superb interpretations of the tongues of man that ever had been heard in the capital. From Italian she melted into French, from French into English, with hardly a breath between, with perfect inflections and understanding, and with sufficient personal handling to drive home the points made. When she sat down the delegation spontaneously applauded her. The work of the official interpreters sitting in front of the assembly made a sorry contrast to the magnificent work of the unknown woman.

To be short, the interpreter *par excellence* was Mme. Agresti, a collaborator of David Lubin, the California statesman, who conceived the idea of an International Institute of Agriculture and who, failing to convince his own country of the usefulness of his plan, peddled it through the courts of Europe until the King of Italy saw its worth and took him in. The Institute now has a membership which includes the great nations of the world, a staff of a hundred or more persons, and a

constantly increasing interchange of agricultural information and economic findings. Mme. Agresti is one of the foremost economic experts of Europe as well as an interpreter of note, and prominently identified with the work of the League of Nations at Geneva. In addition, she lectures equally well on international politics, on Italian gardens, on the Rossettis (her own family—she was born in England, the daughter of William Rossetti, brother of the poet), and on farm economics. E. K. P. S.

SHOULD the woman citizen confine her attention to so-called "women's questions" or should she not rather claim to be a "citizen" without any prefix? Is she not affected equally with men by all the great economic, social and political issues? The need of the day, as we have found in Italy, is neither class organization nor sex organization, but national organization, national cooperation in which all classes and both sexes shall look to the general welfare, realizing that they are an integral part of a whole.

No questions graver or more pregnant with possible danger are before the world today than those involved in the pressure of population on food resources and the need of securing a steady flow of raw materials from producing to consuming centers.

We have lived into an age of economic interdependence such as the nations have never known before; but it is still interdependence without security, and here we have the economic background to most predatory wars: the effort to obtain such security by actual conquest of territory. One nation has iron and lacks coal; another has population, but lacks raw materials, and yet another has population and raw materials, but lacks markets. Shall the solution be war or shall it be organization?

Is not this a question deserving the close attention of the citizen, whether man or woman? Can it be solved by preaching disarmament or arbitration? Are not armaments and wars, in such cases, mere effects of a cause? Should we not try to tackle the cause rather than the effect?

Twenty years ago an American of genius and a king gifted with vision, David Lubin and Victor Emmanuel III, met and realized that economic insecurity made for an unsafe world, that a fair deal to agriculture was essential to political as well as to economic stability, that the apparently contrasting interests of producing countries, of agricultural

and industrial centers, of seller and buyer, were largely the result of a narrow "Sally in her alley" outlook on things; that the greatest good of each demanded not struggle, but cooperation, and that a first step toward progress in this direction must be knowledge. "Let there be light." The most dangerous of all monopolies is the monopoly of knowledge. Information is good; "inside" information is very generally the reverse. We do not wish to see perpetuated in the economic arena the sorry spectacle of the prisoner armed with a reed required to stand up against the fully armed gladiator.

And in the field of agriculture—the industry which feeds and clothes the people of the world and supplies the factories with raw material—such inside knowledge is especially dangerous; it is the stock in trade of the price manipulator and the trust.

It was this line of thought which led to the foundation of a World's Chamber of Agriculture to disseminate knowledge on the status of agricultural production and distribution the world over, the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

During the years it has been in existence it has brought together the representatives of more than sixty governments to cooperate toward world organization in the field of Agricultural Economics. Standing entirely outside the contentious field of politics, it was able to carry on right through the war, and has emerged stronger than before. Much has been done through its efforts; much more remains to be done, for it labors in a field the importance of which is ever growing.

Is not this a matter which the woman citizen might well study? The earnest and enthusiastic efforts of workers for world peace have been repaid by cruel disappointment; but is this a reason for despair? Is it not rather a good reason for inquiring whether right means to ends were being used? May it not be that in this case, as in so many others, the slow means are also the sure, that efforts should be directed toward forging the links in world organization rather than in an attempt to treat the effects arising from the lack of such organization? The International Institute of Agriculture is one of these links. But if it is to give the best results of which it is capable, it needs to be much more widely known, to be much more heartily supported, guided, and utilized by the American citizen—including the woman citizen—than it has been hitherto. The importance of this international effort

should be realized; and also the fact that it is the one permanent international body organized on parliamentary lines of which the United States is a foundation member. There is no need to do pioneer work to get a treaty ratified or a program accepted; that is done. What is now needed is to get organized public opinion back of the work; to see that it receives an adequate measure of financial support and that, in return, it renders an adequate measure of service.

Will the woman citizen look into this matter?

Government by Postcard

By Anne F. Slattery

Here is a subject to argue about—one on which we are sure our readers will differ sharply. Our guess is that more readers will disagree than agree. In the next number Harriet Burton Laidlaw's answer will appear. Correspondence is invited.

DURING the many years in which America has been producing novelties and surprises in politics we have produced nothing more peculiar or more ridiculous than government by postcard. To a person of considerable education and an interest in national affairs it seems rather an overdose to be asked within one month to instruct his representative as to his desires in regard to five major bills pending in Congress. In each case there is enclosed either a form, a card, or a detachable slip to be signed and sent to his representative. To what extent is any one of us capable of pronouncing judgment upon all of these momentous questions within a month and at the same time attending to his own work? Why

do we need to sign petitions miles in length or produce an unprecedented volume of mail to be showered down upon our representatives in order to enter the World Court, or to determine the immigration policy? Is the right or wrong, the folly or wisdom, of a given policy to be determined by the magnitude of a postcard shower?

What are the implications of government by petition? That leadership in America is dead; that in order to cast their votes properly our men in Congress must have up-to-the-minute information of the decisions of an electorate which has seldom given a serious thought to the subject in question; that we have ceased to have any faith that our representatives are great men with a great duty to perform, but rather have come to believe that they can be swerved from any course of which some powerful association does not approve, by a heavy mail from their constituents; that the governing policy of each of our Congressmen, like that of the famous Stuart king, is based upon the resolve, "Never again to go roaming." This conception of America is not the conception of its founders; it is not the type of democracy they sought to found in the wilderness; it is an old-world type which bears little or no relation to the original plan for the government of the United States.

Why have we ceased to develop strong, sturdy, individual uprightness, devotion to duty, and responsibility in government? Is it because education has turned to mass production and neglected the individual? Is it because religion has become morbidly introspective at the moment when it should lead the world? Is it because business has set up the golden calf in the market-place for us to worship? If this be so, then let us call a truce in lawmaking and let character catch up. Let these other things wait until we can produce the machinery

and develop the spirit necessary to make men—men who are capable of running a democracy. Democracy will not run itself. It needs wise leadership capable of inspiring its people with confidence. It needs a people virtuous and vigilant, but not attempting, in its ignorance, to dictate to its leaders. It needs a people each individual of which would not stoop to the frauds and abuses of power for which it righteously condemns its leaders. It cannot be run by grafters, demagogues, and vote-gatherers if its people are ready to meet their responsibilities.

Government by petition has already proved its failure. For every name that is added to a petition and for every postcard mailed under the guidance of schools, peace societies, and churches to bring about disarmament, the manufacturers of munitions and the profiteering war-firms can produce ten by the simple process of coercing their employees. The church, the schools, and the peace societies are not powerful enough to compete in a race to out-petition and out-postcard the opposition. President Coolidge denounced in no uncertain terms this method as employed to defeat the soldiers' bonus and rightly showed how inimical it is to the accomplishment of a sincere purpose. Coercion is the handmaiden of government by supplication.

It is not the Constitution that causes the difficulties of our day; it is rather the unwritten laws, the spoils system, the work of the committee rooms, the seniority rules, and the outgrowths of nominating-convention panics. It is the mumbo-jumbo with which our government has been surrounded in a futile attempt to reconcile a representative republican government with the paternalistic patter of Marxian Socialism, which stands on trial today, and it is branded with failure. Let us have one or the other—democracy or socialism.

Once Upon a Time

IN a little Western town the retiring mayor had a very funny idea, and he told it to the rest of the men. It was the idea of running a group of women for the town offices, without telling them! Wasn't it funny, though? Well, they did it, and when the election was over every official except the marshal was a woman! The chosen women took it gamely, and the new mayor got her officials together, and pretty soon the women had forgotten all about the joke. They decided to improve the town. And right there they found something that wasn't funny at all. They found that there were no funds. Then they found that the taxes had been collected in that town just exactly three times in twenty years. The joke thereupon lost all its remaining savor for the men. Because what the women did was to get an assessment list made and collect the taxes, guarding every penny as it came

in. Then they started a health campaign and revised the sanitary arrangements of the town. The whole town got interested, and in the women's first summer the death rate became the lowest in the town's history.

All this happened some time ago. The women were reelected for a second term; says our informant, "the women held the offices for two terms and then gave them back to the men. When they had got the men out of their rut there was no longer any need of their running things."

Next time we will tell you just where this all took place, but now the morals must stand out alone. One is for men—to get up all the little jokes like that they care to, and the other is for women to notice that politics really begin right at their back door.

Editorially Speaking

The Science of Government

IS government a science as important to human beings as other sciences, such as medicine, for example, and would the results of long and careful research by disinterested experts be of as much benefit to mankind as has been the case in the other sciences?

That these things are true is the assertion made by Hugh L. Cooper, one of the most successful hydraulic engineers in the country, whose professional work has brought him in contact with the different governments of many countries, and who sees, not conscious dishonesty and willful incompetence, but governments everywhere founded on guesswork. In the United States, he says, the voters guess one way in one election, and reverse themselves the next; the legislators guess the way they think the majority of their constituents wish them to act, and the result is chaos.

The advancement of arts and sciences has been possible "only through continuous study by our best men over centuries of time," while no group of people has ever intelligently studied the science of government over long consecutive periods. Colonel Cooper figures that we devote one and a half months each year to the cost of government, "so sadly inefficient as to threaten the life of the democracy."

His suggestion, given in a recent *World's Work*, is that a body of men should devote their lives to the study of the science of government in a Council which should be permanent and have the dignity of the Supreme Court. He would like a Council of a hundred—non-political, appointed by the states and representing the major walks of industrial and civic life, appointments to be made for a first term of five years and a second term of fifteen years, with members serving for life if rendering satisfactory service, and a two-thirds vote of the Council necessary to recommend a reappointment.

On every side we see people too busy with their own private affairs to give the time necessary to continuous study of government. The principle upon which the republic was founded was that representatives would devote themselves to such study and the voter's part was simply to choose those representatives; but we have moved a long way from this theory.

Fortunately, there is a growing realization of the supreme importance of government to the life and welfare of every one of us. The study that is being given by many different groups of men and women and the discussion of such plans as Colonel Cooper's is a hopeful sign for the future.



Good Will Day

IN 1906 the eighteenth of May began to be observed in our schools as Peace Day, commemorating the opening of the first Hague Peace Conference in 1899. The observance was inaugurated by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, then United States Commissioner of Education, and after a few years the American School Citizenship League undertook to supply material and suggestions for the day. In the post-war years the day suffered from the uncertainty of all plans for peace, but again in 1923 the World Conference on Education revived it. It became Good Will Day and under that name is to be observed this year—a day for directing young minds to the ideals of justice and world friendship, in the most concrete fashion possible. In her letter to teachers Fannie

Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League, says:

"Nothing could be more far-reaching in promoting good will between nations than a world-wide effort among the teachers to impress upon youth the broad humanitarian principles of right and justice which transcend all national boundaries."

The old doctrine of the bent twig and the tree applies here soundly. Let's do everything possible to keep the younger generation unwarping by the suspicions and hatreds that the war has emphasized. It is doubly a pity that the task should be made harder by the constant propaganda against anything that bears the word "international."



Woman Scientists

AT the end of the first sixty-two years of its history the National Academy of Science has honored a woman with life membership. They chose Florence Rena Sabin (see page 22 of this issue). We are perhaps less accustomed to think of women's achievements in science than in other fields, but as a matter of fact this is not even the first time that a woman has been recognized by an American scientific body. Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, who died in 1889, was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. And the lists of women eminent in science are long when you begin to look. The *New York World* recently mentioned, in addition to Mme. Curie, the French woman of world-wide fame, these Americans: Mary Putnam Jacobi, in medicine; Mary W. Whitney, in astronomy; Elsie Clews Parsons, in anthropology; Christine Ladd Franklin, in psychology. We seize the opportunity to announce that the *CITIZEN* will undertake a short series on women in science within the coming year.



Straws

THE jail building in Elbridge, New York, a village near Syracuse, may be remodeled for the public library, says a correspondence item in the *Christian Science Monitor*. Since prohibition the jail has become useless.

Every once in a while, or oftener, such a quiet little item appears in the general press, often almost lost among the noisy headlines that proclaim violations of the Volstead law, and reminds us that there are two sides to this story. Every once in a while someone bears witness, as does Alphonse Major, head of the Major Manufacturing Company, who has been traveling through the country and thinks, from what he sees, that "prohibition is one of the biggest boosts American business has ever received." Visiting business houses where his company's product is sold, he has found increased markets and he believes "the money which before 1918 was spent for intoxicating liquor now goes for food, clothing and the necessities and luxuries of life." One man's testimony.

As we have often said, the "news" is violation, and it is a type of news that many papers happily celebrate. The reader needs, while realizing the abominable ugliness of the lawbreaking, to watch out for such items as closed jails in villages, and listen for such business testimony as Mr. Major's. It would be a service to collect all such instances. Do our readers personally know of any?

Marriage No Bar

WOMEN who work for the railroads may marry without losing their jobs, in case they want to keep them. (Which is more than can be said about women who work at teaching children in some of our city schools.) The question came up before the Railroad Labor Board recently, and its opinion was that "the practice of requiring women employees to relinquish their positions solely because they marry is neither just nor reasonable; they should be permitted to retain their positions so long as they satisfactorily fulfill the requirements thereof." This opinion, of course, like other decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, is not legally binding but carries great weight. Naturally, the question at issue is not the supreme advantages of a woman's having two jobs; but her right to both marriage and work outside her home if her particular combination of tastes and circumstances makes the arrangement desirable. The quality of her work is strictly the employing railroad's business; her matrimonial status isn't. Good for the Railroad Labor Board.

Ourselves at Geneva

ANOTHER real opportunity for peace-making lies in the Conference for the Control of the International Traffic in Arms now in session at Geneva. A sound and closely guarded control of arms would be one of the most practical steps that the nations might take, one by one, on the way to a warless world, and the discussions at Geneva will be watched with anxious interest. Forty-three nations are there, including four that are not members of the League—Germany, Turkey, Egypt, the United States. Once before the United States took part in a similar conference, signed the resulting St. Germain Convention, but finally declined to ratify. Our delegates at the present conference have begun by making a proposal as idealistic and as sweeping as the one made by the American delegates at the Opium Conference—a proposal for the outlawry of poisonous gas and liquids. It is too soon to see all the bearings and ramifications of the proposal, and the difficulties to be met; but the proposal commands instant sympathy and raises new hopes.

In general, the object of the Conference is to put the whole business of traffic in arms under some form of international supervision and to provide for turning a strong light of publicity on the trade that is allowed. There are plenty of knotty problems involved. Every American who wants to see his country cooperating fully toward world peace will be sending earnest thoughts Geneva-ward.

Profession—Housewife!

IN her *Better Homes* book, reviewed elsewhere in this issue, Dr. Caroline Bartlett Crane calls for a new declaration of women's rights. It is, if we understand her correctly, for an assertion on the part of home women of the dignity of their positions.

Mrs. Crane recalls the war days when she had to do with the registration of the women in the State of Michigan, and she tells how woman after woman when asked to register her occupation would say deprecatingly, "Why, I'm just a housewife." And she reminds us that when the regular census taker comes along and is given that answer he records it—"Housewife: Occupation, None."

As the registrars in those war days tried hard to make home women understand they were in a productive business, so Mrs. Crane would have them realize this now. She says: "We need a saving spiritual vision on the part of parents as to what that wonderful creation, the Home, is for"; and that purpose she quotes from the architect of *Everyman's House*

—"I see it as a plant for the manufacture of good citizens."

That is why nothing can be more important than to have the equipment of that manufactory efficient so that there shall be no needless loss of energy. Women, she says, must really respect their own positions as helpmeets and mothers. They must realize that it is not only their right but their business as efficient workmen—working with human souls—to speak and act for efficiency in their workshops.

Personal Testimony

BE sure to read the testimony, on another page, of young women factory workers who want a shorter work day, and can very clearly tell you why. As Mrs. Cowper says, in introducing them, it took real courage for these girls to offer their testimony, and women who are far in their own lives from such experiences should be appreciative. Please, if any one else can offer first-hand testimony on the meaning of long hours in mills and factories for our children, send it in. Names of the workers may be withheld from publication, as in this case, if you wish, but the material must, of course, be in some way authenticated.

Cooperation and the Farmer

NO word is heard more frequently in connection with farm problems than coöperation, and it is interesting that a sort of summer school in the subject is to be held, July 20 to August 15, at the University of Pennsylvania. This educational undertaking is the first session of the American Institute of Coöperation, whose general objects are to bring together and to make effective all the information about the coöperative movement, to help develop leaders and workers, and to focus the spirit of the movement as a means of community and national development.

A number of organizations are participating—the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Farm Economics Association, and various organizations that have to do with fruit, vegetables, cotton, milk, etc. Seminars will be conducted in commodity problems—grain, livestock, dairy products the first week; fruit, vegetables, poultry and eggs the second; milk, butter and cheese the third; cotton and tobacco the fourth. The history and development of the movement, forms of organization, management and all the rest of it will be treated in a well-worked-out plan of study.

The movement is undoubtedly one of the great hopes of the future for the farmer and for the consumer, and, as the institute will stress, it has great community possibilities. The farm problem is not to be solved merely by the use of coöperative methods in production and marketing, but these are vitally important, and "any branch of commerce may be materially contributed to by the development of trained workers and the elaboration of scientific methods." Such a development as this Institute is to be welcomed, and has been warmly welcomed by both the new Secretary of Agriculture and by Secretary Hoover. Mr. Charles W. Holman, 1731 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is secretary.

THE convention of the International Council of Women is still in session as this magazine goes to press. It will be reported in the next number of the *CITIZEN*, and that will be time enough for comment on the accusations that have been made against it. Still one can't forbear to mention them now as one of the most outstanding instances of the mania of fear that seems to be riding the country. As for the charges, they are ridiculous and silly, but the state of mind from which they spring is a serious phenomenon.

The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

Edited by ANNE WILLIAMS for
THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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The Rewards of a Year's Work

Excerpts from the annual address of Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the *National League of Women Voters*, at the recent sixth annual convention in Richmond, Virginia.

A YEAR ago we turned homeward from our fifth annual convention with an unusual attitude toward the work of the coming year. A keen sense of temporary loss of our first leader, proved and loved, suggested work as a solace in itself. It prompted us to seek in work the likeliest source of the increased capacity we needed under new conditions. We had adopted a program which recommended definite tasks to be more universally carried out than in any year hitherto.

A general anticipation of welcome work prevailed. The summer and autumn showed our anticipations well realized. With zest and determination and truly infinite variety of resourcefulness, the League organized to get-out-the-vote from coast to coast, north and south. The never-to-be-forgotten leadership of our second vice-president cheered each worker on to further practical achievement at the primaries, on registration day, and at the general election. Then with one accord, on the morning of November 5th, we knew that getting-out-the-vote had only just begun. We know now that the increase in the total vote cast that day over the vote of 1920 did little more than raise that total from just under half to just over half of the number of eligible voters in the country; from 49 per cent to 50.92, to be exact. The increase just about kept pace with the increase in the population eligible to vote. The result opens up long vistas of exploration in the causes of non-voting. It presses for reapplication of organized effort in campaigns to come.

In the second half of the past year the League joined in a campaign to ratify the Child Labor Amendment, armed with an array of facts to fend off attacks on the form, phrasing and theory of the amendment. Our first vice-president, so fortunately elected to office last spring, won all the distinguished service orders the League can confer, leading us in fighting the good fight all winter and in keeping the faith today. Yet once again it has become electrically evident that what the League set out to do will exact continued work over a long period of time and that it will be uphill all the way.

Therefore, those who run may read only cause for discouragement and source of weakness to the League in the figures of the 1924 vote, and in the tale of the states which

have ratified, and rejected, and not taken final action on the amendment. I think that would be superficial reading and mistaken. The question why men and women do not vote appears to me to be more piquing and personal to more members of the League than it ever was; the desire to recreate the voting habit in the country more compelling. The purpose of the Child Labor Amendment is certainly more thoroughly understood, its fulfillment more ardently desired and its ratification more stoutly supported by the League in at least twenty-six states than at any time since it was proposed.

The League can quote with comfort to itself and to the confusion of honest but uninformed critics the method of forming the program which has been in practice three years. Under test, step by step, it seems criticism proof, if used. You know it well. . . . If the Leagues in the past have not availed themselves of the full possibilities of our procedure, the last few weeks have brought abundant evidence of new and original ways of doing so on the part of local as well as of state Leagues. Like democracy and the direct primary, the making of the League program must be proved by using its large opportunity.

Ready reference to the actual number of Federal and state measures which the League has actively supported furnishes the answer to the charge that women's legislative interests have traveled at a dangerous pace toward paternalism. Evidently the fact that the League in four years worked for thirteen Federal measures (including appropriation bills) which were enacted, and in the same time for 420 laws, enacted in forty-five states, has not yet become the matter of common knowledge it deserves to be. The obligation is upon us individually to cite the facts. As to a communistic program, the burden of proof is on the critics to define communism and to specify the correspondence of the program to the definition.

The year has also emphasized that the education of the voter in the rudiments of government, like all education, is only real when it brings the rudiments into practice. . . . Though far from the scene of activity, voters in their homes this past year have in spirit and in truth shared the legislative obstacles encountered and the legislative lessons learned, as well as the supporting arguments and action. That is a training for citizenship which outlives legislative defeat—or victory. In its vitalizing day already walks a morrow richer in the interest and energy of citizens.

The gains in ability to do which grow with doing have been marked, but not more so than the growth of interdependence between units of the League and between those units and national headquarters. By exchange of the plans and methods which have proved serviceable or mistaken; by readiness in making the requests field experience prompted, and by equal readiness in supplying answers, a fabric of mutual reliance has been woven. . . . Unquestionably the year's work has bequeathed to us a distant goal and length of days to reach it.

League members—each of us—wherever and however we work are taught by this year's schooling that we must acquire a habit of looking for the hallmark of the fact. We have been put on our guard to do so. The habit of searching for the hallmark of certification will help toward increasing the supply of facts. It will do more. It will tend to create a natural desire to share facts.

If public opinion is ever to be leavened by facts it must be

accomplished by the active working of the desire of many, many men and women. Citizenship, like religion, is an individual, personal experience, and one of its first fruits is a sense of active responsibility toward its own kingdom, whatever that may be. Just so far as the realization of citizenship in this personal sense has been deepened and widened among us by this year's work, in such degree has the year enriched us. If the purposes of the League of Women Voters as they have been formed previously, or as they are to be formed by you here, are to prevail in the future—far or near—they must be carried forward by the desire of a multitude of individuals finding expression in simple ways in the course of countless daily relationships.

Intangible returns, it may be said. It is for you to demonstrate whether they are as real as steam in the engine and the vigor of health in a body which has been exercised. The citizen poet who best understood the forces and problems of democracy in this country once said to a pupil: "If reform is needed through you, begin to inure yourself today to pluck, reality, definiteness." Exactly these qualities seem to me to be the rewards of work won by the League of Women Voters in the past year. If pluck, reality and definiteness are ours, the morrow is assured.

New Forces

Much interest was displayed in this address by Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, chairman of the League's Women-in-Industry Committee, which was one of the features of the Richmond convention discussion on "Public Welfare in Government."

THIS morning we return to one of the themes developed Friday night, one of the three great driving forces of the League, to public welfare in government. Professor Gaus gave us the contribution of Political Science to some of the questions which have been asked us this year. Especially insistent have been queries as to why we should concern ourselves with public welfare when our primary interest is voting and why, if we do concern ourselves with public welfare, we do not limit our activities to the province of our respective states.

To the first question, Professor Gaus gave an answer that we have the distinguished precedent of the preamble to the Constitution itself and that changes wrought in living by industry and by urban conditions necessitate following many home interests into the factory, the school and the city street. To the second, he replied that actual practice had extended legislation in some state lines beyond state boundaries. Of this the tariff is a notable example. Professor Gaus suggested that it was for us to determine whether that practice should be confined to interests that by their nature took little account of public welfare in government, or whether we should work out a policy of extension and also of localization of governmental control that should be consistent throughout.

Finally, Professor Gaus emphasized the dynamic character of our life. The great factor is growth, change. The very leaders of the past who have shaped our thinking would today be the first to recognize altered conditions. Today undoubtedly Adam Smith would not be an advocate of *laissez-faire*, nor Jefferson a Jeffersonian.

From the realm of economics also we find material to clarify our thinking and thus to aid in the solution of our problem. Looking at the economic history of the United States, the outstanding factor to be reckoned with has been sectionalism. This has been writ large on every page of our economic history, with its tragic evidence of the failure of one part of the country to visualize the problems of another.

From Colonial times on we have seen the clash of North and South, of East and West. One need only mention the misunderstandings arising over slavery and the contests between the debtor and agricultural West and the creditor and industrial East. These conflicts of economic interests between

states and between sections have shaped our political and social thinking, conditioning our programs and causing distrust of nation-wide policies. But even as we are coming to recognize these factors they are passing. Already tomorrow is walking in today. The basic economic situation is changing. No longer is differentiation between agriculture and industry the predominant distinction between North and South, between East and West.

The first significant tendency in our present economic situation is the movement of industry away from a centralized position in the East and into the West and South. The sectional division between these parts of the country is, in consequence, gradually dissolving. The Southern states are rapidly becoming industrialized. For example, we may look to such a city as Birmingham, or to the movement of cotton mills to the South.

In addition to this geographical change we may see a management aspect of the problem. There is a tendency in many industries to decentralization. The production unit has become too large. Branch plants are being established in other cities and in other parts of the country. The tendency has often been observed toward establishment of these branch plants in sections where labor legislation is inadequate or unenforced.

The small producer has also reappeared in many industries. With these smaller shops come again certain problems of regulation found uniquely in small scale production. Example of this may be found in the extension of sub-contracting and home work in some of the garment trades.

Technological reasons for the further development of this trend may be found in the growth of power and of transportation. The rapid growth of super-power, so-called, brings with it the possibility of further decentralization and scattering of industry. It makes possible economy in small scale production. In many cases it is resulting in the moving of industries to the country, where they may utilize the unused labor power of agricultural and mining districts. All of these forces tend to make for equalization of competitive conditions between North and South, East and West, and between city and country.

These geographical, management and technological changes are closely related to a financial condition of longer duration, a condition of which we must take cognizance in determining basic economic factors and forces. The industries in a community are in many cases not owned by those of the community but by outside capital. The significance of this lies in the fact that outside capital is not closely attentive, if attentive at all, to the social consequences of its use in the development of an industry in a community. It means also that widespread distribution of ownership of capital through stocks and bonds is attended with impersonalization of industry. With this comes lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of the owners of the shares of industry to see that standards individually accepted are adhered to. Many shareholders are, therefore, party to conditions which they would not allow as individual owners or managers.

Economically speaking, therefore, social legislation is not a community's imposition of certain limitations upon itself as a producer but rather rules of the game which it lays down for all who compete within its territory. With the gains of industry distributed widely a community must see that the resulting problems are not too disorganizing to it as a community and that control is as widely distributed. These are some of the fundamental forces that lead us to contemplate increased social control rather than its diminution. The problems of the widening field of public welfare in government are serious. Unwise social control is to be feared as well as absence of control. The greater danger probably lies in spotted control and uncontrol.

Guidance and leadership are both essential, most of all in helping us to keep clearly in mind fundamental forces and tendencies on the basis of which sound legislation must ultimately rest.



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The new board of the National League of Women Voters, gathered at Washington headquarters for its first meeting after the Richmond convention

The Board in Annual Meeting

JUST three hours' ride from Richmond, in the League's historic national headquarters in Washington, D. C., another convention, the "post convention," was in full swing on the evening of April 23, and continued with two and three sessions each day until the evening of April 25. With the thirteen members of the board of directors in almost continuous session, six regional secretaries engaged in conference with Miss Hazel Hart, secretary of organization, and a steady stream of homeward-bound delegates and distinguished visitors pouring into League headquarters, none of the Richmond convention spirit and zeal had been lost. A little convention, in itself, was in progress.

The 1925-1926 board began their initial deliberations under the spell of a gala and memorable occasion, having attended earlier in the day the celebration luncheon of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the master mind of suffrage progress, directing. League members were by far the majority of luncheon guests, and a quiver of pride went through our ranks when Mrs. Catt spoke of the League as a "going concern" with "its intellectual program."

Every member of the board, including new officers honored by election at Richmond—Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Miss Adèle Clark and Mrs. Mary O. Cowper—was present when Miss Belle Sherwin called the first board meeting to order and thus began the second year of her first term as president. There was, naturally, a special welcome for Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, who was unable to attend the Richmond convention, and had joined the board in Washington.

New Board Assignments

In mapping out plans for 1925-1926 the board made important changes in the assignment of responsibilities for each board member. In addition, League members have reason to be jubilant in the board's ability to retain Miss Julia C. Lathrop as an active participant in National League affairs in the capacity of "counselor on public welfare in government." Likewise, it has strengthened and broadened its work in the legislative field in persuading Mrs. Maud Wood Park to return to active national work as "counselor on legislation."

The League's new first vice-president, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, has been designated as "advisor on citizenship schools," and it will fall to the able New York leader to direct an extensive series of schools, shortly to be launched for the study of principal items in the 1925-1926 program of the League. Miss Sherwin will retain her direction of the Department of Efficiency in Government, and Miss Hauser will continue

as advisor on publicity. Miss Ruth Morgan will remain as head of the League's Department of International Co-operation to Prevent War, and Miss Adèle Clark, the new second vice-president, will be most active in legislative work, a field in which she has had wide and successful experience.

For the first time in the history of the League, the portfolio of organization will not be assumed by a vice-president. A new plan by which the seven regional directors will constitute the Department of Organization was approved by the board. Mrs. William G. Hibbard was selected as chairman by her associates, and an intensive organization program, especially in the West, was formulated.

The World Court First

Acting on the suggestions of the post-convention General Council meeting, the board gave first place in its Federal legislative program to the World Court proposal. For its secondary interest, it will oppose all proposals which make amending the Constitution more difficult. Renewal of appropriations for the continuance of the operation of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act will be pressed by the League, and in the programs of the national and state Leagues alike, ratification of the Child Labor Amendment will have principal consideration.

It will be of added interest, too, that the board contracted for another two-year lease on its present national headquarters. In this historic old house—just one hundred years old this year—where history was made, with General Grant, Clara Barton and Susan B. Anthony as leading participants, there is more than passing interest among the hundreds of national and international visitors to headquarters each year.

Board members will not meet again until November, but in the interim two meetings of the Executive Committee, one in early summer and the other in September, have been scheduled. It is likely that selection of the meeting place for the 1926 convention of the National League will be made at the early summer meeting.

While the board was in session, on the floor above Miss Hazel Hart, secretary of the organization department, directed early and late conferences with the six regional secretaries, the most complete field staff the League has ever had. For three days problems and future plans were discussed and a new impetus for the year gained. The personnel of regional secretaries remains the same, with the exception of Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, of the fourth region, who was obliged to relinquish her field work. She has been succeeded by Miss Florence Harrison, of Minneapolis, who was secretary of the second region in 1923-1924.

Convention Reminiscences

WHAT a distinguished group of magazine representatives the sixth annual convention attracted! Seats at the convention press table—the longest in the history of League conventions—were in great demand. In addition to the largest representation from daily newspapers, it was a delightful privilege to welcome Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, of the *Woman's Home Companion*; Mrs. Ida Clyde Clarke, of the *Pictorial Review*; Mrs. Frances Parkinson Keyes, and for two sessions, William Frederick Bigelow, editor of *Good Housekeeping*; Miss Mary Day Winn, of the *Declinator*; Miss Eleanor Boykin, of *Charm*, and Mr. Charles A. Selden, of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

RHODE ISLAND came in for merited praise in Miss Ruth Morgan's annual report to convention delegates. We were told that Rhode Island's Committee on International Co-operation to Prevent War, with its twenty-six members, had in the last year twenty-four round-table discussion meetings and conducted eighty-four public meetings on world peace subjects.

MRS. WILLIAM H. JEFFREY, president of the Vermont League, gave the guests at the first regional luncheon during the Richmond convention a real treat when she read the following letter she received recently from a "border line" observer: "I read in paper you La President La League Women Voters. Someone tell me that League, it make the mans take back seat! Bien! That is good place. I pays to belong how much? Your true frend."

TO the Virginia and Richmond Leagues—hostess Leagues for the convention—all honors are due. Not a stone was left unturned by the committees to carry out the wishes of the convention and the regulations mapped out for an orderly convention. So zealous was one doorkeeper, who had received "orders" to admit no one without an identification badge, that she refused admittance to Miss Morgan, our third vice-president, and Miss Morgan was forced to go to her room for her credentials before being allowed to enter convention hall.

MANY lessons in practical politics came out into the open at the afternoon meeting devoted to "Women in Public Affairs in the United States." Delegates seemed to be especially interested in Mrs. Ralph R. Larkin's recital of political happenings in New Mexico, and the story of events leading up to her being unseated as a member of the state legislature early this year. Mrs. Larkin's final query summed up the whole situation from her non-partisan, practical turn of mind: "Tell me, women, at the election two years from now, shall I vote for the party that threw me out, or the party that went back on its pledge to ratify the Child Labor Amendment?"

ONE of the picturesque features of the Tuesday night banquet at convention when foreign women were our distinguished guests was the distribution of "a bit of Hawaii"—known in Hawaii as *lei*, but more familiarly known here as yellow decorative necklaces. The *lei* were sent to the convention by the Hawaii League of Women Voters, and were formally presented to the banquet guests by Mrs. Frank Bunker, former president of the Hawaii League.

LEAGUE women have a penchant for punctuality. Delegates at Richmond found Miss Sherwin carrying out the same spirit of punctuality which has always characterized League gatherings. Every session began on time, permitting full and almost unlimited debate, and in almost every case proceedings followed almost to the minute the time-schedule for each session.

Leagues and League Work

WHILE disappointed in the temporary setback to their campaign for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, League women in New Mexico find some comfort in the passage of a state bill improving to some degree the regulation of child labor. The measure, as approved by the New Mexico legislature, makes provision for a state labor inspector, who is to be a qualified person examined and appointed by the director of New Mexico's progressive Child Welfare Bureau. A series of graduated penalties is provided, beginning with fines and progressing to penitentiary terms for third or more offenders.

IT is no wonder they do things in the Athens (Ohio) League with Mrs. Simeon H. Bing as president. On April 28 a special election was held in Athens for the purpose of approving a bond issue to build a new city hall and opera house. Members of the League saw and seized the opportunity to continue its get-out-the-vote habits formed last fall, and the evening before election day citizens were reminded by telephone to "go out to vote." When the vote was counted, 1123 women had voted as compared to the 1403 men who went to the polls. In one precinct the women outnumbered the men.

THE Niagara Falls (New York) League is moving along in a creditable way. Since its organization last December it has averaged four new members each day, and now has a total membership of close to 500. A municipal committee is attending all the meetings of the city council, and a publicity committee is handling a League of Women Voters' column in the local newspaper.

IN considering the need for simplification of legislative procedure, and a display of greater efficiency in the dying days of legislative sessions, something which all League members believe is vitally necessary for the attainment of good government, it is well to ponder over the words of Miss Olive Williams, legislative secretary of the New York State League, who was in Albany throughout the recent session. She says:

"One can not help feeling, after constant attendance at a legislative session, that there are a number of fundamental improvements which should be made. It is amazing to find that bills of a serious character may be introduced right up to the last moment; it seems equally surprising to see how little work is really accomplished at the beginning and how greatly overworked the members are at the end. Although this session was really better than last year in this respect, on the next to the last day, 275 bills were disposed of in the Senate in a day and night session, so that it is futile to expect that serious attention will be paid to important measures thus left to the last. Moreover, over 1700 bills were introduced in the Assembly alone, and over 800 were passed and sent to the Governor!

"An interesting comparison may be made with Ohio, which has only biennial sessions; there, the recently adjourned legislature has but fifty-eight bills to its credit. What better example could be asked for stimulating New York to efficiency in government? What more needed task for an intelligent, non-partisan group of women than to take up and try to remedy the situation here?"

UNDER the guiding hand of Mrs. E. W. Feige, who is carrying on the foundation work laid by Mrs. E. H. Bryan, the Huron (South Dakota) League is promoting an active program of education in national, state and municipal issues. Its winter luncheon meetings, devoted to consideration of many public questions of the day, are to be followed this summer by the study of a city planning proposal, and preparation of voters for the primaries in the early fall.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

Dr. Sabin

Dr. Florence Rena Sabin, scientist, chosen one of the twelve greatest American women (see the October 18, 1924, CITIZEN), has had fresh honors heaped upon her. At the recent annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, a vote was taken to grant life membership to Dr. Sabin; a double honor in that she is the first woman to belong to this exclusive body. Dr. Sabin has done notable research work in the origin and development of the blood and blood vessels, which has won for her this recognition.

There are other things to be said about Dr. Sabin. She is the first woman ever chosen president of the American Association of Anatomists, a position she now holds; she has done splendid work at the Johns Hopkins Medical School as student and later as professor of histology, and next fall she is to join the staff of the Rockefeller Institute, where she hopes to continue her study.

L'Egyptienne

A new feminist magazine is in the field—*L'Egyptienne*—a monthly review, in French, of feminism, sociology and art, published by Mme. Hoda Charaoui (whose picture, by the way, appeared in the CITIZEN when she was a delegate to the Rome Suffrage Congress two years ago), and edited by Mlle. Ceza Nabaraoui, who was also a delegate at Rome. The issue for March of this year, which has come to the CITIZEN office, is the second number. Its leading article is an interesting review of the evolution of feminism in Egypt. The magazine aims to coördinate Egyptian women's activities and put them in touch with the women of other countries. It is strongly nationalist in tone.

Women for Health

According to the *Legislative Counselor*, a women's health committee has been organized in Seattle, Washington, to aid the Seattle board of health in its health program. The committee was created at the instigation of Dr. Daisy Robins, regional consultant of the United States Public Health Board in Washington, D. C.

Bits From England

Three interesting English announcements come to us from the *Vote*. First, Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labor in the MacDonald Cabinet, has been asked by the London headquarters

of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes to investigate the conditions of girls working at Army camp canteens.

Second, Mlle. Massart, the first Belgian woman to qualify as an engineer, has been elected a full member of the British Women's Engineering Society.

And third, the Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will be held in Paris, in 1926. More details about this will be given later.

Away With the Middleman

A new organization has come into being in Washington. It is the Federated Farm Women of America, and has as its aim the improvement of farm life through betterment of economic conditions. The organization believes the key to this improvement is the marketing system, with the elimination of the middleman the first objective. With this in view, it will institute a nation-wide campaign to enlist public interest in the development of cooperative marketing systems.

The Federated Farm Women of America has the interest of the Administration, as evidenced by the approval of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture.



Mrs. Harbert

Pioneers in Great Causes

THE lists of the CITIZEN and the letters that come to it reflect the passing of the older generation of suffragists, and we think the record should be set down here, as these women who did the pioneer work by which we profit finish out their busy lives. Within the past few months we have had letters about the death of the following:

ELIZABETH BOYNTON HARBERT—pioneer suffragist, temperance worker, lecturer, writer, clubwoman. Mrs. Harbert had a record of more than sixty years of work in worth-while movements, associated with Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Mott, and others. Born in Indiana in 1845, Elizabeth Boynton was a graduate of the "Terre Haute Female College," in 1862, and after her marriage to Judge Harbert was founder and president of the Women's

Club of Evanston. For twelve years she was president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. After her removal to Pasadena, California, where she died, Mrs. Harbert continued to share actively in club work.

Jane R. Breeden, of Pierre, South Dakota, writes us of MRS. FLORENCE SUTTON JEFFRIES, who died in March: "The readers of the *Woman's Journal* and temperance publications of twenty years ago will remember her forceful pen and untiring efforts in promoting prohibition and woman suffrage. Mrs. Jeffries was the faithful mother of eleven children, and is survived by eight stalwart sons and one daughter. Remarkable mentality and a generous nature made her a woman of outstanding ability and action. She has held many positions of service and trust and at the time of her death was justice of the peace in her home town of Fort Pierre, South Dakota."

Still another reader pays tribute to MISS SARAH ISABELLA COOLEY, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was a suffragist in her community at a time when it took courage to be one. Besides, she was a pioneer business woman—both as a book merchant and as an editor and publisher.

In connection with the notice of the death of MRS. GEORGE STOCKMAN, in California, some nine months ago, a delightful story of her suffrage campaigning days was told by Theodora Y. Youmans in a Wisconsin paper. Mrs. Stockman lived in Iowa at the time of the first great suffrage fair in New York, and she decided to enter Iowa for something distinctive. So she rode through the country for three weeks, interviewing farmers. The result was the sale of three little gift pigs at auction and a shipment of between thirty and forty hogs, which were sent to Chicago. The yellow banners that had decorated the car were sent on to the fair at New York.

Mrs. George Cadbury

In the last CITIZEN we told of the first appointment of a woman to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of Churches. Now, through the *Woman Leader*, we learn that Mrs. George Cadbury has been made president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches at its opening session in Leeds, England. It so happens that Mrs. Cadbury is visiting this country, having come to attend the convention of the International Council of Women, of which she is an officer.

Suffrage in Italy

Again Italian women have the promise of suffrage—at least some Italian women, in municipal and communal elections. Premier Mussolini has ordered the bill to be passed when the Chamber of Deputies reopens, May 14. Only a comparatively small number of women are affected by the bill—real-estate owners, high-school graduates and those who had sons in the world war.

General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

OFFICIAL call to the mid-biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs—West Baden, Indiana, June 1-6—has been issued by Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, and Mrs. Jean Allard Jeancon, corresponding secretary.

The program will be similar in outline to that of last year, a day each being devoted to Press and Publicity, the American Home, American Citizenship and Applied Education, International Relations, and Fine Arts. One day will be a play day with a sixty-five-mile drive to New Harmony. A Citizenship luncheon is one of many special features.

SOME time during the year at least one program in each woman's club in America is asked to consider the loss of life through automobile accidents, and its remedy. "During the period of the World War 91,000 persons, 25,000 of whom were children, were killed by automobiles on the streets and highways of this peaceful land, as compared with 48,000 American soldiers lost in war," says Mrs. George W. Plummer, of Chicago. The Safety Division of the General Federation Department of Education is urging clubs to appoint a committee to study local conditions and report their findings; to take part in—organize if necessary—a General Safety Campaign; to work through the schools, churches, clubs, motion pictures, to preach the safety first gospel; to demand law enforcement by judges and police in licensing drivers. If you want help in your campaign write to Mrs. Plummer, Plaza Hotel, Chicago, or Herbert Hoover, or the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, New York, or the National Safety Council, Chicago.

WRITTEN questionnaires are being used to good advantage in motion-picture betterment work in California. These questionnaires, issued in numbers of not less than five for each picture, after having been filled in are returned to the motion picture chairman, and filed, one copy being sent to the Will Hays interests for their files, later to be relayed to the producer. Among the questions asked are: Is the

general effect of the picture wholesome? Does it tend to lower standards of social or family life? Has it educational value? Is it suitable for juveniles? Do you recommend it for the approved list of Better Films?

Marriage in Denmark

Since 1908 the women of Denmark have been working actively for a new marriage law. In 1922 they won a point by the passage of a bill giving equal rights to fathers and mothers over their children. Now the economic rights in marriage have been defined. In the *International Woman Suffrage News* we read that according to the new bill, the property of each party at the time of contracting marriage, as well as what may later on be acquired through work, inheritance, or gift, shall continue to be under the control of the original owner during marriage without a marriage contract being necessary to that effect.

"Real property"—for instance, the home of the family or the place of business—can not be mortgaged, let, leased out, or sold without the consent of both parties.

Husband and wife shall contribute to the maintenance of the family, each according to his or her means, the domestic work of the wife being recognized as an adequate contribution on her part, if she has no other means, and they are bound to give each other details about their respective economic status.

The A. A. U. W. Convention

HIGHER standards in American Colleges, fellowship for scholars of ability, preschool and elementary education, passage of educational bills, and promotion of mutual understanding among the university women of the world, were the chief topics discussed at the recent convention held by the American Association of University Women in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The A. A. U. W., through its committees on Maintaining Standards and Recognition of Colleges and Universities, is rendering conspicuous service to the higher education of women. During the past year the former of these two committees has carried on investigation by means of a questionnaire sent out to the 144 institutions on the approved list. It was voted at the convention that surveys of all colleges and universities on the approved list of the Association be made every five years. The Committee on Recognition has assisted in the placing of suitably prepared deans of women in coeducational institutions, has worked for the improvement of health conditions for women students, and the establishing of the principle of equal pay for men and women of the same qualifications on college faculties. The ten following colleges and universities were added to the list this year: Birmingham-

Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama; Connecticut College for Women, New London; Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington; Montana State College, Bozeman; Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh; Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois; Texas State College for Women, Denton (College of Industrial Arts); Margaret Morrison Carnegie College of Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts; Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

Two additional fellowships have been entrusted to the Association for administration, the Mary Pemberton Nourse Fellowship in public health given by the Vassar Alumnae, and a fellowship in history to be awarded to graduates of Southern colleges which was made possible by a bequest of \$5,000 in the will of the late Penelope McDuffie.

Not only has the Association been working for the raising of standards in the American colleges and furnishing opportunity to promising students for further study in their respective fields, but through its Committee on Legislation has used its influence to secure the passage of Federal bills, particularly the Child Labor Amendment and the bill for the establishment of a Federal Department of Education with its head a member of the Cabinet. Entrance by the United States into the permanent World Court of International Justice with the Hughes reservations has also been recommended by the Association.

With the aid of the grant from the Carnegie Foundation of \$5,000 a year, further study of international relations has been made possible during this last year through round-table study groups in over a hundred branches in various parts of the country.

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund, which has been granted the Association for a period of two years for intensive study of preschool and elementary education, has given new impetus to this work which is being carried on by the educational secretary. She has directed round-table study groups in these subjects, has prepared outlines and bibliographies, has written a number of articles and has spoken before many groups both within and without the membership.

At the convention an unusual opportunity was given the delegates to renew interest in the International Federation of University Women through the presence on the program of the International Dinner of Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, the president, and Miss Theodora Bosanquet, the executive secretary. Mrs. Thomas Raeburn White, the newly appointed treasurer, was also present during the convention, and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, the former treasurer, presided at one of the luncheons. Representatives of two other member federations who also spoke at the Interna-

tional Dinner were Madame Formanova, president of the Czechoslovak Federation of University Women, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, prominent member of the British Federation.

Dr. AURELIA HENRY REINHARDT, president of Mills College, California, was re-elected president of the Association; Dean AGNES E. WELLS, Indiana University, first vice-president; and Miss ELIZABETH B. KIRKBRIDE, president of the Philadelphia branch, second vice-president.—K. A.



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Out With Your Tapeline!

By Gulielma F. Alsop

College Physician at Barnard

BOTH standard weight tables and the standard proportions of a good figure must be subject to the necessary variations of type and race. In the Anglo-Saxon race some proportions have been so usual that they have become the accepted standard.

Circumference of wrist should be half the circumference of the neck.

The circumference of the neck should be a little less than half the circumference of the waist.

The length from the tip of the middle finger, both arms held horizontal at the sides, to the tip of the opposite middle finger should equal the height.

The thumb and middle finger should meet around the ankle.

All these proportions, though essentially the proportions of actual skeletal make-up, are yet subject to profound change by increase and decrease of weight.

Certain limits to perfection are set each individual at birth, but even those limits are proving strangely malleable. The Biblical cubit of stature has been added to the height of the college girls of the Eastern states during the past twenty years, by improved hygiene, with an insistence upon athletics and green vegetables. Though the question of height is usually determined both by the heredity and the environment provided by parents, even that can be increased during adolescence by right hygiene. The physical processes that stimulate growth are vigorous endocrine gland activity, especially of the pituitary gland, with a proper balance of the other endocrine glands of the body. The reason that many a child gets up from three weeks in bed with scarlet fever, grown a couple of inches taller, is the stimulation of the endocrine glands of the body to conquer the infection. The same stimulation can be brought about by perfect hygienic and environmental conditions. The biological scientists say the ultimate height of each individual is fixed by the combination of inherited qualities at the time of conception. That may be quite true. But it is only the perfect environment and the perfect hygiene that permit the individual to grow as tall as its inherited possibility. The bones of the leg ossify completely between the twenty-fifth and twenty-eighth year. After that time any increase in height is almost an impossibility. Up till then hope and vigorous athletics and abundance of green vegetables may avail.

One other proportion should be given here, as it is a proportion more dependent upon muscular condition and proper weight than upon anatomical make-up.

A tape-line drawn around the chest close under the armpits, with the chest expanded to its fullest capacity, should measure about five or six inches more than the tape-line pulled tightly around the abdomen, just above the highest line of the hips, with the abdomen contracted to its smallest capacity.

I tested out this measurement in about two hundred freshmen this year at Barnard College and found only about one-fifth meeting the requirement. Among this fifth, half the number were marked underweights, whose small abdominal circumference was due to lack of flesh, not to muscular tone. The remaining one-tenth ranked as the foremost girls of the class from the point of view of physical beauty and muscular development.

This last measurement is enough to use as a guide in selecting a set of exercises to keep the body beautiful. It is a handy measurement, easily taken by any woman with the aid of her sewing basket and, moreover, it yields to treatment. A patient of mine, who had been forced to inactivity by a three months' illness, got up from her bed with a preponderance in favor of the abdominal measurement of six inches. After three months of after cure, consisting of gradually increasing exercise, chest and abdominal measurement were the same. At both times the body weight was perfect. It took another year of consistent exercise to add the favor of three inches to the chest measurement. During this time, a little over a year, the patient, from being a weak, easily tired convalescent, returned to a vigorous muscular condition, with excess vitality.

In allowing for variations of racial type in bodily proportions, the same allowance must be made for the racial normal in weight. Most of the life insurance tables are based on the actual averages of thousands of men and women and only lately have attempts been made to substitute an ideal weight for an average weight. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance tables, the heaviest weight should be between twenty and thirty. In adolescence and young maturity the greatest drains are made on vitality. The body should be well protected against both infection and work by high nutrition. After thirty the dangers of infection, especially tuberculosis, lessen, and a thinner body stands the wear and tear of existence better. The following table has been modified from the usual life insurance tables, by my own experience. A variation of ten pounds over or under the ideal is safe and may be permitted if it seems to be according to family type.

Unless there are pronounced hereditary reasons for accepting this deviation, however, it is better to strive for the actual ideal.

It will be observed that in the following table the women never grow old; the ideal weight for forty and sixty is approximately the ideal weight for twenty:

FEET	20-60 INCHES	WEIGHT
5	1	110
5	2	114
5	3	117
5	4	120
5	5	125
5	6	130
5	7	135
5	8	140
5	9	145
5	10	151
5	11	158
6	0	165

An intimate discussion of various exercises designated purely from the beauty point of view will be taken up next time. Incidentally, the beauty point of view is the health point of view.—G. F. A.

Your Department of Commerce

(Continued from page 9)

not an exaggeration to say that if it were not for the strenuous efforts of the Bureau the salmon of the Pacific would quickly go the way of the salmon of the Atlantic. Only last year, after many long years of legislative wrangling, Secretary Hoover succeeded in getting adequate legislative authority to enable the Bureau to prevent the depletion of the magnificent fisheries of Alaska.

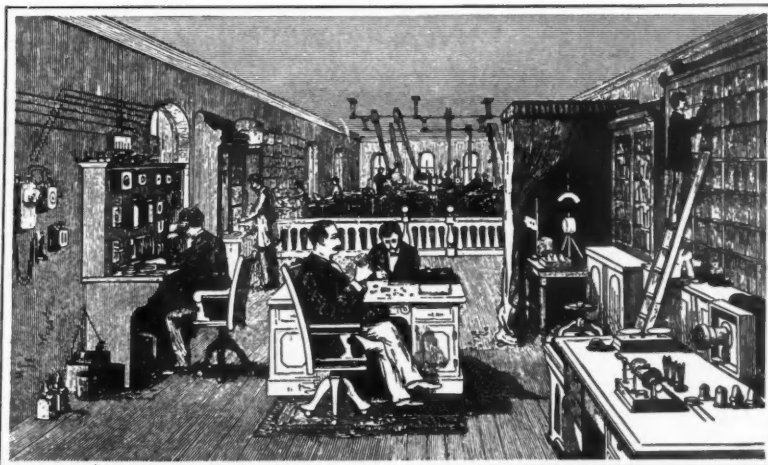
That is not the only field of activity for the Bureau, however. It distributes billions of eggs, fry and fingerling fishes annually. It cares for the great fur-seal herd on the Pribilof Islands of the Northern Pacific. The seals annually migrate to this bleak shelterless place to raise their young. Up to fifteen years ago they were without protection. More or less wanton destruction threatened extinction of the whole species. The Federal Government took the situation in hand just in time and the results of conservation measures have been amply rewarded. There are about 700,000 seals in the herd today, as compared with 130,000 when the Department took hold. Each year about 20,000 male seals are killed and their pelts sold in the fur markets of the United States.

The Lighthouse Service guards the coast line, 40,580 miles long. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, as its name implies, surveys the coasts of the United States and publishes charts covering those coasts. The Steamboat Inspection Service is "charged with the duty of inspecting vessels, the licensing of the officers of vessels, and the administration of the laws relating to such vessels and their officers for the protection of life and property."

The Bureau of Navigation enforces the maritime laws, and it was this bureau which pioneered in the new field of radio control, the first broadcasting license having been issued in September, 1921. There is no more difficult job that falls to the lot of the officials in the Department of Commerce than this business of radio supervision. Not a day goes by but that there are people down here clamoring for broadcasting licenses. Under present conditions less than a hundred wave lengths are available for over 500 active broadcasters. Scores of new stations want wave lengths assigned

them, and there are no wave lengths to assign. So far, however, the different interests concerned have worked together with a large measure of cooperation, it being pretty generally understood that all the troubles in the new world of radio can hardly expect to find solution overnight.

There are innumerable other activities of the Department and its chief which there is no room here even to list. By order of the President the Department has recently taken over the United States Patent Office. Cooperative marketing is being vigorously promoted as



The Bell Telephone Laboratory in 1884. From an old wood engraving published in the "Scientific American"

Winning nature's secrets

Every day that passes records some new advance in the telephone art. Constant experiment and observation are winning new secrets of chemistry, of electricity and magnetism, and of matter. Nature's unseen quarry is yielding to the researches of the laboratory that exact scientific knowledge which is among the telephone engineer's most priceless resources. The workshop of the telephone engineer is a scientific laboratory. Here he studies and experiments with principles and laws of our physical environment and sets them to aid us in our daily lives.

Forty-nine years ago the telephone was born in a scientific laboratory—a very small laboratory, to be sure, as it numbered in its personnel none but Bell and his assistant. As the Bell System has grown that laboratory has grown, and as the laboratory has grown the telephone has grown in efficiency, in distance covered, in numbers, in perfection. Countless are the milestones marking progress in the telephone art that have come from the laboratory.

Today the laboratory numbers among its personnel 3000 employees, more than half of whom are skilled scientists and engineers. Headed by a vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, it is known as the Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., and forms an indispensable department of the Bell System.



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an aid to the hard-pressed farmer. The processes of the "business cycle" have been studied and popularized, and a program developed looking to the prevention of recurrent booms and slumps in business. The wastes of seasonal construction have been made manifest, and the way opened to their elimination through cooperation with the industries concerned. The housing shortage problem has been tackled, with a large measure of success. Secretary Hoover presided over President Harding's Unemployment Conference, is the Federal Government's representative on the Colorado River Commission, has instituted and directed a study of the "superpower" possibilities in the Northeastern states, is chairman of the American St. Lawrence River Commission to develop the possibilities of the proposed sea route to the Great Lakes, and has taken the lead in coordinating the efforts for street and highway traffic safety.

Secretary Hoover likes to think of most of these activities in terms of what he calls the "elimination of waste." Discussing the work of the Department for the past three years under this head he said, in his last annual report:

"The American standard of living is the product of high wages to producers and low prices to consumers. The road to national progress lies in increasing real wages through proportionately lower prices. The one and only way is to improve methods and processes and to eliminate waste. Just as twenty years ago we undertook nation-wide conservation of natural resources, so now we must undertake nation-wide elimination of waste. Regulation and laws are of but minor effect on these fundamental things. But by well-directed economic forces, by cooperation in the community we can not only maintain American standards of living—we can raise them.

"We have the highest ingenuity and efficiency in the operation of our industry and commerce of any nation in the world. Yet our economic machine is far from perfect. Wastes are legion. There are wastes which arise from widespread unemployment during depressions, and from speculation and overproduction in booms; wastes attributable to labor turnover and the stress of labor conflicts; wastes due to intermittent and seasonal production, as in the coal and construction industries; vast wastes from strictures in commerce due to inadequate transportation, such as the lack of sufficient terminals; wastes caused by excessive variations in products; wastes in materials arising from lack of efficient processes; wastes by fire; and wastes in human life.

"Against these and other wastes the department, acting always in cooperation with the industries themselves, has for the past three years developed an increasingly definite program."

The Bookshelf



By
E. O. G.

READ not to contradict and confute," says Bacon, "nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider." Readers of H. G. Wells' *"A Year of Prophesying"* will find it difficult to follow that advice, for while Wells is always stimulating, in this his latest book the stimulation amounts to irritation. The League of Nations he finds an almost total failure, and will grant it no jot of good. The promotion of the idea of national sovereignty "in its intensest and most mischievous form" is the League's chief accomplishment, according to Mr. Wells, and it has not abolished diplomacy, which he considers one of the world's sore spots. He finds the League not only fundamentally weak, but lacking in leaders. I fancy that there are many who will both contradict and confute such ideas. The book is a collection

of weekly articles on a variety of subjects, international in interest, but having many of the faults to be found in articles written for periodicals.

If such a spirit of contradiction be thought unwholesome, a change may be found in Sheila Kaye-Smith's *"The George and the Crown,"* a story eminently satisfying. Wherever the scene may be located, whether in Sark or at Bullockdean, in an island cottage topping a cliff or in one of the two inns of the title, we see it and see it clearly, thanks to the author's vivid picturing. Not only Daniel Sheather, Belle Shackford and Ernley Munk enter the list of those we shall long remember, but such minor characters as Gadgett, the old shepherd, and his amazing set of false teeth will not be forgotten. Sheila Kaye-Smith has the gift of making her countryside a part of the lives of the actors in the drama she presents, and her novels give us somewhat the same impression as Hardy's stories of Egdon Heath. *"The George and the Crown"* tells of the struggle of two friends of a different degree of wealth and education, for the love of a girl of the neighborhood, big and blooming and of easy virtue, but capable of passionate love. The sharp little French mother of the Sheathers measured the actors when she said to Daniel: "She belongs to one man only, though he will never be much to her. . . . You could be happy married to any good girl, for what you really want is not love but marriage."

Possessed of a totally different style from that of Sheila Kaye-Smith, the author of *"He Was a Man"* reminds one more of May Sinclair in her meticulous attention to detail and her careful presentation of each phase of development of her chief character. With the life of Jack London as a mine from which to draw material, it would be difficult not to tell an interesting story, and Rose Wilder Lane has mined to good purpose. A close observer, and an exact recorder, she has shown with unusual clarity the perfectly self-centered man. His life doubtless made him so, but attainment of the object of his desires meant loss of interest. His restless spirit led him through an endless series of adventures, beginning with raids with the oyster pirates while still a boy, and including a voyage on a sealer, and a trip with Coxey's Army. He was spokesman for the Socialists until wealth came to him. Matrimony and his children were of as transient interest. Gordon Blake died at forty, having tried everything. Miss Lane has written with artistic detachment and we are left with the memory of a series of colorful pic-



Stella Benson, whose latest book, *"Pipers and a Dancer,"* added much to her fame, comes from Shropshire. After a rather delicate girlhood spent mostly in France and Switzerland, she has had an adult life crowded with a great variety of occupations. By way of getting close to social work in London slums, she opened a little shop; she worked in the Land Army during the war; was in turn lady's maid, book-agent, tutor and editor in California, taught in China and helped at the American Hospital in Peking during a bit of civil war. China gave her her husband—who is Irish, and the two of them, after a California honeymoon, are in China now. Other novels by Miss Benson are *"Pose,"* *"Living Alone,"* *"This Is the End,"* *"The Poor Man."*

tures. The book is worth reading for the descriptions of those earlier days of passion and action.

We all have theories on the education of children whether we have a few or none, and we have a consequent interest in the theories of others. "Experimental Practice in the City and Country School" is what its name indicates; a summary of the result of Miss Caroline Pratt's experience in her school, founded ten years ago for the purpose of revising educational practice and developing new techniques. It also contains a record of the work done by a class of seven-year-olds.

The conclusion to which one comes on finishing the book is that, as with all systems of education, much depends on both teacher and child. What may be a most satisfactory method for one type and under Miss Pratt, may not be so successful if tried elsewhere. The idea of arousing the creative impulse from within instead of forcing activities on the child from without is a fundamental principle of successful education which all will admit.

WE have no house and no house expectations, but we have just read a very practical book about a house that had for us all the fascination of a romance. It is called "Everyman's House," and it is the story, told by Caro-

line Bartlett Crane, of the demonstration house in Kalamazoo, Michigan, that won first prize in the Better Homes in America contest of 1924—over about 1,500 competitors. Mrs. Crane was chairman of the demonstration in her town, and she writes of the house with enthusiasm and with the confidence of an expert who knows what she is talking about, as indeed why shouldn't she who has studied and assisted cities for so many years? The house, she says, was "built around a mother and her baby," but is readily adaptable for other kinds of family. It was built for the woman who does her own work, and is enviably full of commonsense step-saving, time-saving devices. It was, in short, built and equipped to show how to get the most comfort, convenience, livableness and space in a big little house, and how to do it for the least money. CITIZEN readers know Mrs. Crane and will be glad to hear she has recently consented to become a contributing editor. We hope she will write first about houses.

V. R.

A Year of Prophesying, Macmillan, 1925. \$2.00.

The George and the Crown, Dutton, 1925. \$2.00.

He Was a Man, Harpers, 1925. \$2.50.

Experimental Practice in the City and Country School, Dutton, 1925. \$2.50.

Everyman's House, Doubleday, Page, 1925. \$2.00.

The Family Money

The second contribution to "Our Family Money" follows. This time the writer wishes to be anonymous. In submitting your experience for publication be sure to tell us if you do not want your name published. Tell us how you manage the family income at your house, or give us any instance you know of women who have to ask for money, or your opinion on wages for wives.

Manuscripts should not be longer than four hundred words.

BORN in a small town in the Middle West, I was the first of my circle to break away from home and achieve economic independence. Fortunately, my father gave me the opportunity to educate myself in my chosen profession, and loaned me the money to make a good start. At the time of my marriage I was earning more than my husband. From the beginning we have made his salary the basis of our life, and my income has been used for things we could not otherwise afford—an occasional luxury, a special piece of furniture, and for savings. Our first piece of property was bought with my earnings, and we have gradually acquired more. We have had vacations together which we could not have taken had it not been for my work. At times my husband's income has not been sufficient for living ex-

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penses, and mine has gone into the family pocketbook. At such times he has given me his note, for he has regarded the business of family support as belonging to him.

On my side I have been housekeeper and home-maker, and have never allowed my end of the home partnership to suffer because of my own work outside. We have not had small children in the family, but we have had dependents, and while the task would have been harder with small children, I am sure we could have managed it.

Together our lives have been richer and fuller because we were both workers outside of the home and because of the double income. Looking back on thirty years of married life, I would not do differently had I my life to live over again.

The Trade Union League

(Continued from page 12)

ganization seem a luxury; work monotonous enough so that the dance and the movie outbid the union meeting in attractiveness; the marriage of each girl certain enough in her own mind so that often she does not aspire to perfect herself in her work.

The platform of the League contains the following demands: organization of all workers into trade unions; equal pay for equal work regardless of sex or race; an eight-hour day and a forty-four-hour week; an American standard of living; full citizenship for women; the outlawry of war; closer affiliation of women workers of all countries. These are moderate enough demands, yet they have dynamite in them, as one might have suspected who heard Rose Schneiderman, member of the United Cloth Hat and

Cap Makers of North America and vice-president of the League, declare at the recent annual convention that the League was "making poverty unpopular" as it says to the manufacturers and employers of New York City: "Why should we be poor when we wish to work and when we do contribute to the wealth of the city?"

Among the declared purposes of the League are these: to encourage self-government in the workshop; develop leadership among women workers; protect the younger girls in their struggles; secure equal opportunity for women with men in trades and technical training and pay on the basis of occupation, not sex; secure women representation on industrial tribunals and public boards; interpret the trade union movement to the public; provide a common meeting ground for all women who wish democracy applied to industry.

A dozen big stories could be told under the head of achievement. In all of them the League's effort would be seen to intertwine with that of other labor and social and women's organizations, but the League officials and, to an extent, its rank and file, were at the heart of each. There was, for instance, the great Federal investigation of women and children workers in the United States, 1907-11. Out of this grew the campaign for a women's division of the Federal Department of Labor (the proved value of the Children's Bureau helping along) reorganized in 1920 into the Women's Bureau, which has, by the way, a trade union woman, Mary Anderson, at its head. In between came the war, with girls by the thousands flocking into industry. The League outlined standards for women in industry that were adopted in some states and by

the Ordnance Department at Washington, and widely influential.

After the war came participation in international affairs, the sending of two of its members to the Peace Conference, and after a little, backed by the working women of Great Britain and France, the calling of the first International Congress of Working Women which met in Washington in 1919 and was attended by representatives of nineteen nations. The continued international interest was shown at the last annual convention of the League by a resolution protesting against the occupation of the Ruhr and one calling for consideration of conditions of work of Oriental women. In the meantime at home the League has thrown itself into the workers' education movement, its earlier establishment of a Training School in Chicago to fit women for active service in the labor movement being followed more recently by cooperation in development of the Bryn Mawr Summer School and participation in classes for the garment workers in New York.

The Women's Trade Union League is part and parcel of the woman movement. Through it the movement has been given contact with both the needs and the point of view of that great body of women who make up the industrial group, destined, without doubt, to play an increasing part in the reorganization of Western society on a fairer basis than at present appears.

Of, By and For Women

(Continued from page 13)

for Famous-Barr Company; Elizabeth Hayes, of the Hayes Title Bond Company; and Miss Mary Thompson, principal of a public school.

Complete financing and building of the club required only two years' time. Miss Florence E. Weigle, an attorney, was president of the club when the project was undertaken, and her successor, Miss Matilda Gecks, connected with Harris Teachers' College, presided at the dedication of the new building. The closest cooperation between the investment board and the regular board existed with all equally sharing the work and burdens. Miss Eleanor Horton, member of the regular board, was chairman of the house committee which furnished the new building.

In explaining the purpose of the Town Club when it was organized fifteen years ago, the original roster read: "Its purpose is serious—its method that

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of mutual helpfulness toward a distinct aim—the betterment of mankind—the advancement of St. Louis. We are tapping a reservoir of possibilities when women begin to use not only their generalized womanliness, but their special abilities." The accomplishment of the new Town Club building indicates that the original purpose of the organization is being realized.

The Youngest

(Continued from page 7)

millategui, whose musical polysyllabic name was too difficult for most of her American hostesses, however easily it purred from her lips.

Señora Milagros Benet de Mewton, who was at Baltimore, represented Porto Rico, with the able aid of Señora Doctora Marta Robert. They brought with them an ardent plea for the help of women of the United States in securing the vote for Porto Rican women. Señora de Mewton is president of the Social Suffrage Society of Porto Rico, and Doctor Robert is head of the Municipal Maternity Hospital of San Juan.

The delegates from the United States were too well known to need introduction to the readers of this magazine: Miss Belle Sherwin, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, Miss Ruth Morgan, and Mrs. Mabeth Hurd Paige.

Those were the people who met together on the morning of April 29 to exchange the experiences of the past three years, to give expert reports on various phases of women's activities in the Americas, and to decide the fate of the temporary organization which had existed for three years. There never was a convention which was less "cut and dried." There was a printed program, to be a convenience and a guide, and to contain the addresses of luncheon and dinner hostesses, but it was never allowed to interfere with the important business of the convention. A large number of delegates could not shift subjects without becoming hopelessly muddled, but this small and hard-working group not only finished its stated business, but added two unprogrammed discussions.

Education, the legal status of women, women in industry, and women's work in promoting peace were the scheduled subjects of discussion, the first three being based on the replies to questionnaires which have been sent to the various countries during the past three years. The legal status of women had an interesting basis of comparison in a questionnaire sent out in 1902 by the International Suffrage Alliance to all the countries, and Mrs. Catt read the American section of that report in prelude to Miss Dorothy Straus's discussion of present conditions as revealed in the questionnaires of the present year.

The daily luncheons and dinners were an actual part of the program, instead of being simply eating intermissions. On Wednesday the delegates lunched with the United States section of the Pan American Women's Committee, and dined with Mrs. Catt at a brilliant "wish dinner." On Thursday noon they were the guests of Miss Grace Abbott of the Federal Children's Bureau and Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, and they dined that night with the American Association of University Women. Friday was the day of the Bureau of Economics luncheon, and that night Mrs. Gifford Pinchot was hostess for the League of Women Voters at her own lovely home. On Saturday the Y. W. C. A. entertained them at luncheon, and they were the dinner guests of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

And at the end, after they had interchanged experiences, lamented failures and applauded successes, they came to the most important decision. Would they declare the temporary organization at an end, or would they vote to continue their work for the advancement of the women of the hemisphere?

It was after their decision to continue that they brought into being the Inter-

American Union of Women, whose stated aim is: To coordinate the efforts of the women of all the American nations for the following purposes:

1. To promote the education of women and to encourage higher standards.
2. To work for the social welfare of women and children.
3. To obtain and enforce civil and political rights for women.
4. To safeguard the rights of women who work.
5. To obtain for women the highest opportunity to cultivate and use the talents God has given them.
6. To stimulate friendship and understanding among the American nations with the aim of maintaining justice and permanent peace in the Western Hemisphere.

They elected Mrs. Catt their perpetual honorary president by unanimous acclamation, and chose Doña Bertha Lutz, of Brazil, to be their president. Señora de Calvo of Panama is to be vice-president at large, and a vice-president was chosen for each of the Americas, Miss Belle Sherwin for the North, Señora de Quiros for the central part, and Señora Labarca for the South. Mrs. Ella Thorburn, that hard-working genius of a treasurer, was placed in

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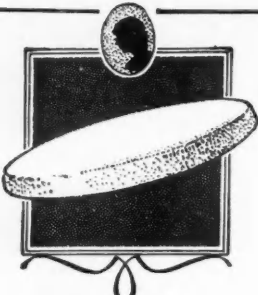
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charge of the organization's funds, and the secretary is to be chosen by Miss Lutz in Brazil, so that working together may be accomplished with the least loss of time. And finally, a Board of Directors consists of Señora Raynes, Miss Torres, and Señora de Mewton.

It was a small and hard-working conference, it had little publicity, and it operated with little expense. Yet, the dominant note was a spirit of hopeful cooperation, a feeling that was in the very tones of voices and poise of heads. This was a conference which was the beginning of a thing whose possibilities were untold. It might grow like a snowball, until the influence of the women of the Americas became a force which made itself felt wherever the nations talked together. It was a beginning, with all the thrill of unknown adventure and unbounded accomplishment. And its future is in the hands of its makers.

What Do You Know?

HERE are the answers to the questions in the second instalment of the game we have been playing. They were answered correctly by Mrs. O. P. Thompson, Pacific Grove, California. Others made only one or two mistakes.

1. Mable Walker Willebrandt is assistant attorney general of the United States.
2. M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, is the woman college president who retired three years ago.
3. Mme. Curie, with her husband, discovered radium.
4. Mrs. Ferguson is governor of Texas. (No one missed on this.)
5. Mrs. Julius Kahn, of California, and Mrs. Mary T. Norton, of New Jersey, will sit in the next Congress.
6. Mrs. Fiske is a noted actress.
7. Julia Lathrop was the first chief of the Children's Bureau.
8. Margaret Bondfield, elected M. P. in Great Britain, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor in the MacDonald Cabinet.
9. Frances Willard was for years president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
10. Dorothy Canfield is a well-known American novelist.

One of our readers, Mary Wright Johnson, former Democratic National Committeewoman for the District of Columbia, has turned the tables. She puts two questions herself, to pass along to you. They are:

"Who was the only woman ever nominated for President and voted for throughout the United States? What party?" We know the answer to this one, but the other question is: "Who is the only woman in either political party who has ever been in full charge of a state campaign for national and state

tickets? How many times?" We don't know. Do you?

Peggy Wood

(Continued from page 11)

demand upon one's time as the theater.

Once I was asked to what my hostess thought was an early dinner, for, as she said, she knew I had to get to the play and promised faithfully we should sit down not later than six-thirty. When seven-fifteen arrived and no sign of food I began to cast an anxious eye toward the clock, whereup by hostess, with a reassuring smile, said I wasn't to worry for she had just telephoned to the theater that Miss Wood would be a little late! Of course it was futile to try to tell a woman who was used to getting to committee meetings whenever she got there, that plays don't wait for anybody, and I sneaked off to the telephone as quickly as possible to tell the box office to disregard her message. All I had of that dinner was soup.

The late hours I spoke of are to some the mark of the exotic, the stamp of an orchidaceous life, useless and indolent. To be truly worthy in this country you must follow the American pattern and rise early, full of pep, ready to sell something. To lie abed till ten-thirty or eleven is really not quite right. But the actor who appears nightly before an audience can not go home immediately after his performance and retire; he must let down after his day's work just as much as the business man. Therefore he never gets to bed before one or two o'clock, and surely he is entitled to his eight-hours' sleep. Some people, still true to the American idea, think this morning sleep is unhealthy. I don't see what difference it makes when you get it as long as you get it. And it is my observation that actresses look young longer than most women, mainly because they do get their sleep.

One of the objections to the stage which is liable to come from the parents of our young aspirants is its temptations. They want to know how to protect little Annie from that ogre. There again I am afraid I must answer, "I don't know." It seems to me this temptation story is a little overworked. Of course the stage is a great place to sell your goods, if that is what you are after, but it is also a great place to work and play, if that is what you want. It's my idea temptation has a way of being attracted to those who want it.

In other words, you have to work it out for yourself.

You see what I mean by not being able, ever, to tell anybody how to go about what it is she wants to do. I think the safest thing is to want to so hard nothing can stop you. If it does you didn't want to hard enough, that's all. And the biggest help I know of is for somebody to believe in you.

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen

(Continued)

More Contributing Editors

HERE is another page of women leaders who are cooperating in helping to make the WOMAN CITIZEN a real mirror of women's worth in the world today. They are women with high ideals of service, who are honored and loved by other women wherever their work is known. Not many women have been elected to public office, but in every state are women like these serving their nation and humanity. The WOMAN CITIZEN is proud of their work and their cooperation.



Judge Florence Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was the first woman Assistant County Prosecutor in the country. Later she was elected Judge of the Criminal Court, where she made such a fine record that, without the backing of a political party, she was elected by a large majority to the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Allen is an authority on women jurors. She is also an eloquent speaker on peace and the outlawry of war.



Cornelia James Cannon is a frequent contributor to magazines especially the "Atlantic Monthly." She is the wife of Walter B. Cannon, a distinguished professor of physiology at Harvard. She wields a sturdy lance against injustice.



Mary Anderson is chief of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor in Washington. The Bureau makes investigations of the wages and conditions of wage-earning women, in order to promote their general welfare. For eighteen years Miss Anderson worked in a shoe factory and knows the worker's needs from her own practical experience. She is one of the leading experts in the country on the subject of women wage-earners.



Mrs. Louise De Koven Bowen is best known through her work of many years as president of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago. She is an expert in problems of wayward and delinquent girls. Mrs. Bowen is a member of the Republican National Committee and president of the Chicago Women's City Club. She was chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Woman's World's Fair.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher is one of our most successful novelists, with a long list of books to her credit. The more recent ones are "The Brimming Cup," "Rough-Hewn" and "The Home-Maker." Mrs. Fisher has lived much in France, including three years of war work. Her home is in Vermont, where her husband is in the state legislature and where she was a member of the Board of Education, 1921-23. Her translation of Papini's "Life of Christ" has been widely read.



Mary C. C. Bradford is State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, elected to that office for the fifth time. Mrs. Bradford was the first woman in Colorado ever nominated for office. She lectures on educational topics.



Florence Kelley comes of an old American Quaker family. Her father was Congressman from Pennsylvania for thirty years, and trained her as a little girl to observe the conditions of factory workers. She spent some time at Hull House, then became Chief Factory Inspector for Illinois, the first woman to hold such a place. Later she was admitted to the Illinois Bar. She has been Secretary of the National Consumers' League for twenty-five years.



George Madden Martin (Mrs. Attwood Martin, Louisville, Kentucky), best known as the author of "Emmy Lou," is a frequent contributor to magazines and the leading spokeswoman for State's Rights, as opposed to federal cooperation with the states in measures of social welfare. The CITIZEN welcomes her contributions as representing the opposite of many questions it advocates, since she has the same ideal—making women think.



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Illustration by H. H. H. H.

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The Woman Citizen's special edition of 1,000 copies having been completely sold out, a new edition has been obtained from Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, bound in silver and blue, an exact duplicate of the first edition except that the numbered page is omitted. In place of this page the Citizen has persuaded Mrs. Catt to autograph each book.

An autographed copy of "Woman Suffrage and Politics" . . . \$3.00
WITH THE WOMAN CITIZEN FOR ONE YEAR . . . \$4.00

TIZEN

The Woman Citizen

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Founded 1870

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SEPTEMBER 20, 1924



Campaign Pages

Republican—Progressive—Democratic

Pages 13-14-15

B. Altman & Co.

A Center of Fashions Ever New

—gathered from the places of their origination here and there on the globe and assembled together under the roof of B. Altman & Co. for the brief period before their dispatch to the homes of the ultra-smart

What-is-new in Millinery and Footwear, What-is-the-accepted-word in Blouses and Sportswear, What-is-good in those minor-major details: Gloves, Bags, Hosiery, Jewelry; What-is-loveliest in Negligees and Lingerie; What-is-the-season's-dictates in Furs; in summary, What-is-being-worn at the moment by the Devotee of the Mode is thus to be determined and obtained with simplicity by a visit to the Store of B. Altman & Co.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York
 Thirty-fourth Street Telephone 7000 Murray Hill Thirty-fifth Street

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND POLITICS

The Inside Story of the Suffrage Fight

By Carrie Chapman Catt
 and Nettie Rogers Shuler

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W. D.

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OCTOBER 4, 1924



Wood Block

"Bieste—Italy" by Anne Merriman Peck

Don't Fail to Register!

9-8

B. Altman & Co.

Furs and Fur Garments

And the key-note of the beautiful assortments to be found here is Variety—as it has perhaps not been known before in the realm of furs.

Not alone because of the kinds of furs is this true, but because there is, within each classification, an extensive development in color.

Notable are coats, both long and short, of American Broadtail, Karakul, Leopard and Ermine, stoles and neck-pieces of the “flat” furs and lovely scarfs of fox, all interesting in color and styling.

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B. Altman & Co.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1924



Etching

"The Capitol" by Emily Burling Walte

Don't Fail to Vote!

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are specially featuring

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in new color tones

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The Woman Citizen Policy

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is non-partisan and unbiased in its treatment of public problems. Its policy is to give both sides of controversial questions as fairly as possible, and its columns are open to the expression of every kind of opinion. Editorially, the Woman Citizen expresses its own opinion frankly and independently and without regard to party politics, but its own editorial stand is confined to its editorial pages.

The advertising columns of the Woman Citizen also are open to all parties and all candidates on equal terms. It is evident that these pages are proving an effective medium through which to speak to women voters.

In order that readers might have in detail and for comparison the official arguments of the candidates, for several issues past the Woman Citizen has given a page free of cost to each of the campaign committees of the three leading candidates to fill as they chose.

Many letters show that both party pages and the political advertising are being read and studied with great care.

The Woman Citizen is published solely to foster an intelligent public opinion, especially among women, and to help make that opinion effective.

The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

NOVEMBER 15, 1924

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY



Photograph by Peter A. John & Son

Painting by Helen Walton Photo

Women Who Won

On November 4th

B. Altman & Co.

Holiday Suggestions

are presented in a variety of

New Merchandise

suitable for gifts for all the family and every friend

The articles are shown on the Sixth Floor

A copy of the Illustrated Altman Quarterly containing these suggestions will be mailed upon request

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AIR MAIL SERVICE

Thirty-fifth Street

Don't Be a Quitter!

BECAUSE election day has come and gone don't say "Thank goodness, it's over, and now I can forget it all." Give a few moments a fortnight and keep up with what is going on in the world.

Two Special Woman Citizen Numbers in Preparation

CHILD LABOR—Pro and Con. The opposition to the Federal Child Labor Amendment is powerful. It is spreading wide propaganda against the measure. *What are the facts?*

WOMAN SUFFRAGE THE WORLD AROUND. How far are women accepted as partners and helpmates in government by men? A survey of the political situation of women all over the world.

These numbers will be invaluable for club papers, for college study, for debating societies and to keep as references.

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"Keeps a Woman Well Informed"

24 issues—\$2.00 a year.

171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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NOVEMBER 29, 1924



Courtesy Robertson Deane and Gabor

Enslaving by Edith Barry Wilson

Conspiracy vs. Conspiracy

By Carrie Chapman Catt

Ruth Sawyer—Alice Stone Blackwell—Mildred Adams
Catherine I. Hackett

B. Altman & Co.

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Are You Planning a New Club House?

IF so, won't you please tell us what your plans are, how much the Club House is to cost, and how you are raising the money? We would also like to know if there is to be a swimming pool and what arrangements are being considered for dining and entertainment purposes.

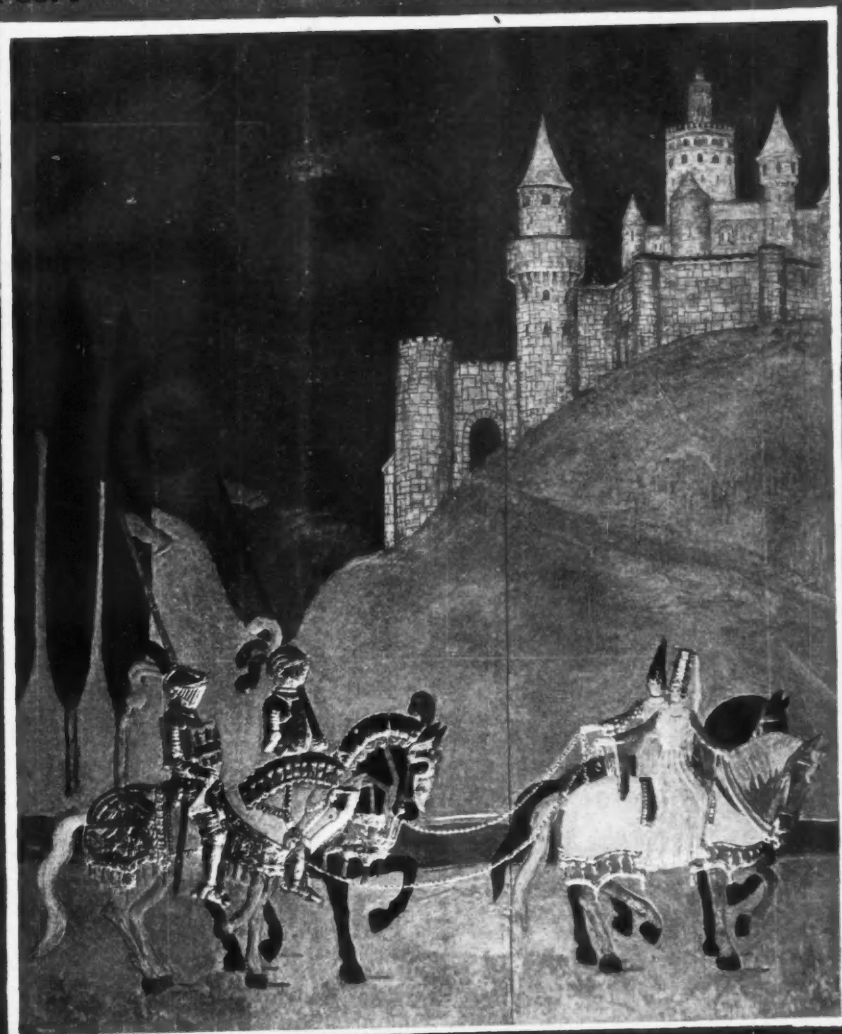
The Woman Citizen has published articles about new club houses, collected some information about plans for others, and has had many requests for more news of this kind. Women want to know the details, not only of the big ventures, but also of the possibilities of club houses for small groups and in small communities. It would be helpful to us, and other club centers, if you would give us what information you can regarding your plans.

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DECEMBER 13, 1924



Merry Christmas!

B. Altman & Co.

The Widening of Park and Madison Avenues

makes the Madison Avenue entrance to the store of B. Altman & Co. of still greater convenience to those who would avoid traffic congestion, or those whose residences are located in connection with modes of travel which lead directly to the

Central Shopping Location

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The New Woman Citizen

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DECEMBER 1914



B. Altman & Co.

A mercantile institution whose fundamentals of Quality, Service and Price Fairness have made this splendid Fifth Avenue building the Shopping Centre of New York City

Throughout January—These Important Sales: American and Imported Lingerie and Silk Underwear, Decorative and Household Linens, Bed Furnishings

ORIENTAL RUGS

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JANUARY 10, 1925



Sculpture

"Between Yesterday and Tomorrow," by Edith Howland

Muscle Shoals—White Elephant

By George F. Authier

Fannie W. Dunn—Mildred Adams—Elizabeth Tilton
Catherine I. Hackett

B. Altman & Co.

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JANUARY 24, 1922



Porto Rico—A Test

By Valiska Bar

B. Altman & Co.

In the French Salon Early Spring Millinery

The first arrivals from Paris with copies and adaptations
from our own workrooms

For immediate wear are smart small hats in satin and straw—or both combined, with the exclusive Parisian touches. The Paris models themselves are, of course, charming as only French hats can be. For Southern wear, light, lovely colors and a variety of shapes.

\$22.00 upwards

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AIR MAIL SERVICE

To Those Who Are Interested in the Woman Citizen

Are You Planning to Travel?

IF so, won't you please tell us what places you are considering? It has been noticeable during the past year that a large number of subscribers to the WOMAN CITIZEN have traveled. Those of you who are planning a trip would be glad of helpful information which we can get for you.

Men who are after travel business want to know that our subscribers REALLY DO TRAVEL, and where. We need their advertising, because with the help of subscribers, the Citizen's circulation has increased 50 per cent the past year, and in order that your magazine may grow healthily, more advertising is needed.

Won't you fill out the blank below and mail to

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171 Madison Avenue, New York.

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FEBRUARY 7, 1925



Courtesy, Smith College—Photograph by F. H. Bailey & Son

Portrait of Ada Comstock, by Carl's Studio

The Conference on
The Cause and Cure of War

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Betalph Silk Hosiery

in the new, smart colorings for Spring, and black or white

Superior qualities are moderately priced at

\$1.65, 2.15, 2.65

Betalph Silk Hosiery is suggested as the exquisite, practical
Bridge prize

(Department on First Floor)

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O. P. L.

FEB. 27 1925

R. R.

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FEBRUARY 21, 1925



© Antonette E. Horne

Cathedral of St. John the Divine from Washington Park

Lobbying

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Betalph Silk Hosiery

in the new, smart colorings for Spring, and black or white

Superior qualities are moderately priced at

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Betalph Silk Hosiery is suggested as the exquisite, practical
Bridge prize

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AIR MAIL SERVICE

Thirty fifth Street



Travel the Club Women's Way

THE Henry Tours arranged and conducted the **Official Tour** of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to the Los Angeles Biennial last year.

Arrangements have been perfected for a **Club Women's European Tour De Luxe**, leaving New York by **S.S. OLYMPIC**, June 20th. The tour is for club women and their friends, both ladies and gentlemen.

We give particular attention to the requirements of ladies traveling alone.

Special **all expense** inclusive tours arranged for travel anywhere and at any time. Steamship, railroad and hotel reservations provided for throughout the world.

For reservations and information address

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NEW YORK

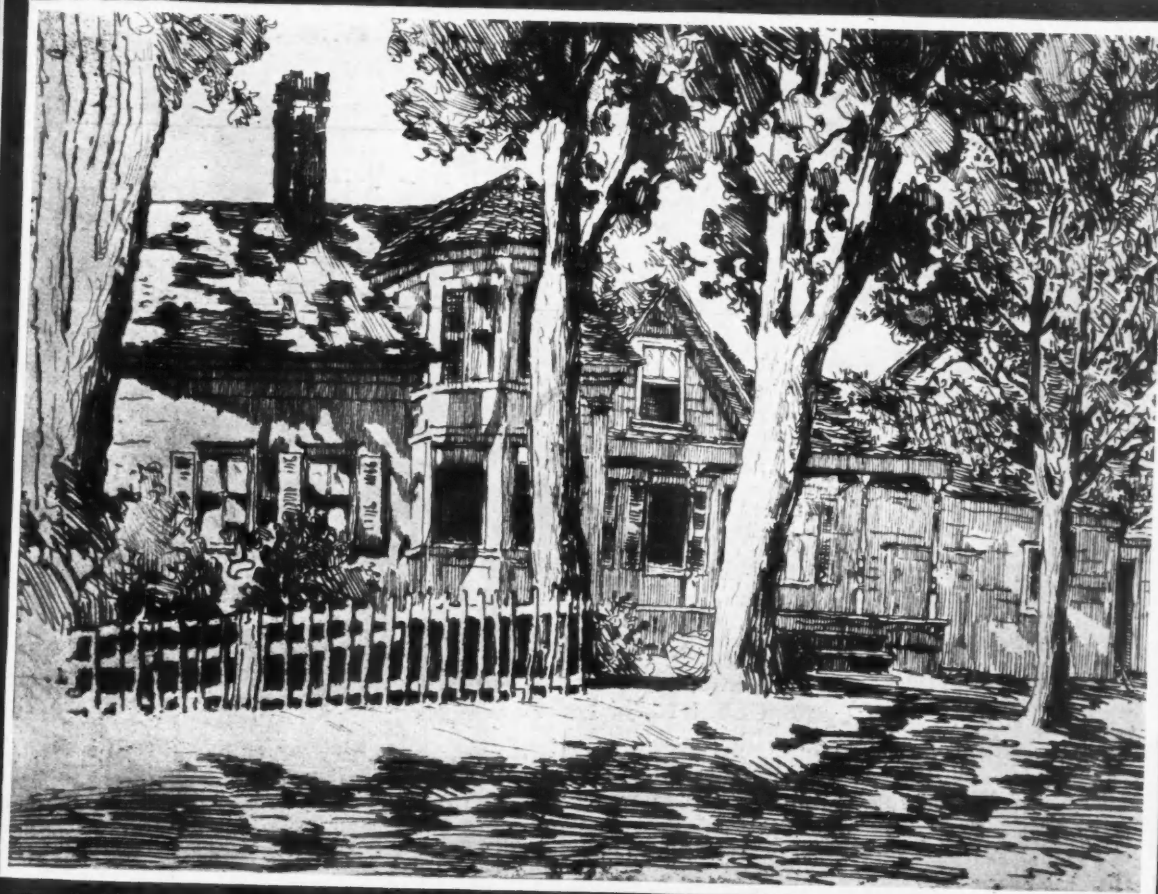
Telephone: Murray Hill 2405

The Woman Citizen

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MARCH 7, 1925



Salesmanship for Mothers

By Dorothy Canfield

B. Altman & Co.

In the Fur Department

Ideas for the Spring season, both new and novel, have been evolved in attractive colors, combining fur with silk, crepe, chiffon, ribbon and flowers.

Animal Scarfs

in extensive assortments that include Silver Fox, Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Natural and Dyed Foxes in shades harmonizing with Spring costumes, Mink, Baum and Stone Martens—all moderately priced.

Also, a diverse collection of Fur Trimmings for the Spring coat
(Third Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street



Club Women's European Tour De Luxe

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MARCH 21, 1925



Portrait Drawing

"Little Weaver," by Ethel Standford Colver

The Judge and the Dragon

By Sidney B. Whipple

B. Altman & Co.

SCARFS

of painted and printed Crepe de Chine

The newest version of this charming vogue will be found in our painted and printed scarfs of crepe de Chine in a fascinating array of beautiful and striking color effects. These scarfs of brilliant silks so animate the costume—add such a jaunty note—small wonder they remain decidedly in favor.

Printed crepe de Chine Scarfs . \$3.00 to 45.00

Painted crepe de Chine Scarfs . \$13.00 to 45.00

(First Floor)

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

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APRIL 4, 1925



Warrenty Oosterloo

From a painting, "The Child Family" by Jelle Basink

Sense or Censorship?

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

B. Altman & Co.

Interior Decorators

Furniture

China and Glassware

(Fourth Floor)

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Are You Planning a New Club House?

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IZEN

N.R.

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C.P.L.

APR 22 1925

R.R.
APRIL 22 1925



Pastel Drawing

"The Dutch Bonnet" by Edith C. Blom

**Belle Sherwin—Florence E. Allen
Virginia C. Gildersleeve—George F. Authier
Mildred Adams**

B. Altman & Co.

Fashion acquires new honors in Women's Coats and Wraps for Spring

There is such a generous number of chic styles for sports, street and afternoon wear, while evening wraps have never been so lovely.

All these smart new fashions are represented in our very complete assortments of

Silk Coats	\$58.00 to 248.00
Cloth Coats	38.00 to 225.00
Meadowbrook Sports Coats	35.00 to 200.00
Evening Wraps	95.00 to 375.00

Third Floor

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

The Story of Woman

By W. L. George

IT is a sweeping picture which Mr. George gives in the pages of this fascinating outline. Here is the story of woman's progress in all its startling contrasts; the woman of the Hebrews, of the Greeks and Romans; the mediaeval woman and her emergence into fuller power and influence in the Renaissance and, finally, her political story from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day. The last section of the book deals exclusively with the feminist movement and the future.

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Transatlantic Liners

S. S. "FORT VICTORIA" — S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"

Canadian 12 Days Cruises NEW YORK HALIFAX QUEBEC

The Palatial Twin-Screw

S. S. "FORT HAMILTON"

will make 4 unusually attractive yachting cruises.
Sailing from New York.

July 11-25—August 8-22

Stopping One Day (each way) at Halifax,
Two Days at Quebec

Sailing through the Northumberland Straits, Gut of Canso and the Saguenay River. Magnificent scenery, smooth water, cool weather. The ship has spacious promenade decks, and deck games, many rooms with bath, finest cuisine, etc. Orchestra for dancing.

The round trip occupies 12 days, rate \$150 and up,
or one way to Quebec, 5 days, \$80 and up.

Send for Illustrated Booklets

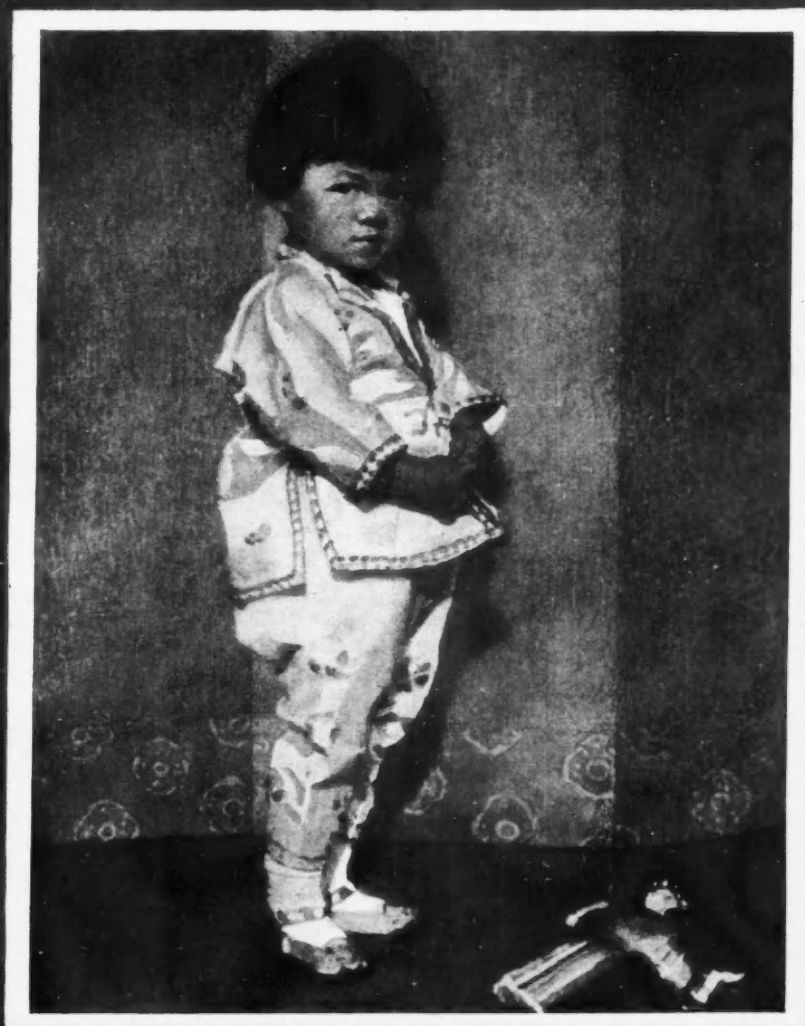
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE, 34 Whitehall St., New York
or any local Tourist Agent

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MAY 2, 1925



A First—A Sixth—A Last

Women's Meetings in Three Cities

B. Altman & Co.

Navy Blue and Black

hold a place of their own in a season of high colors

AFTER LAUNCHING a colorful season, Fashion knowingly turns to Navy Blue and Black for a certain chic distinction.

And now in Paris and other Continental cities may be seen many, many costumes after this fashionable vogue, while a decided fancy for it is noted every place in New York where the smart set foregathers.

Frocks
\$35.00 to 125.00

Coats
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Ensemble Suits
\$75.00 to 175.00

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Thirty-Fourth Street

Thirty-Fifth Street

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W K

Mrs. Peterson

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MAY 16, 1925



Etching

"Silhouette," by Alice Trexell McCoun

Harold Phelps Stokes—Peggy Wood
Olivia Rossetti Agresti

B. Altman & Co.

An Altman Origination

Meadowbrook Six-Piece Ensemble

REGISTERED

A COMPACT SPORTS WARDROBE

An Entirely New Idea—the designing of six harmonious pieces, with each one correct in itself and utterly chic when combined with one or more of the others

Now It Is Here Complete { Knickers Skirt Topcoat
Overblouse Jacket Frock

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Thirty-Fourth Street

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22	Health Consultant	Dec. 27 22
22	Interior Decorator (Ruth L. Gerth)	Mar. 21 23
22	Inventor—Oil Refining	Feb. 21 22
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22	Seaman	Mar. 21 23
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22	Shipbuilder—England	Sept. 6 22
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22	Churches	Apr. 18 22
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22	City Planning Commission—San	
22	Francisco	Feb. 7 22
22	Councilwoman—Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 21 10
22	County Treasurer—Georgia	Oct. 4 4
22	Health and Charity, Acting Manager,	
22	Dept. of—Denver, Colo.	Nov. 1 23
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22	Mayor Harvat Defeated for Second	
22	Term	Apr. 18 22
22	Mayor—Iowa City	Feb. 7 14
22	Mayor—Wilmington, N. C.	Oct. 4 23
22	Member of Charter Commission—	
22	Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mar. 21 23
22	Police Judge—Los Angeles	Jan. 24 4
22	Tax Assessor—Gulfport, Fla.	June 14 23
22	Treasurer—Gulfport, Fla.	June 14 23
22	Under Sheriff—Cody, Wyo.	Sept. 6 23
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22	Elliot	Nov. 1 23
22	Civil Service Commissioner	
22	Helen H. Gardener	May 2 10
22	Congresswomen	
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22	Florence Prag Kahn (Calif.)	Mar. 7 10
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22	Lucile Atcherson (Picture)	Apr. 2 4
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22	Czechoslovakia, Chief of Chancery	Nov. 15 15
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22	M. P.'s	Feb. 21 14
22	Barrister	Feb. 21 14
22	Councilwoman—Scotland	Apr. 18 22
22	Germany:	
22	Reichstag	June 28 22
22	Reichstag	Feb. 7 22
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22	Associate Justice, Civil Courts	July 12 22
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